

BERNADOTTE CROWN PRINCE of SWEDE

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Published May 1 1814 by J. Davis Essex Street , Strand.

ROYAL

MILITARY CHRONICLE;

OR,

The British Officer's

MONTHLY REGISTER, CHRONICLE, AND MILITARY
MENTOR.

VOL. I.

A NEW SERIES.

FROM MAY TO OCTOBER,

1814.

LONDON:

Printed by W. Green, and T. Chaplin, 1, Crane-Court, Fleet-Street,

FOR THE PROPRIETORS, MILITARY CHRONICLE, AND MILITARY CLASSICS

OFFICE, 14, CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND TO BE HAD

OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS. 1814.

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ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

Vol. I. New Series, May, 1814. No. 1.

BIOGRAPHY.

MEMOIR OF LOUIS XVIII.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier, younger brother of Louis the XVIth, was born at Versailles, on the 17th of November, 1755, was at first distinguished by the title of Count de Provence, but on the accession of his brother assumed that of Monsieur. Till the period of the revolution he had concerned himself little with public affairs, and the study of literature and philosophy had alone occupied his leisure, excepting that he had visited his government of Provence. In the assembly of the notables he voted for equality of number in representation, and almost always shewed himself the partisan of the reformers: in consequence he received frequent marks of affection from the people, especially at the time when the land-tax and stamp-duty were to be registered. He continued to pursue the same plan in 1788, refusing to take any part in the remonstrance which the princes presented to the king against the resolution of allowing the teirs-etat a double number of representatives in the meeting. After the 5th and 6th of October, Monsieur came to Paris with Louis the XVIth, and lived in the palace of the Luxembourg. In December, the same year, an attempt was made to implicate him in the affair of the marquis de Favras, and it was affirmed that he was at the head of a conspiracy against the national assembly. He then went to the town-hall, where he delivered a memorial in his justification, and sent a copy of it to the assemby, thus stilling the storm which was raised against him. When the king's aunts departed in February, 1791, a report was spread that he too intended leaving Paris, Barnave indeed asserted it in the tribune, and in consequence the people assembled in crowds, and a deputation was sent to impart to him their disquiet. Upon this the prince declared in the most positive manner, that he would never quitthe king, who, when he had resolved on leaving Paris, informed his brother of it. In the night between the 20th and 21st of June, Monsieur departed from the Luxembourg with his wife, one hour after the king, took the road to Manbeuge, under the name of Comte de Lille, which he has since frequently assumed, and arrived safely at Brussels, whence he removed to Cohlentz. He was not, like the Comte d'Artois, present at the conferences of Pilnitz, but he occasioned the declaration which resulted from them. The two princes unable now to correspond directly with Louis the XVIth, who had been stopped at Varennes, and conveyed back to Paris, informed him of the negociation in a letter dated from the castle of Schonbrunnstadt, near Coblentz, September the 10th, 1791, which has been made public. They urged the king strongly to refuse his consent to the constitutional act, and they protested beforehand against all that could be done: they likewise informed their brother that both the emperor and the king of Prussia had engaged to make every effort to restore him to power, assuring him that the views of these potentates were pure, and aimed only at freeing him from the oppression of demagogues, and the woes of anarchy. This letter made the greatest sensation in France; the legislative assembly indignantly passed a decree of accusation against Monsieur on the 1st of January, 1792, and on the 16th he was, with one voice, declared to have forfeited his right to the regency. On the 8th of August, 1791, Monsieur, in conjunction with the other emigrant princes, signed a manifesto, which explained their sentiments, and the motives of the coalition on the French territory. He afterwards personally declared in a speech addressed to the emigrant nobility, that his intention on returning to France was to pardon the errors of his countrymen. On the 11th of August accompanied by the Comte d'Arteis, he departed at the head of 6,000 cavalry to join the Prussian army, and they first established their head-quarters at Verdun, and afterwards at Vouzières, Buzancy, and Somme-Suipe; but the retreat of the king of Prussia soon compelled them to retreat also. On the 20th of October they came and established themselves at the castle of Neuville, waiting further events, which took, however, a turn so contrary to their interests, that on the 13th of November they found themselves under the necessity of discharging their army. They were at the castle of Ham, in Westphalia, when they learnt the news of Louis the XVIth's death. On the 28th of January they declared his son king of France, under the name of Louis the XVIIth, and Monsieur then took the title of regent of the kingdom, at the same time conferring that of lieutenant-general on the Comte d'Artois, whom he left shortly after, and went to settle at Verona, by the name of the Comte de Lille. At the death of the dauphin, son to Louis the XVIth, he took the title of Louis the XVIIIth, king of France and Navarre, and published a manifesto, promising a general pardon to all the French who should submit to his authority. He soon, however, lost the asylum which he had found at Verona, for the Venetian government, alarmed at the victories of the French, signified to him an order to leave the dominions of the republic: the prince indignantly informed the senate, " that he was preparing to depart, but that they should first strike from the golden book six names of his family, and restore to him the armour which his ancestor Henry the IVth presented to the republic of Venice. He then joined Conde's forces on the Rhine, intending to serve among them simply as a volunteer, but notwithstanding this modest title, the court of Vienna seemed to dread his being present in the armies, and he was

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compelled to depart in spite of the most pressing solicitations addressed to the emperor and the archduke Charles. As he was withdrawing, an attempt was made on his life, but who they were, or by whom instigated, has never been discovered. A gun was fired at him from the house opposite to the inn in which he resided in the little town of Dillingen on the Danube, and the ball slightly grazing his forehead drew blood. He then retired to Blankembourg, and devoted himself in a great measure to a correspondence with his partisans in the interior of France, particularly general Pichegru, whom he succeeded in gaining over to his cause. Several of his agents at Paris had already been arrested by the police, among whom was Lemâitre; Lavilleheurnois, Brothier, and Duverne de Presle, had the same ill luck in March 1797; and all his hopes must have vanished when informed of the events of September the 4th, 1797, in consequence of which a great number of his adherents were banished by the magistrates, and proscribed by the directory. At this time dissatisfied with the duke of Lavauguyon's councils, attributing to them the ill-success of his enterprises, he dismissed him from his cabinet, which he had till that time directed, and appointed in his room M. de St. Priest, and the Marshal de Castries. It the course of April he published another proclamation addressed to the French, in which he explained his sentiments and intentions in nearly the same terms he had made use of in 1792. Some months after he quitted Blankembourg for Mittau, where the marriage of the Comte d'Artois' eldest son, with the daughter of Louis the XVIth was celebrated. In 1799 Suwarow, who was passing through Mittau in his way to Italy, went to the prince, and said to him, "The happiest day of my life will be that on which I shall shed the last drop of my blood to enable you to re-ascend the throne of your ancestors." From the very opening of the campaign he again caused proclamations, calculated to procure him adherents, to be dispersed through France; in consequence the Chouans and several departments to the South, particularly in the environs of Toulouse, again took up arms in his cause, and his affairs were beginning to be in a favourable posture, when the events which succeeded the 18th Brumaire, and the defection of Russia, entirely ruined his hopes, and he was even obliged to wander again in search of an asylum, for Paul the Ist having formed an alliance with France, forbade him to remain longer in his dominions. He then for some time wandered in the North, and at last obtained permission from the court of Berlin to reside at Warsaw; the year after, however, this very court at the desire of the French government seized some of his agents at Bareuth, in particular Messrs, de Précy, and Imbert Colomes. It has been since reported in Europe that some proposals had been made him through the intervention of the king of Prussia, but that he had thought fit to reject them: nay, his answer and those of all the members of his family were inserted in several German prints. In 1805 he quitted Warsaw, and by permission of the emperor Alexander, returned to Mittau. Several states, and particularly England, allowed him a pension, which was estimated at 12,000 pounds sterling a month.

Memoirs of the Provisional Governors of France.

TALLEYRAND.

CHARLES MAURICE TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, minister of foreign affairs, ci-devant bishop of Autun, abbé of Celles and St. Denis, born at Paris in 1754, deputy from the clergy of the bailiwick of Autun to the states-general, joined the meeting of the commons in the opening of He added to talent a great facility of labour and the states-general. application. His name, his dignity, and his example, operated on a great number of rectors. On the 6th and 7th of July, 1789, he pro-On the 20th of Auposed declaring null all authoritative mandates. gust he procured the adoption of an article concerning the admission of all citizens, without distinction, to all offices. Three days afterwards he opposed the mention of divine worship in the declaration of the rights of man, and maintained that it was in the constitutional act that the sacred and holy name of the Catholic religion ought to be pronounced. In August, October, and November, he made speeches on the finances. In the first he acknowledged the necessity of a new loan; in the second he recommended the sale of the property of the clergy, and maintained it was no less just than useful; and lastly, in the third, he opposed projects presented by Necker, and suggested the creation of government notes. Towards the end of November he was one of the commissioners appointed to examine into the state of the bank of discount; and, in January 1790, he became a member of the committee of taxes. In February he composed the address to the French, to remind the people what the national assembly had already done for them, and what it still intended to do, and filled the president's chair; on the 14th of July he celebrated the mass of the federation. In August and September he again presented several reports on the finances and on the national debt, and warmly recommended the issuing of assignats. On the 29th of December he published an address to the clergy, giving an account of the motives which had induced him to take the constitutional oath, and exhorting them to follow his example. On the 14th of January, 1791, he was appointed deputy from the department of Paris, and in March and November he joined the abbé Siéyès in defending the unsworn priests. Having been very intimate with Mirabeau, he appeared, on the 3d of March, 1791, in the tribune, and, after having bestowed some eulogiums on the memory of his friend, read a long Discourse on Inheritances, a work which Mirabeau, at his death, had intrusted to him, to be communicated to the assembly. It was he also who, assisted by the bishops of Lyda and Babylon, consecrated the first bishops, called constitutional; a measure which drew upon him the displeasure of the court of Rome, expressed in a monition from Pius VI. of date of the 17th of April, 1791. After the session M. de Talleyrand was sent into England with Chauvelin, as private negociator, in order to avert war, and even to conclude a treaty of peace and com-

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merce between the two nations; but the system of tergiversation adopted by the English ministry uselessly prolonged this negociation, which wore away in notes and answers, always evasive on the part of the British cabinet, which was at the same time stirring up the war on the continent. The 10th of August soon after gave a pretence for the refusal to acknowledge the character of the agents: Chauvelin returned to France, and M. de Talleyrand remained in England till the progress of the revolution obliged the English ministry to take measures completely hostile, and then M. de Tallevrand was involved in the effects of the bill against suspected strangers, and was obliged to leave England in 1794. Terrified at the blood which he saw flowing in his country. and informed likewise that, after the 10th of August, 1792, papers had been found at the Tuilleries which might compromise him; he durst not return to France, but retired to the United States of America. After the 9th Thermidor, (27th of July, 1794,) he returned to Europe; in 1795 took steps with the committee of public safety to obtain the repeal of a decree of accusation passed against him, as well as the erasure of his name from the list of emigrants; and these requests having been granted him in the meeting of the 4th of September, he returned to Paris, became a member of the national Institute, and on the 16th of July, 1797, entered into the administration of foreign affairs, in the From that time he began to acquire great place of Charles Lacroix. influence in the government. However, on the 20th of July, 1797. that is to say, about a month after Siéyès' entrance into the directory, he gave in his resignation, and was one of those who, with Ræderer, contrived the events of the 18th Brumaire, after which Bonaparte recalled him to the administration of foreign affairs. He nevertheless declared against the measures which appeared likely to follow that revolution. and even wrote in favour of adjutant-general Jorry, by whom he had before been attacked with the greatest violence. Since that time he has continued to direct the diplomatic affairs of France with the greatest skill, and in particular presided in the negociations which preceded the treaties of Lunéville and Amiens. In June, 1802, after the public reestablishment of the Catholic worship in France, the first consul obtained for him, from the pope, a brief, which restored him to a secular and lay life, and authorized his marriage with Mrs. Grant. In 1803 M. de Talleyrand accompanied the first consul in his journey to the Netherlands; and in 1805 was present at the coronation at Milan. end of the same year he went to Strasburgh, and then to Vienna and Presburgh, where he signed the treaty of peace with Austria. In 1804 he was chosen candidate to the conservative senate by the elective college of Cantal; shortly after he was named high chamberlain, and on the 1st of February, 1805, decorated with the red ribbon. In May of the same year he was made knight of the orders of Prussia and Bavaria. There are by him the following works: Essay on Lotteries, 1779; Several Reports to the Constituent Assembly; Essay on Public Education, 1791; Essay on the Commercial Intercourse of the United States with England, inserted in the second volume of the Memoirs of

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the Institute; Essay on the Advantages to be derived from New Colonies under the present Circumstances, *ibid*; Report made to the Conservative Senate on the blows aimed by the Corsairs of Barbary at the Commerce of the European Powers.

JAUCOURT.

F. LE COMTE DE JAUCOURT, colonel of the Condé dragoon regiment, was, in 1790, appointed president of the department of Seine and Marne. and, on the 4th of July, 1791, addressed to the president of the national assembly a letter, in which he entreated him to receive his oath, as a civil and military adherent, to remain for ever attached to the constitution. In September, being appointed one of the legislative assembly, he became a chief in the society of Templars; made a figure in the military committee, successively opposed the passing of laws in the assembly against emigration, the admitting to the bar the soldiers of Chateauvieux, who had been sent to the gallies in consequence of the revolt at Nancy, and the formation of a camp of 24,000 men near the metropolis. the conclusion of 1791 he proposed, that an address from Loir and Cher. against the emigrants and the refractory priests, should be printed, and, in 1792, he was one of the seven members who voted against declaring war against Austria: in the course of July, 1792, he tendered his resignation, after having on the first of the month, formally obtained the abolition of clubs. He was one of those members of the legislative assembly who opposed the plans of the factious fomenters of the tumults on the 10th of August, and after that day was over, by order of the municipality of Paris, he was sent to the Abbaye on account of his sentiments. He vainly demanded from the legislative assembly his liberation; however, through the correspondences he had found means to enter into, and some pecuniary sacrifices, he escaped the massacres of September, under the protection of Panis, who rescued him from prison on the very eve of those bloody executions. Since the revolution of November the 9th, 1799, he has been a member of the tribunate, has voted according to the pleasure of the consular government, has defended the compact to the legislative body, was appointed president in October, 1802; elected candidate to the senate in September, 1803, by the electorial college of Nievre, and called to take his seat there on the 30th of October following. In 1804 he was appointed first chamberlain of prince Joseph's household, and was decorated with the title of commander of the legion of honour.

BEURNONVILLE.

PIERRE RYEL DE BEURNONVILLE, general of division, former warminister, member of the conservative senate, ambassador at the court of his most catholic majesty, grand officer of the legion of honour, &c. He was born at Champigneul, on the 10th of May, 1752, and intended for the church, and was sent, whilst yet very young, to pursue a course of belles-lettres in the capital; but his turn for a military life getting the better of the intentions of his parents, he devoted himself by choice

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to mathematics and geography, and procured himself to be enrolled as a supernumerary in the company of the queen's gendarmes. The death of his elder brother removed the impediments which opposed his inclination for a military life. He was on the eve of promotion, when a fire having destroyed his father's property, in the colonies, induced him to repair thither. Having embarked in the squadron of M. de Suffren, he served at first in India as a common soldier, then as a serjeant; he afterwards became major of the militia of the island of Bourbon, and was turned out by the governor of the island. He returned to France with loud complaints; the government, to indemnify him, gave him the cross of St. Louis. He then purchased a commission in the Swiss guards of Monsieur, the king's brother. He was employed, in Aug. 1792, as a general under Dumourier, who called him his Ajax; in November following he obtained the command of an army which marched towards Treves, and which fought several unfortunate battles, particularly one at Pellingen, against the Austrians. It would be difficult to mention any thing more extraordinary than the reports made by this general to the convention, relative to all these battles, especially that of Grewenmacher, where he pretended that, after a dreadful combat of three hours, the enemy had lost a great number of men, whilst the French had sustained no other loss than the little finger of a chasseur. On Feb. 4, 1793, he was appointed war-minister; on March 11 he wrote to the convention to give in his resignation, saying, that he thought himself better qualified to serve his country with his sword than with his pen: he reminded them, that from the month of May, 1791, to the date of his letter, he had been present in 172 engagements. This resignation gave rise to several debates, but at last he received permission to leave Paris, on delivering up his accounts. On the 14th of March he was again appointed to the same office, which he accepted. Having been sent to arrest Dumourier at St. Amand, he was himself arrested, and conveyed to the head-quarters of the prince de Cobourg, with the four commissioners of the convention. As soon as he perceived that the carriage, in which he had been placed, took the road to Tournay, he endeavoured to make his escape from the escort, which was composed of the hussars of Berchiny; one of whom slightly wounded him. General Clairfait received the prisoners with cold civility, and answered their complaints in these words: "We cannot refuse the kindness which is done us." They were delivered into the hands of colonel Lebreau; and Beurnonville, not taking off his hat to him, had the mortification of being told, " Equality has no place here." Having been taken before the Prince of Cobourg, that general offered them books, and other means of amusing themselves, which they accepted. Colonel Mack informed them, that they would be kept as hostages for the queen and her son, and desired them to write to the convention on the subject. "We have no longer," answered they, "any advice to give to the convention." They were removed to Olmutz, where they remained till the 22d of Nov. 1795, at which period they were taken to Basle, to be exchanged for the daughter of Louis XVI. After the 18th Fructidor (4th September 1797) Beurnonville was appointed to the command of the French army in Holland. In May of the same year he had been proposed as one of the directory, and was supported by the moderate party. In Nov. he resigned the command of the Batavian army; the directory, in 1798, made him inspector-general. He was one of the generals who sided with Bonaparte when the latter brought about the revolution of the 9th and 10th of Nov. 1799, and afterwards received from him the embassy to Berlin, to which he was appointed in Dec. In 1802 he obtained leave of absence, and returned to Paris, bringing with him the secret papers which had been seized at Bareuth, on arresting the members of the royal committee which had been formed there. Thence he went as ambassador to Madrid; in Feb. 1805 he was chosen a senator; some time before which he had received the insignia of grand officer of the legion of honour.

CAMBACERES.

J. J. REGIS DE CAMBACERES, nephew of the abbé, a prince, and arch-chancellor of the French empire. He was born at Montpellier, of a family well known in the law, and became a counsellor in the court of Toulouse. After having filled various public offices in the beginning of the revolution, he was deputed from Hérault to the national convention in September, 1792. He executed a great deal of business in the committees, and laboured particularly at the judiciary part of public affairs. On the 12th of December, 1792, he was commissioned to go and ask Louis XVI. what counsellors he chose, and he obtained a decree, that these counsellors should converse freely with him. He warmly censured Louvat, on account of the precipitate promulgation of the decree passed for the expulsion of the Bourbons. In January, 1793, he declared Louis guilty; doubted of the right of the convention to try him; voted for his present confinement, and his death in case of invasion. He was appointed secretary on the 24th of January. On the 10th of March he said, " that the legislative and executive powers ought not, in the present posture of affairs, to be separated, and that the utility of separating them should be discussed only on the establishment of the constitution." He afterwards declaimed against the petitioners of the section Poissonnière who denounced Dumourier, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of the orator and president of that He afterwards procured the freedom of Ducray, who had been apprehended as a seditious person at Perpignan, the outlawry of those who should take any part in the rebellions relative to the recruits for the army. On being removed to the committee of public safety at the meeting on the 26th of March, he gave information of Dumourier's treachery, pointed out the papers which proved it, and made it known that the committee had secured those who from their birth and connections might be suspected of a participation in the scheme for the restoration of royalty, conceived by that general. He opposed the idea of compelling every representative to give an account of the state of his fortune; and on occasion of a debate on the commotions in the Vendée, he desired a definition of the word, chief of the miscreants, and a men-

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tion of such individuals as might he thus considered. He undertook the defence of Durand, mayor of Montpellier, accused by Jean Bon St. André, of federalism. In the months of August and October, 1793, he presented his first scheme of a civil code, the regulations of which must have savoured of the democratical notions of the times. days after the death of Robespierre, on the re-organization of committees, he insisted that they should no longer have it in their power to strike at the liberty of representatives. A few days afterwards he procured a regulation which forbade the bearing of other names than those expressed in the register of births, and enjoined the public functionaries to designate all the citizens by their real names. He was appointed president on the 6th of October, and in November, when the seventythree deputies expelled by the Montagne, were restored to the convention, he petitioned for an amnesty for all deeds not classed in the penal code. He afterwards presented the plan of an address to the French people, on the principles which ought to direct them, and opposed a petition from the section of the Pantheon, requiring the repeal of the revolutionary laws, particularly that of the 17th of September. He developed the basis of a new project for a civil code, in the meetings of the 16th and 19th of Frimaire, year 3, (6th and 9th of July, 1793). On the 22d of January, 1795, he made a report on the individuals of the Bourbon family detained in the Temple; declared that it would be impolitic to release them during the war, and caused the assembly to pass to the order of the day on their liberation. He afterwards opposed the ratification of the treaty concluded with Tuscany; procured the determination of the privileges of the committee of public safety, with respect to exterior relations; and again, on the 19th of March, opposed the abrogation of the law of the 17th of September. which was demanded by Lecointre de Versailles. Ten days after, he urgently called for a report on the state of the republic, and on the means of putting into execution the constitution of 1793. chosen a member of the body who were commissioned to propose the organic laws, and he shortly after made a report on that subject. He opposed Thibaudeau's plan for abolishing the committee of general safety, and he suggested the necessity of greater vigour in the action of government. On the 18th of June, he succeeded in bringing about the rejection of a scheme of Personne's, for trying the members of the revolutionary committees and tribunals, and afterwards again became member of the committee of public safety. By his means banishment was substituted for the transportation proposed to be executed on such priests as should disturb public order, and he opposed the arrest of the commandant of the castle of Ham, who was impeached for having brought the imprisoned terrorists confided to his charge before the officers of judicial police at an improper time, and procured them their liberty. At the time of the slight insurrection on the 10th of October, 1795, against the convention, Cambacérès gave an account of the tumults which were at that time breaking out at Dreux, and of the apprehension of two persons said to favour them; he also brought forward various papers on the subject. He was then himself implicated in the correspondence seized at the house of Lemaitre, in consequence of the following words, in a letter from d'Antraigues: "I am by no means astonished that Cambacérès should be among those who wish for the restoration of royalty; I know him," &c. &c. He protested against the accusations which might hence be thrown on him, and after having given a sketch of his political conduct, he exclaimed; " And am I suspected of a correspondence with conspirators! But no, the spirit of St. Just will not rise from the tomb: no, imaginary crimes will never more bring ou the condemnation of the representatives of the people." The assembly ordered that his speech should be printed; but the blow was struck at his reputation for republicanism, and he was disqualified for a place in the directory which had been intended for him. By virtue of being elected by two-thirds of the convention, he became a member of the council of elders, where he desired that the amount of the forced loan might be stated, and again presented a new scheme for a civil code, which was ordered to be printed. He also procured the creation of a committee to examine the acts of the directory, when they should attack the legislative power. On the 22d of October, 1796, he was chosen president; on the 29th of December, he discussed the project of Daunou, on calumny; on the 27th of February, 1797, procured a decree for bodily arrest in civil affairs, and, on the 20th of May following, left the council. The succeeding year he appeared again among the electors of Paris; and was named at first secretary, and afterwards deputy, by the elective assembly sitting at the Oratoire; but the operations of that assembly having been annulled by the law of the 22d of Floreal, year 6, (11th of May, 1798,) after the revolution of the 30th of Prairial, year 7, (19th of June, 1799,) he was promoted to the administration of justice; and the events of the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799.) shortly after raised him to the post of second consul, which he occupied in December following. He was then continually employed in organizing the judicial powers; and after the accession of Napoleon to the imperial throne, he was appointed arch-chancellor of the empire, (May, 1804,) on the 1st of February, 1805, grand officer of the legion of honour, and two months afterwards, was decorated with the orders of the black eagle, and the red eagle of Prussia.

BARBE-MARBOIS.

Barne-Marbois, minister of the public treasury, grand officer of the legion of honour, knight of the order of St. Hubert of Bavaria. Born at Metz, the son of the director of the mint of that town, he became a counsellor, and was afterwards appointed governor of St. Domingo. Being recalled from that colony, he returned to Metz, where he resided during the first years of the revolution, and was elected mayor of the place. In December, 1791, he was sent by the king to the diet of Ratisbon; and the following year he went to Vienna as assistant to the ambassador, the Marquis de Noailles, to learn the positive intentions of the emperor relative to the princes established in Alsace and Lorraine.

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Being unable, after a month's stay in that capital, to obtain a categorical answer, he returned to France, where he remained in obscurity till September, 1795. At this period he was appointed deputy of the department of Moselfe to the council of ancients; and almost immediately had to justify himself for having participated in the revision of the treaty of Pilnitz. He denied this accusation, and demanded a trial on the subject; but one of his colleagues undertook his defence, and proved, that while he had been mayor of the town of Metz, he had incessantly given proofs of patriotism: the council passed to the order of the day. On the 24th of January, 1796, he made a speech on the organization of the marine; on the 17th of August he spoke in favour of annuitants, and was chosen secretary in the following month. He several times attempted in vain to attack the law of the 3d of Brumaire, which excluded the relations of emigrants from public functions; and, having been named for the administration of the colonies, in a list made by Lavilleheurnois, agent of the French princes, he was considered among the number of enemies to the directory. However, he praised the moderation of that authority, on occasion of the preliminaries of Leoben; but he soon ofter declared against the directors, in the contest which began between them and the majority of the councils. In the session extraordinary of the 20th July, he voted thanks to the council of five hundred, for the active inspection they maintained during the dangers of the legislative body. On the 18th of Fructidor, year 5 (4th of September, 1797), he was condemned to banishment, and transported to Guiana. He was not among the number of those who escaped with Pichegru; but having become accustomed at St. Domingo to the climate of America, he was enabled to resist the disorders which carried off a great number of his companions in misfortune. He was recalled to France after the 18th of Brumaire, year 8 (9th November, 1799), and at first obtained permission, with Lafond-Ladebat, to go to the isle of Oléron; he was afterwards appointed counsellor of state, and in 1801 succeeded M. Dufresne in the general direction of the public treasury, a place to which, in September following, the title of minister was attached. He followed the first consul at the time of his journey to Brussels, in Messidor, year 11 (July, 1803,) presided over the elective college of Eure in the following year, and was elected by it candidate to the conservative senate. On the 12th of Pluviose, year 13 (1st of February, 1805,) he was appointed grand officer of the legion of honour, and shortly after decorated with the cross of the order of St. Hubert of Bavaria. M. de Barbé Marbois is known by several esteemed works, among which are An Essay on the Means of inspiring a Taste for Virtue; the Panisian Female in the Country; Juliana, a Tale translated from the English: and Socrates in a Delirium : the State of the Finances in St. Domingo; Reflections on this Colony; and the Journey of a Frenchman to the Salt-pits of Bavaria and Saltzburg. Madame Barbé Marbois, his wife published in the year 7 (1798,) a paper containing his justification on the 18th Fructidor, which he had sent to her from the place of his banishment.

Memoir of the Imprisonment and Escape of a Spanish Officer.

Being taken prisoner upon the assault at Tarragona, June 1811, I was immediately taken to the head-quarters at Reus, where General Suchet treated me with every mark of regard and distinction. I was always, however, watched by several officers, and two centries were placed at the door of my room. I was sent for, almost every day, to dine either with Suchet or with some other general, and they seemed to vie together who should honour me most. There is no kind of dignity, of command, or of wealth, that they did not offer to me, if I would pass from the service of Spain and Ferdinand VII. to that of Buonaparte. They employed to seduce me, the most studied speeches, and endeavoured to convince me that it was impossible for Spain ever to recover her independance, although assisted by the whole power of England, describing the latter as the cause of all the calamities of the present war. They added that Spain, speedily left to herself, would be compelled to submit through want of resources, of forces, and, above all, of a head to direct them, since hitherto not a man had been found, on whom the general opinion centred, and without whom, it was impracticable to defend, with any appearance of success, a nation placed in so critical a situation as the Spanish people. They added, that nothing but the most complete blindness, and the total absence of reason, could make us conceive the hope of closing successfully a war, which, they acknowledged, was unjust on their part, but absurd on that of the Spanish Government, contrary to the interests of the nation, and to those of every private individual.

I replied to these gentlemen, that our opinions differed widely: that I was convinced the French would never be masters of Spain: that the war might be long, but that at last they would be driven from our land, even should England withdraw her aid, which was not to be believed: that we had men, able to organize our armies, inure them to war, and to wield with energy the immense resources of the nation, and that from the moment one of them should be authorised to display his talents, the French might date the beginning of their ruin. I also urged, that they might he convinced of the truth of what I advanced, from what the Spanish nation had already done; when, taken by surprise, and attacked at the time the French were in possession of the strong places, of the army and the government, universal indignation had raised, armed, and united every Spaniard: - and when an irregular mass of peasants, hastily collected, had compelled the French armies, till then the terror of Europe, to lay down their arms; had beaten them at Bailen, driven them from Valencia and Madrid, forced them to raise the siege of Saragossa, to cross the Ebro, and to seek shelter among the mountains of Biscay. I contended, that if the national enthusiasm had then been properly directed, there would not have been a second campaign; and that,

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notwithstanding the faults committed by the inexperience of the new authorities, which had succeeded each other in the Supreme Government, the hatred of the Spaniards against the French had been increased by the injustice of their aggression, and the atrocity of their conduct towards the people and their prisoners: that nothing would be so easy as to organise all the youth able to carry arms, and that because it had not yet been done, it was not to be believed it could not be afterwards. effected; and at last, that notwithstanding what might be said, we knew very well that the French could only maintain themselves on our side of the Pyrenees, through the most enormous sacrifices, in money and men; for, that since the commencement of the invasion to the capture of Tarragona, no less than 700,000 infantry, and 70,000 cavalry, had entered Spain, out of which half a million had been killed: that it was a gross error, a despicable tale, a shameful ignorance of the Spanish character, to endeavour to persuade the world that our brave nation had risen and taken up arms at the instigation of the English, of Monks and Churchmen! That when indignant Spain uprose, it was spontaneously, to avenge the injuries heaped on the people and the royal family, to avoid the degradation of receiving a king from the hand of an enemy, instead of her legitimate sovereign, and to shake off a foreign yoke. Those innate ideas were deeper rooted in the heart of every Spaniard, I maintained, than in the institution of monks, or affection for the English.

As to the proposal, that I should quit the service of my country, to enlist under hostile banners, I remarked that I must be as void of sense, as of honour, if I listened to it, when I saw the contempt with which the French themselves treated those Spaniards who had been so base as to accept their offers, and to betray their duty. And, in reality, I never saw any of those deserters seated at Suchet's table; and when they were admitted to his drawing-room, no one ever spoke to them. This remark was also made by the other Spanish officers taken at Tarragona.

To the flattering description of Buonaparte, given me by Suchet at Saragossa, I opposed an eulogium of Ferdinand VII. and the goodness of his cause. I at last concluded by proposing to Suchet himself, to quit Napoleon's service, and to enter that of Ferdinand. This proposal put an end to those which he had so repeatedly made me, and from that moment he saw me no more.

All these conversations reached the public ear, especially while we staid at Saragossa, and increased the affection which the inhabitants of all classes displayed towards me. They saw, with pleasure, that after having defended the just cause, sword in hand, I did not shrink from supporting it, even in captivity, and in the midst of our enemies, without caring what sufferings my patriotism might draw down upon me.

From the 29th of June to the 9th of September, I constantly followed the head-quarters, from Constanti to Reus, from Reus to Lerida, and from Lerida to Saragossa. In the places where there was no castle, I was lodged and boarded in private houses with their inhabitants, and at the expence of the municipality, but always attended by my guards. At

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Lerida I was confined in the castle, and began to receive my rations, which grew less and less, in proportion as Suchet's hopes of gaining me over to his party diminished.

September 9th, General Suchet set off from Saragossa for Valencia. On the 11th, at half-past one o'clock, I was ordered to prepare to go to France. At the same time, the French took the precaution of closing the gates and turnpikes of Saragossa, lest the inhabitants should attempt to rescue me from the hands of my guards, or at least should give notice to the country people. At four o'clock I sat out, accompanied by several Spanish officers and soldiers, also prisoners, and escorted by the 11th-battalion of artillery, and 30 cavalry, the whole commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Le Long, who led us as far as Pau. That officer, and all those who had previously escorted us, answered for me on their life. Besides, the orders given to every commander of a convoy of prisoners, are to shoot, not only those who separate from the troop, but those whom fatigue or illness force to linger in the rear. these orders were executed, but more or less strictly, according to the humanity or cruelty of the soldiers and their commanders. I must do Colonel Le Long the justice to state, that he saved the life of one of those unfortunate men who was sick. He left him in a village near Huesca, and only took a receipt from the Alcade of that place, notwithstanding the importunities of one of the officers of the convoy, who wished the forementioned order to be executed in all its rigour.

Colonel Le Long took me as far as Pau, where he resigned me to the gendarmerie. I then claimed the pay due to prisoners of war of my rank, according to Napoleon's regulations. The War Commissary rejecting my claim, I appealed to the General commanding the military division, and resident at Bayonne. In consequence of an official note on the subject, transmitted to him by the commander of the town of Pau, he directed that I should be paid according to Napoleon's ordinance, beginning from the day I was taken prisoner. He ordered, besides, that any sum I might require, be advanced to me, in order that I might travel both comfortably and decently; I nevertheless limited my demand to the 500 francs that were due to me. With this sum, and some ounces of gold which a patriot had found means to transmit to me, during my residence in the castle of Saragossa, and which I shared with General Courten, I removed from Pau to the castle of Bouillon, escorted by a gendarme, who travelled at my expence.

Our road ran through Tarbes, Auch, Montauban, Limosges, Moulins, Nevers, Montargis, Fontainebleau, Melun, Meaux, Soissons, Rheims,

Mezieres, Charleville, and Sedan to Bouillon.

At Limosges we learnt that King Ferdinand VII. was at the castle of Valency, near Chateauroux, and that it had been ordered, that every Spaniard who should be found in the department of the Indre, which contains the castle inhabited by his Catholic Majesty, be immediately shot. On this account, the gendarme who escorted me, quitted the Orleans road, and took that to Moulins and Nevers. He was also com-

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manded not to pass with me through the 18th military division, but I never could learn for what reason.

Octoher 22d, 1811, I reached Bouillon. The next day I was presented to the governor of the castle, Captain Petit, who led me to the apartment prepared for my reception, in consequence of an order of the 1st.of August, by which Napoleon commanded him to treat me with all the attentions due to my rank, and not incompatible with the security of my person. He was directed to keep this order secret, and not to mention my coming until I had arrived. But the repairs necessarily made in the apartment destined for me, announced that a new prisoner was expected; and the very precautions taken to conceal the order given on that subject, created a belief, that a person of great importance was on his way to the castle. Some thought it was the Pope, or some Cardinal, whilst others fixed on Generals Dupont, or Marescot, whose fate was not then decided, but who have been since condemned to imprisonment for life.

The castle of Bouillon, built about the year 950, by Godfrey the Ancient, grandfather to the celebrated de Bouillon, the conqueror, and the first king of Jerusalem, is situated on a mountain 200 feet above the level of the small river called La Smoie. At the foot of the castle stands the town, which, together with its suburbs, contains about three thousand people. It is surrounded with a weak rampart, the base of which is bathed externally by the waters of the Smoie.

When I entered this castle, it contained three French gentlemen, Messrs. Bouvet de Lozier, Armand Gaillard, and Augustin Rewbell; seven Flemish priests, a French vicar, and a Benedictine monk from Mayence. Mr. Rewbell, formerly commander of a squadron, and aidede-camp to General St. Suzame, had been arrested in 1803, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, yet he was still confined in 1812. Messrs. Bouvet and Gaillard had been condemned to death in 1804, as implicated in the plot of General Georges: but their sentence had been softened by Napoleon himself, into four years imprisonment, and yet they had been nearly eight years confined in the castle of Bouillon, without any hope of ever quitting it, when I became their fellow-captive the 23d of October, 1812.

Scarcely was I settled in my apartment, when the governor informed me that I was not allowed to go out of the castle: that all my letters must pass through his hands, those which I should write, in order that they might be sent to the Minister of Police, and those which I should receive, to be given me by himself, and that my pay, like that of the other state-prisoners entrusted to his care, would be 25 sous a day (twelve-pence-halfpenny, English, and forty quartos of Spanish money). To complete the "attentions" paid to my rank, a fortnight after, Savary, the Minister of Police, ordered the governor to take away my servant, on the ground, that every Spaniard found in France being considered as a prisoner of war, my servant must be sent to the nearest depôt. He, how-ever, graciously allowed me, if I wanted a servant, to keep one, provided

it be a Frenchman. I rejected this absurd offer, and was deprived of the chief consolation which I still retained, that of being able to converse with one of my own countrymen, a young man, who had followed me through my misfortunes, out of pure attachment, whose disinterestedness and fidelity were seldom equalled, and who consented to be imprisoned with me, rather than forsake his master. This servant, whose name was Raphael de Lariva, was sent to Charleville, where there is a depôt of 300 prisoners of the regiment of Asturias, commanded by the French serjeant Santana. These brave Spaniards refused to serve under the banners of the pretended King Joseph. They have a treatment of three sous (three-half-pence), and a pound and a half of bread a day. But they are allowed to work, and what they gain procures them the means of subsisting. This is not the case, however, with all our unfortunate countrymen; some of them are employed in the public works, but others are reduced to the greatest misery. There are places where they cannot all find work, and where those who labour, do not get enough to support their companions. There, they literally die of hunger. We have thus lost many men, and a far greater number would have perished, had it not been for the humanity of compassionate people, who have dared to come to their relief. In acting thus, Buonaparte has two ends in view. He saves expence, and he hopes, through excess of misery, to force our soldiers to go over to his party. In the mouth of December, and in the heart of winter, I have met two hundred prisoners, lean, pale, starved with cold, and looking more like spectres than living beings. Most of them went barefooted, without hats, and covered with a miserable linen bag. None of them had a single rag of cloth on their bodies! Such is the fate of those that keep their health. When ill, and sent to the hospital, they fare still worse. Out of a hundred not two come out alive! I do not exaggerate, I state the truth. Such is the manner in which privates are treated; what is the fare of the officers? The rate of pay is very low, and insufficient for those of inferior rank : but as Buonaparte does not acknowledge the promotions that have taken place since the war, officers are rated on the pay-list only according to the commissions which they hold from the king. Thus a general is frequently only paid as a Colonel, or Lieutenant-Colonel; a Captain as a Lieutenant; and lower officers as serjeants. Moreover, it is forbidden to any Spaniard to wear the decorations of our military orders, and the gendarmes are ordered to tear them from those who should disobey that mandate. And, after this, should we allow the French prisoners amongst us to wear those crosses of honour, those ribbands of all colours, and newly fabricated orders? Should we acknowledge the commissions and ranks given by the Gallic Usurper? Should we not send his soldiers to our mines. as he employs ours to dig his canals and form his roads? I trust the time is come when we shall fight with equal weapons. But let us return once more, for a moment, to what concerns me personally.

Surprised at being treated in a manner apparently so contrary to the orders issued respecting me, I wrote to the Ministers, and to Buonaparte

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himself, to depict my situation, and claim the protection of the rights of men and the customs adopted by all civilized nations. It was in vain: my applications were disregarded, and I thank heaven they were. I should have been bound by my parole, I was freed from all ties of honour by his unjust proceedings. Growing daily more incensed at them, and always inspired with the wish of serving my country in the just war which she wages, I formed the plan of escaping. I wanted a companion who should assist me in carrying it into execution; I looked round for one, and having ascertained that Mr. Bouvet was a man of abilities, resolute and secret, I entrusted him with my intention. I was right, as experience has since proved; we soon agreed together, and happily had no occasion to communicate our plan to any other person, in consequence of which I grew confident of success.

We examined from our rooms, the safest and most commodious way of scaling the walls of our dungeon. Some attempts showed us the most convenient method, which we carried into effect the night of the 1st and 2d of October, 1812, notwithstanding grates and bolts, the vigilance of sentries, and what was still more grateful to our feelings, notwithstanding the minute precautions of Governor Petit, who, a short time before, had been directed by the Police Minister Savary, to encrease his whatchfulness about me.

The absence of the moon, a dark and rainy night, favoured our purpose. I insisted on descending first: it was necessary to pass over a perpendicular height, and then to slide forty or fifty feet down a rock, an inclined plane, before we could reach an horizontal projection, which rises midway up the sides of the mountain. On this projection is a path that leads to steps cut out of the rock, and descending in the direction of the wall, which extends from the castle to the gate of the town. This descent terminates at the beginning of the street, from which it is separated only by a small gate, which did not long resist our efforts. At last, after an hour and a half of fatigue and exertions, we found ourselves out of the town without meeting with any accident, save a contusion on my right shoulder, which I received when sliding down the rock. We fell in with no one, and escaped the patrols of the National Guards, then busy in watching and seeking marauders, whose frequent depredations were occasioned by the scarcity which, at that time, prevailed in France, and was still more severely felt in the poor department of the Ardemes than in any other part of the country.

From that period (October 1, 1812) my companion and I traversed many provinces of France, sometimes on foot, at others on horseback, now in a carriage, and now in a boat, and reached several points of the coast, in the hope of finding an opportunity of crossing over to England; hope which we were only able to realize in the month of June 1813,

THE LIVES OF THE

GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY.

IT is our purpose under this head to execute a task very much wanted, that of giving a complete Collection of The Lives of the Great Captains of Modern History. As far as respects France this has been already executed by Brantome, but we have no English Writer who has attempted it. The materials of these Lives will be as follows: 1. Where the subjects themselves have left their own Memoirs, they shall be given in full. 2. Where these Lives have been written by any author of authority, they will likewise be given in full,—such work being translated or reprinted. 3. In want of such materials, the best will be selected from the annals and memoirs of the age in which they lived.

THE LIFE OF FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE POTEMKIN.

CHAP. I.

Birth and education of Potemkin—his share in the Revolution which dethroned Peter III of Russia to constitute Catharine II sole Empress.

GREGORY ALEXANDROVITCH POTEMKIN was born on the 14th of September 1789, on a small estate near Smolensko, whither his father Alexander Potemkin had retired, after having served several years as a captain in one of those regiments of infantry which, in Russia, are particularly destined to garrison some of the inland towns, and are seldom, if ever, employed on actual service. Of his two sisters, the eldest was married to a Russian officer of the name of Samoiloff, and the youngest to a German nobleman called von Engelhardt.

The fortune of Potemkin's father was a very moderate one. His family, though originally Polish, had long been settled and naturalized in Russia; but it did not rank among the first nobility of the Russian empire. No individual of the name of Potemkin had ever been entrusted with any of the higher functions of the state, except one who had been sent embassador to England by Peter I; from which mission, however, he derived neither fortune nor honours.

Potemkin received the rudiments of a very limited education, in the house of his father, and, as the latter had no fortune to leave him, he was early destined for the church. At twelve years of age he was sent to the university of Moscow, which was by no means distinguished for the ability of its professors. He there acquired that fondness for theological controversies and that religious disposition which never forsook him during his political and military career. The classics in particular attracted his attention; and his knowledge of Greek and Latin was such, that he felt uncommon delight in the reading of the best poets of antiquity. Nor was he less pleased with the poetical works written in the language of his country. Although the Russian language has not yet attained that degree of perfection which a brilliant genius may impart to it at some future time, yet it

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is the richest, the most simple, and the most picturesque language of modern Europe, and is indisputably that which bears the most striking resemblance to the harmonious idioms of the ancients. This predilection for languages abounding in images, melodious to the ear, and bold in their expressions, inspired Potemkin with a sort of aversion for French poetry, which he used to call symmetric prose. He had been instructed in French from his childhood, and spoke it fluently. Ever since the days of Peter the Great the knowledge of French has formed a conspicuous part of the education of Russian noblemen. The richness of their native language, and the inconceivable variety and difficulty of its pronunciation, give to the Russians in general an uncommon facility in the acquisition of different idioms. In what European language do they meet with difficulties similar to that which an Englishman, Frenchman, German, Spaniard or Italian has to encounter when he learns to pronounce such a word, for instance, as *Prewosgotitelstwa* (excellence)?

Learning, however, had not an attraction sufficiently powerful for the ardent mind of Potemkin. The scientific knowledge which he acquired at the university was merely superficial. His vivacity, or rather the violence of his temper, which rendered him incapable of continued application, induced his teachers to pronounce him more fit for the active and perilous pursuits of war, than for the grave, solemn and peaceful avocations of a minister of the gospel. They imparted their observations to his father, who, considering that the situation of an officer in a military state may sometimes lead to a brilliant fortune, readily permitted his son so follow his warlike propensity. Potemkin left the university of Moscow, and after a short stay at his father's house, he was sent to Petersburgh to receive instructions better adapted to the new profession which he was going to embrace.

As he had been strongly recommended to some persons high in office, it was not long ere he obtained a cornetcy in a regiment of horse-guards. Desitute of the means of having his duty done for him, he was obliged to perform it himself, and did it with strict exactitude: but, satisfied with avoiding censure, he shewed no particular eagernes to distinguish himself. His propensity to pleasure frequently led him into bad company, where he contracted that dissoluteness of manners and depravity of mind of which he could never completely divest himself afterwards, and which constantly influenced his conduct during his extraordinary career.

It was, however, this dissolute way of life which made Potemkin acquainted with a number of young fashionable men, some of whom belonged to powerful families; a circumstance which gave him patrons and the means of making his fortune. He soon obtained a lieutenancy, which, in the horse-guards, confers the rank of major in the army; and intimately connected himself with the Orloffs. They were five brothers: Gregory, afterwards the favourite; Alexey, who, in the war against the Turks in 1768, commanded the Russian fleet in the Archipelago; Vladimir, who became a senator, and Feodor and Ivan, who were made chamberlains after the revolution. They were indeed the principal agents in that

famous conspiracy which hurled Peter III from the throne of Russia, to place the imperial crown on the brow of Catharine, his spouse, with whom Gregory, the eldest of the five brothers commenced a love intrigue when she was only Grand Duchess.

Gregory Orloff possessed neither the advantages of birth nor those of education; but he had received from nature courage and beauty. He was an officer in the artillery; while two of his brothers, Alexey and Vladimir, were only common soldiers in the guards. Count Peter Schuvaloff, grand master of the artillery, a vain and pompous man, was desirous of having the handsomest of his officers for his aide-de-camp, as he had for his mistress Princess Kourakin, the most beautiful lady of the court. He selected Orloff, and his mistress, pleased with this choice, soon gave the handsome aide-de-camp a hint that she preferred him to his general. Unfortunately, the latter surprised them together. He threatened to exert his interest to have Orloff banished to Siberia. This adventure reached the ears of Catharine. Curiosity led her to wish for an acquaintance with the young officer whose disaster was the subject of public conversation. Orloff was secretly introduced to the Grand Duchess, and as soon as the latter thought herself assured of the boldness and discretion of her lover, she unveiled to him her ambitious designs. On the death of General Schuvaloff she prevailed with lieutenant-general Villebois, who obtained the command of the artillery, to give Orloff the place of captain-paymaster of his corps.

Orloff now lost no opportunity of gaining adherents to her whom he had resolved to make his sole sovereign. Peter III had been but a very short time in possession of the throne, when, by means of his brothers and a few other conspirators, Orloff won over some companies of the guards without imparting to them his real design. Having discovered in Potemkin dispositions that might be favourable to his views, he also endeavoured to bring him over to his cause, and easily succeeded in the attempt. Potemkin had frequently seen Catharine, and was an enthusiastic admirer of her beauty. This sentiment of admiration, heightened perhaps by the secret suggestions of ambition seduced him from the path of duty. His zeal and his activity gained many friends to Catharine, and, in a comparatively low situation, Potemkin did much to insure the success of the enterprise.

On the 28th of June 1762 (the 9th of July 1762, O. S.), at seven in the morning, Catharine went to the quarter of the Ismailoffsky guards, where she was enthusiastically proclaimed sovereign by the soldiers. The chaplain of the regiment received the oath of the troops on a crucifix. In less than two hours Catharine saw herself surrounded by two thousand warriors, and a great number of the inhabitants of Petersburgh, who mechanically followed her to the church of Kasan, where the archbishop of Novgorod placed the imperial crown on her head.

Count Panin, who, under the Empress Elizabeth, had been employed in several foreign embassies, and on his return had been appointed governor to Paul Petrovitch, the son of Peter and Catharine, though devoted

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to the latter, had lent himself to the plans of the conspirators, with the simple view of declaring Catharine sole guardian of the Grand Duke Paul and regent of the empire during his minority. But he found that it was too late to remonstrate against what had been done, when a strong enthusiasm in favour of Catharine was become general and she had been solemnly and almost unanimously proclaimed autocratrix or sole sovereign ruler of the empire.

Towards noon, the Empress, dressed in the uniform of the guards and decorated with the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, inspected the guards on horseback, and rode through the ranks with princess Dashkoff, who was also in uniform. Potemkin, perceiving that Catharine had no plume in her hat, rode up to offer her his own. The horse on which he was mounted being accustomed to form into the squadron, was some time before it could be made to quit the side of that of the Empress; which afforded her the first opportunity of noticing the grace and agility of the man who was to gain so great an ascendancy over her.

At six in the evening Catharine a second time mounted her horse. With a drawn sword in her hand and a branch of oak about her temples, she placed herself at the head of the troops that were already on their march to Peterhoff, an imperial palace on the banks of the Neva. Potemkin was one of the numerous courtiers who vied with each other in displaying the greatest ardour to share her dangers and her triumph. The next day he attended Gregory Orloff to Oranienbaum, another imperial palace, built by Menzikoff, eight versts farther, whither the unfortunate Peter had retired, and whence the perfidious Ismailoff persuaded him to repair to the Empress. Potemkin was charged to escort the betrayed Emperor's carriage to Peterhoff with a sufficient number of troops. It was at Peterhoff that Peter wrote and signed his resignation, which was dictated to him by Count Panin.

CHAP. II.

Potemkin's first steps on the road to fortune, and the causes of his elevation.

AS soon as Catherine saw herself firmly seated on the throne, she bestowed magnificent rewards on the principal actors in the revolt against her husband. Count Panin was made prime minister; the Orloff's received the title of Counts; Gregory Orloff, the favourite, was appointed lieutenant-general, and made a knight of St. Alexander Newsky, the second order of the empire. Several officers of the guards were promoted. Potemkin was made a colonel and a gentleman of the bedchamber, with an annual pension of two thousand rubles; and he was immediately dispatched to Stockholm privately to inform Count Ostermann, the Russian ambassador, of the revolution that had taken place at Petersburgh.

On his return from Sweden, Potemkin neglected no opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with those who were more immediately about the Empress. He possessed an insinuating address, and, when he

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chose, he could be perfect master of the art of gaining the affections of those whose patronage he thought useful to his views. He contrived to render himself agreeable, and even necessary, to the courtiers that stood highest in the favour of Catherine, enlivened their pleasures, and succeeded at last in being admitted to the private parties of the Empress, to whom he was introduced as a most amiable man, particularly calculated to heighten the hilarity of her social hours.

As nature had endowed him with a masculine and noble figure, an artful and insinuating disposition, and a brilliant imagination, Potemkin met with so flattering a reception from his sovereign that he thought himself authorized to pay her the most assiduous court.

Catheriue was fond of relieving herself from the cares of the empire in the midst of a private and select society, from which, setting aside the majesty of the throne, she banished every courtly formality, and in which she caused her superiority to be forgotten by the gracefulness of her manners, and the enchanting gaiety of her conversation. The perfect freedom which prevailed in these assemblies allowed a decent jocularity. Wit, talents, and politeness were the only titles to pre-eminence, and distinction was commensurate to amiability. Under the appearance of thinking only of pleasure in these parties, most of the courtiers, no doubt, were not unmindful of the interests of their ambition. Potemkin, among others, who only appeared cheerful, gallant, and agreeable, did not lose sight of his object, and thought himself doubly fortunate in advancing towards honour by the road of pleasure.

Whether Catharine, struck at first sight with the noble and commanding figure of her new courtier, actually shewed him marked distinction, or whether the kindness with which she treated him was but the expression of her wonted affability, Potemkin fancied he perceived in the attention with which she honoured him something particular, which immediately led him to form the highest hopes. His excessive vanity would not allow him to reflect that Catherine was endowed with an irresistible gracefulness that shewed itself naturally, without any effort, and promptly gained her the affections even of those who approached her with a strong prepossession against her. He was delighted in thinking that she used this gift for him alone; he no longer beheld her as a sovereign, but simply as an accomplished female, whose favour it was not impossible to obtain. From this instant he formed the design of becoming one day her favourite, and never ceased, for a single moment, to direct his thoughts and actions to the accomplishment of this project. Whenever he appeared to relinquish it for a time, it was to take a circuitous road, which conducted him more safely back to his object. His prospect, however, at this time, must have been extremely distant. The empire which gratitude, love, and habit, gave to Orloff over the heart of the Empress, seemed too firmly established for any one to struggle against him with the smallest hopes of success. Or loff at this period harboured designs and formed pretensions to which it would have been dangerous to run counter. He flattered himself he should obtain the hand of his sove1814]

reign; and although the Empress frequently expressed some impatience at the tone of authority which he assumed, yet she felt neither the inclination nor the power to hazard an open rupture with the man whose boldness had placed her on the throne.

Potemkin for the moment yielded to obstacles which time would infallibly weaken; but the natural violence of his temper would not allow him to keep within the bounds of a discretion imperiously commanded by circumstances. Some new marks of the kindness of his sovereign having inflamed his courage and his hopes, he assumed beforehand the manners of a preferred lover, raised his tone, and, in short, took liberties which offended the known favourite to such a degree, that he resolved not to leave his insolent temerity unpunished.

Potemkin one day called upon Gregory Orloff, and found him alone with his brother Alexey. The haughty manner and air of assurance with which he approached the two brothers, increased the growing ill-will of the eldest, who thought this a favourable opportunity to let the presumptuous youth feel the effect of his resentment. He intimated as much to Alexey by a secret nod, and they both purposely irritated Potemkin by galling observations, which made the latter forget the respect which he owed to the Orloffs as his superiors in rank. They resented the insult on the spot by falling both violently upon him. He was obliged to submit to a disgraceful treatment which he durst not revenge, and it was on this occasion that he is supposed to have lost an eye, though it is more generally believed that it was struck by a ball in a tenniscourt, and that he put it out himself, to free it from the blemish which it derived from the accident.

His adventure with the Orloffs was, however, favourable for him in its consequences. Catharine easily discovered the share which she had in the transaction. Regarding Potemkin as a victim of his admiration for her, she would willingly have given him consoling testimonies of her gratitude; but as she dared not to offend to such a degree the Orloffs, whom she still feared, she determined to break off those private parties in which Potemkin could no longer appear.

The natural levity of the Orloffs made them soon forget the affair; they gradually resumed their former intimacy with Potemkin, who, cautiously dissembling, procrastinated his revenge; but availing himself of the imprudence of his enemies, he again approached his sovereign, and improved every opportunity of manifesting how ardently desirous he was of her favour. The manner in which he was received by the Empress strengthened his expectations; his confidence in his success became such, that he was not afraid of owning his hopes. Catharine, far from being displeased at the boldness of this presumption, conferred every day fresh marks of kindness upon her secret admirer. Potemkin was appointed a chamberlain. This office, independent of its giving the rank of majorgeneral and the title of excellency, enabled him to have free access to his sovereign. But this access increased his passion, and the invisible obstacles which his all-powerful rival was yet opposing to his success, reduced him to despair.

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Fortunately, the war against the Turks, which began in 1769, and ended in 1774 by the peace of Kainardji, was just commencing. Potemkin obtained leave to repair to the army. The Empress particularly recommended him by a letter written with her own hand to General Romanszoff, the commander-in-chief of the Russian troops, who afterwards obtained the surname of Zadounaiskoi for his brilliant passage of the Danube in 1770. Potemkin served under him as adjutant-general.

Romanzoff could not help receiving Potemkin well; but he never gave him his confidence; nor ever employed him on any important service; yet, like a skilful courtier, who foresaw the high favour to which Potemkin might arrive at some future time, he availed himself of his good conduct on several occasions to give the Empress the most splendid account of his zeal and valour. Delighted with any pretence for exalting the object of her secret partiality, Catharine appointed Potemkin a lieutenant-general. This rapid promotion stimulated him to still greater exertions. He hoped to derive from intrigue the means of accomplishing what his courage had so happily commenced.

Being apparently reconciled with the Orloffs, who were yet all-powerful at court, and knowing them to be on bad terms with the field-marshal, Prince Galitzan, under whom he was serving at that time, Potemkin, in his private correspondence with Gregory Orloff, undervalued the services of that estimable general, and censured his operations: but he did not succeed in having him removed from his command. Galitzin kept his situation. Potemkin behaved with carelessness during the remainder of the campaign, and no longer sought for opportunities to distinguish himself. It was natural for him suddenly to pass from extreme activity to extreme indolence, and it was not always the want of success which determined such a sudden change.

In the mean time he was informed that the Empress, tired at last of a yoke which love no longer rendered easy, had resolved to get rid of Orloff. He immediately used every possible means of returning to court with the utmost speed, and finding Marshal Romanzoff pretty well disposed to grant him any favour calculated to remove him from the army, he readily obtained of this general the promise of being sent to Petersburgh with dispatches as soon as the troops gained a success of sufficient importance to be announced by a general officer. Potemkin did not know that the Empress had confessed her being completely tired of Orloff to Count Panin, who proposed Vassiltschikoff to supply the place of the discarded favourite. This lieutenant of the guards being young and handsome, was accepted. The Empress appointed him her chamberlain, made him magnificent presents, and treated him even in public with a familiarity that betrayed her satisfaction. Orloff, in the beginning of 1773, retired from Petersburgh, and set out upon a journey through various parts of Europe.

The opportunity so ardently desired by Potemkin offered itself at last. Romanzoff, on trusting him with his dispatches for the Empress, requested his patronage at some future time. But Potemkin, who was informed that, after his departure, the Marshal had expressed great sa-

tisfaction at being rid of an importunate attendant, vowed him an irreconcilable hatred which lasted as long as his life.

The manner in which he was received by the Empress would have delighted any one but Potemkin, who saw the situation to which he aspired filled by another. The grief of his heart was equal to the disappointment of his ambition. Unable to conceal his regret, he vented it with much artfulness. After having been at first very assiduous in his attendance at court, he on a sudden appeared only very rarely, and with a dejected countenance, an absent mind, speaking little, and in a morose tone; and when he had reached the acmé of despair which he thought capable of moving his sovereign, he absented himself entirely, lived in the most profound retreat, and gave it out that he was determined to shut himself up in a convent. Surprised and angry at Potemkin's seclusion, Catharine made some enquiries, and learnt, perhaps with more satisfaction than astonishment, "that an unfortunate and violent passion had reduced him to despair, and that in his sad situation he deemed it prudent to fly the object that caused his torment, since its sight could but aggravate his sufferings, which were already intolerable."

As this account was given to the Empress by persons who had her confidence and that of Potemkin, she readily believed it, and appeared pleased with the idea of inspiring a sentiment that would justify the choice to which her own inclination impelled her. "I cannot comprehend," said Catharine to her confidents, "what can have reduced him to such despair, since I never declared against him. I fancied, on the contrary, that the affability of my reception must have given him to understand that his homage was not displeasing." This declaration was faithfully reported to Potemkin in his retreat. His friends took care to add that Vassiltschikoff's high favour was merely apparent, and decreasing every day.

Potemkin, however, steady in his plan, retired to the convent of Alexander Newski, situated at one of the extremities of St. Petersburgh, on the banks of the Neva, upon the very spot where Alexander I, czar of Volodimir, gained a great victory over the Swedes, in the thirteenth century, when he was but prince of Novgorod. He there took the habit of a monk, and declared his firm resolve to enter into holy orders. This design was constantly lurking in the bottom of his heart, in consequence of his first education. He always mixed practices of a most childish superstition with his ministerial occupations, with the conviviality of entertainments, with the pleasures of love, and with political intrigues. He delayed an important journey, to visit a monastery; dismissed his mistress to receive a bishop; interrupted an essential conference, to have the mitre of a prelate embroidered with gold and pearls; and was more frequently tempted to become a monk than an emperor. Had not death so quickly put an end to his career, it is probable that he, who wanted to marry the Sovereign of all the Russias, who was ambitious of ascending the throne of Poland, and who aimed at the sovereignty of

Courland, would have terminated his life in a cloister. Vol. I. No. 1. N. S.

The farce acted by Potemkin, which the devotees considered as a pious return to heaven, and of which sensible people suspended their judgment, that they might first see how it would end, caused a great sensation both at court and in the town. The empress was greatly affected. Where is the female that does not feel for the pangs occasioned by the passion she inspires? Catharine thought that so much love was entitled to her best efforts to snatch from despair him whom it consumed. She secretly dispatched the countess of Bruce, one of her confidants, to the sorrowing Potemkin, with strict orders to see him, to speak to him, and, without too much committing her dignity, to bring him back to her feet. Success crowned the attempt. Potemkin cast off the cowl. to fly with rapture to the arms of his sovereign. Vassiltschikoff, after having received additional marks of favour, was, at the end of two and twenty months, ordered to repair to Moscow. Orloff, having returned from Revel, and made his appearance at court at this very time, was momentarily restored to favour; and though the Empress secretly cherished in her breast a passion which speedily broke out, she kept for a few days upon good terms with a man, who fancied he engrossed her whole confidence, while, ingenious in disguising her true sentiments, she felt no scruple in deceiving him. Or loff was a second time dismissed, and Potemkin, in 1775, raised to that eminence which he had so long ardently wished to attain.

CHAP, III.

Potemkin raised to the situation of a favourite, acquires uncommon influence over the mind of Catharine.

No sooner had Potemkin been installed in his new elevated situation than he considered that the heart of the Empress might prove as inconstant to him as it had been to others. He turned his attention to the means of insuring her favour, in such a degree at least, that if ever the caprices of love should rob him of her heart, they might not strip him either of the fortune or of the power which he derived from her, and which he valued higher than the rest. This bold design demanded superior talents, great address, an artful mixture of apparent submission to the orders of his sovereign, and a real ascendancy over her will. He left no resources unexplored to subdue her mind, after having captivated her heart; and so completely succeeded in the attempt, that Catharine herself frequently expressed her surprise at the influence which Potemkin retained over her resolves, at a time when he had freely resigned the power which love gave him over her sentiments.

Convinced that a constant adoration almost always becomes fatiguing. Potemkin studied to vary his manner and his behaviour towards Catharine. Skilfully blending attentions with caprices, he sometimes displayed with her the most refined gallantry, and at others carried his rudeness to such an excess, that he did not even vouchsafe an answer when he was spoken to. He availed himself of the first moments of her favour to obtain new dignities, and disguising his ambition under the

mask of love, he made the Empress sensible that her glory was interested in insuring, by real titles, a brilliant existence to him who was honoured with her affection. He first caused himself to be appointed a general, which in Russia is the next rank to a field-marshal. This happening soon after a peace had been concluded with the Turks, his commission was worded as follows:

"Lieutenant-General Potemkin, having powerfully contributed by his advice to accelerate peace, is appointed General and a Count of the Russian empire; and in consideration of his valour, and of the good and faithful services he has rendered in the course of the last war, Her Majesty presents him with a sword set with diamonds, and with her portrait, which Her Majesty graciously permits him to wear as a distinguished mark of her favour."

It was, indeed, a very great distinction to wear the portrait of the Empress. No more than four noblemen ever obtained that permission, viz. Gregory, and, after his death, his brother Alexey Orloff, Potemkin, and Zuboff.

One of the first cares of the new favourite was to remove from about the Empress all who had prejudiced him or who might do so at some future time. He left nothing undone to obtain the unlimited confidence of his sovereign, which facilitated the disgrace of his rivals. But his influence in state affairs was yet limited to the suggestions which he ventured in his private intercourse with Catharine. Yet his pretensions in this respect offered already a striking contrast with the unassuming insignificance of his modest predecessor. Like him he occupied in the imperial palace the apartments destined to the favourite, which had an immediate communication with those of the Empress by a private staircase. But often when surrounded by numerous courtiers, he abruptly quitted them to walk up to the Empress in his night-gown, leaving his company in the utmost astonishment. The Empress, on her part, not only tolerated this excessive familiarity, but frequently came down to The effect which this intithe favourite in the course of the morning. macy was calculated to produce upon the courtiers, and how well the crafty Potemkin turned it to his advantage, may easily be imagined. He was, indeed, little less feared and respected than the sovereign. What need had he to use any management with her subjects, when he treated the monarch herself with so little ceremony? His anti-chamber was crowded with a number of individuals whom the advantages of birth, rank and fortune, placed far above him, who were all eagerly watching the moment of paying their respects, and who were not every day admitted to this distinguished favour.

Though haughty with the great, Potenkin was often condescendingly familiar with persons in lower situations of life. Subaltern functionaries frequently availed themselves of his indolence to obtain what the most illustrious persons would not have dared to ask. But sometimes he made merry at the expence of those who were more immediately in his dependence, that they might not fancy they had too much empire exer-

him. His secretary one day laid a wager that he would make him sign a large pile of important papers to which he had repeatedly urged his signature in vain during six months. He accordingly entered the favourite's room with a huge pocket-book full of writings which had cost him much labour. At the end of three hours he triumphantly returned from his cabinet and proclaimed that he had won his bet. But when the writings were examined, it was found that, instead of his own, Potemkin had signed every one of the papers with the name of the secretary, who was reluctantly obliged to write them all over a second time, and lost his wager into the bargain.

By persevering in this capricious conduct, which was in perfect unison with his temper and principles, Potemkin maintained his authority and his sway over every rank of society without ever falling himself under the yoke of any individual. He was sure of the affection of the Empress, who at that time loved him without reserve. Her munificence was always ready to grant whatever his ambition could ask. He had long coveted some of the higher offices of the state: but they were all filled by men worthy to hold them. To soothe his disappointment Catharine gave him the rich governorship of Novgorod, which he afterwards resigned for more important dignities. And as she wished to exalt the object of her affection as much as she enriched him, she thought of raising him to the rank of a prince. Yet, as she was not accustomed to confer this rank herself, she wrote with her own hand to Count Galitzin, her ambassador at Vienna, to order him to preser her request to the emperor, Joseph the Second, pointing out the way in which he was to go about the business in order to succed.

The emperor assured the ambassador that he had but recently refused that dignity to two persons patronised by the Empress his mother: but that wishing to give Catharine the Second a proof of his regard and sincere friendship, he granted her request, and deemed himself happy in bestowing the princely title upon an individual so worthy of it by his merit as Count Potemkin. The ambassador dispatched an extraordinary messenger to his court to be the bearer of this agreeable intelligence, and the diploma by which it was confirmed reached St. Petersburgh soon after the messenger. The Empress caused the new dignity of her favourite to be proclaimed with much pomp all over the empire.

Shortly before her majesty had decorated him with the orders of St. Andrew, founded by Peter I. in honour of the Patron of Russia, and of St. Alexander Newsky. He also was presented by Prussia with the order of the Black Eagle, by Denmark with that of the Elephant, and by Sweden with that of the Seraphim. All these courts eagerly complied with the request of the Empress to honour her favourite with the most marked distinctions of their countries. But Potemkin valued things only in proportion to the difficulty of obtaining them. He anxiously wished for the orders of the Garter, of the Golden Fleece, and of the Holy Ghost. In vain did the Empress second his solicitations for these orders. The two latter could only be given to Roman

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Catholics, and the order of the Garter is never bestowed but in England. Even during his campaign against the Turks, Potemkin was still fondly hoping for the order of the Golden Fleece. Among the diamonds which he displayed on his table by way of amusement, in the presence of the Prince de Linge, there was a magnificent fleece worth one hundred thousand roubles.

About this time Potemkin also succeeded in obtaining the dignity of a lady of the palace for his mother, and that of maids of honour to the Empress for his three neices, the Misses von Engelhardt. These situations were considered as extremely honourable. The former gave the right of wearing the portrait of the Empress set with diamonds, which remained in the possession of the heirs of the lady of the palace. The portrait only was returned in case of death. The maids of honour, by way of distinction, wore the initial letter of the Empress's name, set and crowned with diamonds. To all these marks of favour the Empress added presents of considerable landed estates, and of large sums of money.

Potemkin was the first of Catharine's favourites that had a settled monthly pension of twelve thousand roubles. On every first day of the month he found that sum upon his dressing-table. Independent of the immense income which he enjoyed, his household expences were entirely paid by the Empress. One hundred thousand roubles were annually set down in the expenditure of the court for his table, without reckoning his wine, which he received likewise out of the imperial cellars. The coaches and livery servants of the court were also at his orders, and yet his expences were so excessive, and his income so badly administered, that he was constantly involved in debts. Whenever the load of them proved too oppressive, he used to apply to the Empress, who sometimes expressed her displeasure at the insatiable prodigality of her favourite, but always ended by paying his debts.

CHAP. IV.

Potemkin resigns his situation of favourite.

For the short space of two years Potemkin had enjoyed this powerful influence over the heart and mind of the Empress, when he thought he might resign the situation of favourite without losing any of the important advantages attached to it, and while he ceased to be her lover, continue to be the friend, the confidant, or indeed almost the ruler of his sovereign. He took his measures accordingly, and prepared for this change with a facility that confirmed what had generally been supposed, that he had taken the situation as he quitted it, namely, from motives of self-interest or from his own free choice. It required, however, more address and talents to relinquish the title of lover, and yet to keep the prerogatives attached to the situation, than to maintain his post. A happy rival, preferred on the score of pleasure, particularly if he should be possessed of boldness and ambition, must always be a formidable

Yet, in spite of this risk, Potemkin completely succeeded competitor.

in the attempt.

The Empress had recently taken two young secretaries for her private correspondence, Berborodko and Zavadowski. The former afterwards acted a conspicuous part in politics. The latter was the son of a clergyman in the Ukraine, and sufficiently handsome to attract the notice of Catharine. He was, besides, a young man devoid of firmness and of energy, better adapted to be the instrument of the passions of others, than to act for himself; rather learned than witty or amiable, and no ways formidable to Potemkin, who, perceiving the dawning partiality of the Empress, had carefully observed him, and found him perfectly proper to answer his end. From that moment Potemkin resolved to urge Zavadowski on, to encourage him, and to use every exertion to have him for his successor.

It was about this time that the Empress made a journey to Moscow to celebrate the peace, and to extinguish the yet remaining embers of the troubles excited by the rebellion of Pugatchef. On this excursion, she was of course attended by Potemkin; but on the road the latter complained of an indisposition which must obviously render him less agreeable to Catharine. After their return to Petersburgh, his complaint of bad health continued; but his attachment to his sovereign, his zeal, his devotedness to her service, seemed to augment in the same ratio with his infirmities, and the more he became useless for her pleasures, the more he rendered himself of essential service to her affairs. He at length solicited an interval of rest to recover his health, giving her majesty to understand at the same time that it would be for a short period, at the end of which he hoped to be reinstated in all his rights, which he was more than ever disposed to assert.

He was, however, perfectly aware of the consequences of this step; it was indeed his determination to rest for ever, and not to commit the imprudence of resuming functions, which are never so securely performed when they have been once abandoned. Catharine, who had for some time struggled between love and gratitude, still felt the ascendancy which a favourite, as commendable for his beauty as for the amiability of his mind had gained over her. Though ever so disposed to make a new choice, she could not determine to declare it formally. She was afraid of afflicting Potemkin, and yet she was already in love with Zavadowski. This young man combined, with a vigorous constitution, a charming figure and blooming health. A kind of simplicity and ignorance of court etiquette, lent him new charms in the eyes of the Empress. The contrast of his ingenuity with the studied manners of her courtiers, became so powerfully attractive, that she had no longer strength to combat her inclination. She secretly wished that Potemkin might not oppose this new sentiment, but be contented with her confidence and friendship, while he was losing her affection. This secret desire was the precise point to which Potemkin wished to bring his sovereign.

When he was sure of having attained his end, he did not cease acting his part; but expressed so much sorrow, that Catharine fancied she

should never be able to console him in his misfortune. Her bounty showered new favours upon him; and when Zavadowski took possession of the apartments destined for the favourite, Potemkin had another suite of rooms prepared for him in the imperial palace. But to submit in some degree to the custom established with respect to the discarded favourites of Catharine, he left Petersburgh for a short time, and inspected his government with the greatest attention.

On his return to Petersburgh, the Empress presented Potemkin with the palace of Anitchkoff, which she purposely bought for him. Instead of expressing his gratitude for such a magnificent gift, Potemkin appeared dissatisfied with the furniture. Catharine, always obliging and generous, gave him eighty thousand rubles out of her private purse, to furnish it anew according to his taste. He took the money, but did not devote it to the purpose for which it was given. He continued to reside for some time in the imperial palace, and removed at last to an hotel near the Hermitage. By means of a covered gallery which communicated with the Hermitage, he could visit his sovereign at any hour without attracting the attention of the public, and also receive her privately. The Empress indeed frequently availed herself of this convenience, to consult him as her adviser on the most important affairs; and she still felt for him a predilection, resulting no doubt from the similarity of their characters and the greatness of their views.

Potemkin having now assumed the part of a friend and confidant, Catharine in a short time confessed to him, without disguise, that she began to be tired of Zavadowski, and wished to give his place to a more amiable object. He proposed the major of a regiment of hussars, named Zoritch; who was immediately accepted. Catharine, satisfied with the appearance, the understanding, and the manners of her new lover, testified her gratitude to Potemkin by a present of one hundred thousand roubles; and Zoritch, on being installed in his new functions, presented him with a similar sum; and this kind of fee to Potemkin for his recommendation was ever after given to him on such occasions, as a matter of course. Even those favourites who were chosen without his knowledge, were anxious to offer the bribe for the sake of insuring his benevolence.

To all these extraordinary emoluments, which soon raised Potemkin's fortune much higher than that of many sovereign princes, must be added the considerable donations which Catharine used to make him at certain fixed periods; such as his saint's or his birth's day. These presents were seldom below one hundred thousand roubles: and Potemkin, always audacious and imperious, so well knew how to convert these gratifications into dues to which he laid a rightful claim, that, when once, at the anniversary of his birth, the Empress, being dissatisfied with him, sent him only a tooth-pick-case set with diamonds, worth thirty thousand roubles, instead of a present of one hundred thousand roubles which she had given him the preceding years, Potemkin broke out into the most vehement complaints; and Catharine, to reconcile matters, presented him with the hundred thousand roubles in addition to the trinket, so

that the resentment which she had wished to shew, cost her Majesty thirty thousand roubles above what she had been used to give to him on those occasions.

CHAP: V.

Potemkin assumes the management of state affairs, and adds the Crimæa to the provinces of the Russian Empire.

The address with which Potemkin contrived to rid himself of the slarish functions of a favourite, and yet to retain all his influence over the mind of his mistress, evinced at once the energy of an ambitious man who boldly rushes onwards to the object of his wishes, and the pliancy of a courtier who neglects no resources of craft and intrigue to further his designs. When he found his fortune and his power firmly established, and saw that he had acquired the consideration which he wanted for his ulterior designs, he applied himself to state affairs, from which he had hitherto generally kept at a distance; and, always of an original turn of mind, and enterprising, he distinguished his new career by a system of aggrandisement, of fame and glory, that shed equal brilliancy upon his person and upon the empire. From this period, his history becomes involved in that of his country. But it is due to historical truth to acknowledge that his politics tended more to render Russia conspicious than happy; and that, under the influence of his private passions, he either devoted himself to public business with undue activity, or neglected it altogether with culpable indolence, accordingly as it stood in more or less direct relation to his interest. In short Potemkin as a statesman was great and surprising, but he was tainted with a vice most prejudicial to society—a vice which shows that a man may be possessed of a vigorous mind, and yet be devoid of magnanimity; his ambition was selfish.

It was about this time (1777) that Potemkin inspired Catharine with the gigantic project of driving the Turks from Europe. The forces and resources of Russia, if well directed, were indeed sufficient for the execution of this arduous enterprise; and the imbecility, ignorance, and improvidence of the Ottoman government, warranted the most sanguine hopes of success. But the capricious temper of the man who planned the undertaking, opposed the most formidable obstacles to its execution: not that his means were ill devised, but when the time for action arrived, his indolence always caused the best contrived plans to miscarry. Any pleasure that offered would take him off from the most serious affairs; the details of his preparations were left to subalterns; his movements were unnecessarily postponed, and the favourable opportunity missed. In the midst of his delays, he dissipated the sums he had obtained for the necessary preparations; obstacles were multiplied, the embarrassments of the imperial finances increased, and government saw itself under the cruel necessity of overburthening the nation with excessive imposts, which, after all, were still found insufficient. Russia was even forced to fly to the ruinous resource of creating a paper-money; and immense projects ended in comparatively trifling conquests, which may, however, enable the successors of Catharine to follow up her plans with better success.

With the view to force the Turks to a new war, the Russian government rendered itself guilty of many infractions of the last treaty of peace. Several cities were built in the government of Azof; among others, Ekatharinoslauf on the frontiers of the Crimæa, Cherson on the Black Sea, and Maninpol; which were fortified, and in which all sorts of ammunition and war implements were collected in large depots. The Greeks and the Armenians of the Crimæa were openly instigated to emigrate. Numbers of them came to settle in the new towns; and every opportunity of molesting the Turks was eagerly improved.

But when the Ottoman Porte had been provoked to a pitch which rendered war absolutely inevitable, Potemkin, by one of his inexplicable whims, seemed anxious to preserve peace, and gladly availed himself of the mediation of the French ambassador to sign a new convention with Turkey; in which concessions were made on both sides, and by which Russia was left at leisure to play the arbiter in the affairs

of Europe.

The death of Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria, had revived the old pretensions of the court of Vienna to that Electorate; and Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, had marched an army of two hundred thousand men into Bohemia, to oppose these pretensions. threatened Austria that the Russian troops under prince Repnin should join the Prussian army. A congress met at Teschen, at which Repnin was present in the name of the Empress Catharine, and Count de Breteuil in the name of Louis XVI. of France. Peace between Prussia and Austria was signed on the 13th of May 1779. Both the cabinet of Berlin and that of Vienna now became auxious to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the Empress Catharine the Second; and each of them perceived that, in order to have any chance of success, Potentkin must be brought over to its interest. The difficulty was how to effect this. The degree of power, wealth, and honours, to which he was arrived, seemed to preclude all possibility of dazzling him by any proposal. It is, however, supposed, that Prince Kaunitz, in the name of the Empress Maria Theresa of Germany, ventured to offer him a considerable sum. Frederick being of a more parsimonious disposition, had recourse to a different bribe. He had secretly been informed that Potemkin had some views upon the duchy of Courland: accordingly he offered him his intercession with the court of Warsaw, to put him in possession of that country, and to indemnify the duke with some estates in Silesia. Potemkin at first was tempted by the magnitude of the bribe; but he had projects of his own that were more flattering, and aimed at creating an independent sovereignty for himself in Greece. He repented, however, having rejected the offer of the king of Prussia, when he considered that, if he had accepted the duchy of Courland, it would have been easy for him, with the help of the troops and money of Russis, to have formed a considerable principality for himself, at the expence of Poland, that was quickly declining to a state of absolute imbecility. Potemkin is reported to have repeatedly said to one of his most intimate Vol. I. No. 1. N. S.

friends, "Had I accepted the duchy of Courland, it would not have been difficult for me to obtain the crown of Poland, since the Empress might have prevailed with the king to abdicate in my favour, and he would no doubt have been inclined to do so."

In the mean time, Catharine grew tired of Major Zoritch, her favourite; and, with Potemkin's approbation, she gave his situation to Korzakoff, the most ostentatious of her lovers, whom she loaded with diamonds and presents of all kinds.

But these love intrigues did not prevent Catharine's attending to the political concerns of Europe. At the very moment when England expected the assistance of Russia against her enemies, during the American war, Catharine declared her adherence to the famous plan of the armed neutrality, to which almost all the states of Europe successively acceded. Sir James Harris (afterwards Lord Malmesbury), who was then English ambassador at the court of St. Petersburgh, zealously exerted himself with prince Potemkin to induce him to determine the Empress to alter her purpose: but his exertions were baffled by a singular stratagem. He had given a long memorial to Potemkin, who promised to hand it to the Empress, and back it with his recommendation. However, a young female of the name of Guibald, who was about the nieces of prince Potemkin, and lived on a very familiar footing with him, took the paper by stealth out of the Prince's pocket, and carried it to her employers. They immediately enriched it with marginal notes. which victoriously opposed all the arguments of the English ministers and the writing was then, without discovery, returned to the place whence it had been taken. The Empress, on reading the memorial, naturally supposed the notes had been added by Potemkin; which confirmed her determination to maintain the armed neutrality.

Potenkin all this while was at the summit of favour. Every day some new present from the sovereign increased his immense riches; every day some new honour was added to the long list of dignities. The court, the army, the navy, were all submitted to his control. He appointed the ministers, the generals, the favourites, and removed them at his pleasure; and both his benevolence and his resentment were dic-

tated by his caprice.

With all the outward appearance of a rough and frequently brutal frankness, Potemkin was extremely artful. With an absoluse sway over the will of the Empress, he pretended to exist only to serve her Majesty; and while he behaved with insolence to all the great personages of the empire whom he thought he could affront with impunity, he reserved his affability for those whom he knew to possess spirit or cunning.

Among those who were in his confidence at that time, the notorious English major Semple stood very high. By his advice, Potemkin instruduced several new regulations in the army; and, had it not been for some of the Major's own ways and means to obtain money, such as writing threatening letters to the Duchess of Kingston, there is no

doubt but he would have been soon raised to the rank of a general officer, or appointed consul at whatever place he chose. Potemkin usually rewarded his favourite counsellors with placing them as consuls in foreign commercial towns. At one time, he had not less than two hundred in different parts of Turkey, the Levant, the islands of the Archipelago, &c. An Irish officer of the name of Newton, who was afterwards guillotined at Paris, enjoyed likewise a considerable share of Potemkin's confidence.

Of those who would not humble themselves before him, there was no one whom he hated more than Marshal Romanzoff: he dreaded his inflexibility as much as he envied his glory. His aversion extended even to Countess Bruce, his sister, one of the most intimate confidants of Catharine. Potemkin anxiously watched for an opportunity to destroy her influence; and it was not long before chance threw one in his way. The Countess had taken a fancy to Korzakoff, the reigning favourite of her mistress. Potemkin procured her secret interviews with Korzakoff, not caring to sacrifice his friend, provided the sister of Romanzoff were involved in his fall. The Empress one day surprised the lovers together in her own room; she instantly commanded Korzakoff to travel abroad, and sent the Countess to Moscow,

But the mind of Potemkin was not entirely engrossed by these court intrigues: he vehemently desired to have Catharine crowned at Constantinople; and, as a preparatory step to this grand design, he determined to begin by taking possession of the Crimæa. To insure his success, it was necessary to act in concert with the Emperor of Germany. Catharine, wishing for a conference with Joseph the Second, requested him to come and join her in Poland; and she soon after set out for Mohilef, where she had an interview with him on the 30th of May, 1780.

The two monarchs agreed to attack the Turks in concert; to share the spoils between them; and to re-establish the ancient republics of Greece. But Joseph's counsel was to delay the declaration of war, and he supported his opinion with arguments so convincing, that Catharine and Potemkin, notwithstanding their impatience to proceed to blows, were compelled to yield to the solidity of his reasons. Catharine invited the Emperor to visit Russia; and that monarch, always fond of travelling, and eager in pursuit of information, took the road to Moscow; while Catharine returned to St. Petersburgh, where the Emperor arrived some time after, and where the stipulations of their conference at Mohilef were confirmed by a formal treaty.

Frederick the Great of Prussia, in order to counterbalance the influence which he suspected the Emperor to have acquired during his stay at the court of Catharine, sent his nephew the crown prince of Prussia (who reigned after him by the name of Frederick William the Second), to pay his respects to the Empress. Entertainments as numerous and as magnificent as had been given to the emperor, were now given to the prince but from something particular in the attentions shown to the former.

it was easy to perceive what a different interest was attached to the friendship of the two courts.

During the visits of these two illustrious strangers, the influence of Potemkin over the Empress appeared somewhat diminished; Catharine gave the situation of favourite, vacant by the dismissal of the faithless Korzakoff, to Lanskoi, one of the Chevalier-guards, without consulting Potemkin. Lanskoï was of a very ancient family in Poland, originally called Lonsky, and of the most beautiful and interesting figure that imagination can paint. The Chevalier-guards in Russia consist of sixty tall and handsome men, all officers, and holding the rank of Captains in Potemkin, their commander, enraged at (what he called) the presumption of Lanskoï to have accepted of his new situation without his consent, continued deaf to his apologies, and could not be prevailed upon to listen to a reconciliation but by means of two hundred thousand roubles, which the friends of Lanskoï advised him to sacrifice, to ward off the dangerous enmity of his superior officer. At this price, Potemkin consented to leave the affections of his sovereign undisturbed; and truly they were deeply engaged. Of all the lovers of Catharine, Lauskoi was the man whom she loved the most, and who best deserved her love.

In the course of the negociations with the court of Vienna, respecting the intended attack upon the Ottoman empire, the Emperor having been informed that the grand-duke Paul Petrovitch was going to visit foreign countries, invited the young prince to begin his travels by the Austrian court, and applied to Potemkin to second his request with the Empress. Catharine readily consented. In the month of September, 1781, the grand-duke and the grand duchess went through Poland to Vienna, and thence to Italy, France, and Holland, whence they returned to St. Petersburgh, through Germany. During their journey, nothing that happened to them was unknown to the Empress. A courier, regularly dispatched every day, informed her where they were, and how they were employed.

It was extremely natural for the travellers to wish, in their turn, to be informed of what was passing at Petersburgh. On leaving home, the grand-duke had requested prince Alexander Kourakin, his most confidential friend, who accompanied him on his travels, to engage some person on whose zeal and veracity he could rely, to maintain a minute correspondence with him. Kourakin applied to the chamberlain, Bibikof, whom he knew to be sincerely attached to the grand-duke. They both were perfectly sensible that the regular conveyance of their letters by the post would not be safe, since not only private letters, but also those addressed to foreign ambassadors, were: feequently opened at the postoffice. They therefore agreed that Bibikof should send his dispatches to the grand-duke by means of private messengers; as they could not suppose that the respect due to the heir of the throne would suffer them to be stopped on the road. They had not yet formed correct notions of the boldness of Potemkin. The very first messenger was intercepted at Riga; and the letters, of which he was the bearer, were taken from him. The too confident Bibikof had freely spoken of every thing without reserve, and particularly of Potemkin himself. Incensed at this presumption, Potemkin did not hesitate to have Bibikof arrested and brought before commissioners whom he himself appointed to be his judges. Their verdict was easily foretold: but as the delinquency of which they pronounced Bibikof guilty, was not such as deserved a very severe punishment, they banished him to Astracan; where he died some time after. The despotic Potemkin thought this example sufficient to deter others who might have been tempted to fall into a similar indiscretion; and it is highly probable that the grand-duke did not meet with a single person who had courage to fill the place of the correspondent of whom he was thus deprived.

The mind of Potemkin was about this time occupied with the thoughts of a journey, the issue of which might prove of considerable importance to the interest of the empire. In the councils of Catharine, the question was frequently agitated, to devise means of peopling the provinces which the Turks had ceded to Russia by the treaty of Kainardji. Great sums had already been placed at the disposition of Potemkin for this purpose, but his negligence had always procrastinated the application of the means with which he had been supplied, and his prodigality constantly ended in exhausting those means fruitlessly. At length, in 1782, he resumed this project with that ardor which always marked his pursuit of any design the first moment it struck his imagination. He removed to the government of Azof about one hundred families, attracted from divers parts of Germany, and Livonia, the most populous and most flourishing province of the Russian empire. He even sent thither an English farmer, whom the Russian minister at the court of St. James's engaged for him, to make agricultural experiments in those distant countries. These German, Livonian, and English families, were accommodated with materials for building; cattle for their husbandry and private consumption; corn, iron, implements, and whatever was judged necessary to establish such colonies and the manufactures most requisite for their wants. Potemkin spared neither pains nor money to render these new provinces flourishing. If the hopes of the colonists were frequently disappointed; if the brilliant promises with which they had been allured, were often left unperformed, it was the fault of his agents, and not of Potemkin. To convince himself that his orders had been executed, and to examine at the same time the situation of countries which bordered on Turkey, (and, for that very reason, according to the ideas which then occupied the cabinet of St. Petersburgh, were so extremely important,) Potemkin requested and obtained leave of the Empress to visit them himself, and to reside for come time at Cherson, which was then building, and the works of which he accelerated with incredible activity. Catharine, with her wonted generosity, granted him three hundred thousand roubles for this journey; which he began in the month of September, 1782.

No sooner was Potemkin arrived at Cherson, than he forwarded with mecumon ardour the negociations which were already on foot with the

several chiefs of the hordes of the Tartars of the Crimæa and the Kuban. It was the object of these negociations to engage the Khans of those countries to place themselves of their own accord under the protection of Russia, whose power was already so formidable to them, that it was no great concession on their part to acknowledge the Empress their sovereign. These considerations, added to menaces, promises, bribes, and to the arrival of numerous reinforcements of troops ready to support the demands of Russia under the order of Potemkin, and to give them a new weight, at length determined the chiefs of the Tartar hordes. They promised obedience to Catharine; and Potemkin returned to Petersburgh, with the satisfaction of having obtained, without bloodshed, a conquest of the utmost importance for the security and future prosperity of the Russian empire.

Nothing remained but to take legal possession of these provinces, and to render the people that inhabited them, as well as the rest of Europe, sensible of the peremptory motives which had prompted this extraordinary measure. This was done by a manifesto, in the composition of which Potemkin had the greatest share. It stated, that, "The last war against the Ottoman empire having been attended with the most signal success, the Empress had certainly acquired the right of uniting to her empire the Crimæa, of which she was in possession: that, however, she hesitated not to sacrifice that and many other conquests to her ardent desire of re-establishing the public tranquillity, and of confirming the good understanding and friendship between her and the Ottoman Porte. That this motive induced her to stipulate the freedom and independence of the Tartars, whom she had reduced by her arms; hoping to remove for ever by this means every cause of dissension, and even of coolness, between Russia and the Sublime Porte, which was too often exposed to these inconveniencies by the form of government that then subsisted among the Tartars. That she had been obliged to interfere with her troops, to quell several insurrections and revolts, &c. &c. That, the Turks having still continued to consider the Tartars as subjects of the Porte, &c. &c., to put an end once for all to the troubles in the Crimera, the Empress unites to her empire the peninsula of the Crimæa, the island of Taman, and all the Kuban, as a just indemnification for the losses sustained and the expences incurred. That, in declaring to the inhabitants of those countries, by the present manifesto, that such is her imperial pleasure, she promises them, for her and her successors on the imperial throne of Russia, that they shall be treated upon an equality with her ancient subjects; and that, in taking them under her high protection, she will defend their persons, their property, their temples, and the refigion they profess: that they shall enjoy the most absolute liberty of conscience in the public exercise of their worship and religious ceremonies; and that not only the nation in general, but also each individual in particular, shall participate in all the advantages enjoyed by her ancient subjects. But the Empress also expects from the gratitude of her new subjects, that, touched with these favours, they will be sensible of the value of this

fortunate revolution, which removes them, from a convulsed state of disturbances and dissensions, to one of entire security and perfect tranquillity, under the protection of the laws; and that, striving to imitate the submission, zeal, and fidelity of those who long have had the happiness of living under her government, they will render themselves worthy of her imperial favour, beneficence, and protection."

This manifesto was published at Petersburgh, on the 8th of April, 1783, on the same day when Potemkin, desirous of achieving his work, set out for the army, after a short stay in the capital. At his arrival at Cherson, he received the homage of the Khan Schaghin-Gheray, the same whom the protection of Russia had caused to be chosen some years before, and who had then sold a sovereignty which did not belong to him. He was promised a pension of two hundred thousand roubles a year, which he did not long enjoy. This unfortunate descendant of Gengis Khan retired to Moldavia, where he was seized by order of the Sublime Porte, conveyed to Rhodes, and strangled.

Being assured of the principal Khan and of most of the other chiefs, Potemkin proclaimed the will of his sovereign, and endeavoured to persuade the inhabitants of these countries, by means of his emissaries, to subject themselves freely to the dominion of Russia. Meanwhile his troops penetrated into the Crimæa, along with his agents, ready to support their pressing solicitations, and to achieve by force what their seductive means could not accomplish. Such means, indeed, must always prove infallible. The inhabitants of the Crimæa took the oath of allegiance to the Empress; and the fortunate Potemkin hastened to inform his sovereign that a free and spontaneous determination had brought to her feet hordes hitherto unsubdued, and had made her queen of Taurida.

It is in fact astonishing, that no European power opposed this easy conquest. Catharine thanked Joseph the Second in particular for the indifference with which he witnessed the transaction; nor had she less reason to be satisfied with the French government. Her majesty accordingly presented Mr. de St. Priest, ambassador of France at Constantinople, with the order of St. Andrew; the star of which was enriched with magnificent diamonds.

But although his plans of usurpation had so far prospered beyond his wishes, the flattering compliments with which Potemkin had caressed the Empress, were unfortunately contradicted by the events that followed. As soon as the Russian troops were partly withdrawn from the country, several of the subaltern chiefs of the Tartars, who had not shared the bribes of the principal Khans, and who were indiguant at seeing themselves under the dominion of Russia, leagued together, and agreed to shake off the yoke, and rather to fall under the sway of the Turks than under that of Russians and Christians. An insurrection broke out in the Crimæa: but Potemkin was not the man who would thus relinquish his work to the discretion of a few rebels. It was not long before he learnt, at Petersburgh, what was going forward. He immediately wrote to General.

Paul Potemkin, his cousin, on whose attachment, activity, and vigorous zeal he could depend, to subdue the Tartars. He gave him full powers to act as he liked, and placed numerous troops at his disposition. The General acquitted himself of his commission as well as his cousin had foreseen; and but too well in the eyes of humanity, if every thing that has been reported about this expedition may be credited. He dispersed the rebels, took many of them prisoners, and caused a great number of Tartars of all ranks and ages to be executed. To escape the certain punishment which awaited them, thousands fled the country. These terrible measures consolidated the possession of the Crimæa in the hands of the Russians; but they reigned over searcely half of the population which the peninsula contained before the conquest.

This was, no doubt, a deplorable and frightful effect of ambition: but the moralist, who sits in judgment over the actions of statesmen, rarely witnesses any other. Yet, if we look to the further consequences, and carry our views into futurity, to try, by a more extensive scale, and in its most distant bearings, the service which Potemkin rendered to his country by the conquest of the Crimæa, we shall be forced to agree, that never did any subject deserve better of his sovereign, or any individual of his countrymen. If henceforwards Russia be safe against any attacks in the East and South; if her finest provinces may securely cultivate in peace the precious gifts which nature has lavished upon them; if population, manufactures, and commerce, may there flourish in safety; if the shores of the Black Sea behold her flag triumphantly ruling the waves; if Constantinople, trembling before her, be sooner or later doomed to acknowledge her laws; if the delicious continent of Asia, the fertile Georgia, the still more beautiful, more varied, and more wealthy Persia, ever become her tributaries or her provinces, Russia will be indebted for these immense advantages to Potemkin, who, by the annexation of the Crimæa, secured her against the inroads of the Tartars; and while he delivered her from her greatest plague and her most formidable enemy, gave her a position singularly favourable to extend alike her power and her navigation.

Much has been said of the massacres and executions which he caused to take place in the Crimæa, in order to subdue the Tartars, who could not be reconciled to their new yoke: but the accounts of these barbarities have, no doubt, been very much magnified. When we see a man so despotic, so violent, and so arbitrary, and who had so extensive a power as Potemkin, employing gentle, artful, and conciliating means to effect the changes which he meditated; that circumstance alone proves that he was not fond of shedding blood. It rested with him to shed it: if he spared it on that occasion, why should be have lavished it, or permitted it to be lavished, afterwards? Is it not more than probable, that he caused that blood only to flow, which, unfortunately, was absolutely necessary to the preservation of his conquest?

The emigration of the Tartars has likewise been greatly exaggerated. Some inconstant, uneasy, and superstitious hordes, always, ready to wan-

der, fearing to be molested in their religion, fled at first, it is true, in considerable numbers, from their country. But will such a desertion bear any comparison with the emigration of Englishmen, Germans, or Frenchmen? It requires cruel prosecution to make a proprietor, a cultivator of the soil, or a tradesmen, the member of a civilized community. and accustomed to enjoy its sweets, leave his home: while a trifling uneasiness, a little weariness and disgust, will suddenly drive a Tartar a thousand miles from his habitation. Europe besides was struck with the emigration from the Crimæa, because it took place in a mass; and no attention has been paid to the incessant return of numbers of families, who, seeing that their country was far from having been doomed to misery, crowded back to it one after the other.

Attempts have also been made to ridicule the first foundations of the towns and colonies established by Potemkin in the governments of Azof and in the Crimea. But though it were true, that in their origin, these establishments were as insignificant as they have been described; it is possible, on such occasions, to do every thing at once? nay more, is it possible to do any thing in this way with rapidity? There is not an enlightened and considerate individual but who knows the contrary : yet such establishments are not the less entitled to our admiration. The seeds of plants open, bud, and grow very different from what they were when committed to the ground: and is not our gratitude still due to the hand by which they were sown? Time, besides, has justified our observations. Listen only to the travellers who have seen Cherson and Odessa, and particularly the latter town, since a French nobleman (the Duke de Richelieu) of the most distinguished merit, who has chosen Russia for his adopted country. has been entrusted with the administration and the prosperity of this important government.

Potemkin here shows himself in a light very different from what he appeared in the first period of his life. It is true that this whimsical being, a compound of so many valuable qualities and great vices, was pompous, prodigal, vain, despotic, insolent; that he spared no one, not even his sovereign; that he gave himself up to excesses, which, owing to the strength of his constitution, became as it were his habitual way of life; that he sometimes neglected important state affairs, to abandon himself to the most culpable indolence: but what an elevation of soul, what energy, what a compass of idea, what an activity did he display when there was something grand to be achieved! How ardently he loved his sovereign, while her glory was so dear to him! How sincerely he was attached to his country, which he strove to render illustrious and formidable! Potemkin was born for an exalted station. He wanted to be a master; and the moment he became so, he performed great things; his mind conceived still greater plans; and it is perhaps owing more to his education and to the vices of his country, than to the imperfections of his character and understanding, that he was prevented executing them. His genius pleased Catharine, and was in every respect conformable to the genius of that astonishing Princes. This was the source of his constant influ-Vol. I. No. 1, N. S.

ence over her: we must not look for it in the intrigues which Potemkin contrived and conducted, merely as accessary means or as pastimes, and which had their origin rather in the whimsicality of his humour, than in the belief that they might prove useful to his fortune.

CHAP. VI.

Potemkin uses all possible means to bring about a war with the Turks, and to insure its success.—He is named President of the Council of War.

AWARE that the taking possession of the Crimæa by means as illegal as those which had been employed, could not fail to determine the Turks to war, Potemkin thought it high time to resume, with a renovated activity, the negociations with the court of Vienna that had been suspended, and to conclude at length the treaty of an offensive and defensive alliance, which, while it insured the execution of the project of driving the Turks from Europe, was also to insure to the two acting powers an immense share of that magnificent prize. Russia, to determine Joseph the Second, did not hesitate to promise that she would favour with all her might his projected exchange with Bavaria, and assist the election of his nephew to the dignity of king of the Romans. At this price, the alliance was soon formed and the treaty signed, to the satisfaction of both parties. The news of this alliance was made public in a manner calculated to mislead the Sublime Porte; which must, however, easily have guessed that it was much concerned in the treaty.

At the moment when Russia was preparing for a war which would employ all her forces, it was important for her to be safe against an enemy less formidable by his power, than by his proximity, his courage, and his pretensions. Potemkin, who foresaw what she had to fear from the king of Sweden, and from an invasion which would threaten the capital ifself, wrote from the army to the Empress, to leave nothing undone to insure the tranquillity of that ambitious and enterprising neighbour.

Catharine, who felt the truth of this advice, thought that an interview with the king of Sweden would be the best means of keeping on good terms with that monarch. She wrote to him, that, as she intended to visit her province of Finland, she would with pleasure push her journey to the frontiers of Sweden; and requested him to meet her there, to treat directly with her about their mutual affairs. She fixed upon Fredericksham as the place most proper for an interview.

The Empress appears to have been ignorant that she had been anticipated in that quarter by the Sublime Porte, which not only had made Gustavus sensible of the interest he might have in crossing the enterprises, and preventing the aggrandisement of Russia, but had also reminded him of the subsidies he received from France, on the express condition of assisting that power, or its allies, in case of a war with Russia.

Gustavus III. did not want these considerations, to behold with regret the ambitious projects of his formidable neighbour; and if he could not obstruct, he had at least no inclination to favour them. Not to be solicited in a manner opposite to his secret sentiments, he endea-

voured to elude the invitation of Catharine, under the very plausible pretence of rather a serious accident which he had just met with. He had, indeed, broken one of his arms, and informed the Empress, that, being unable to move, he was sorry to be under the necessity of declining her invitation. This would not satisfy Catharine: the obstacles which Gustavus laid in the way of an interview with her, irritated her anxiety to effect it. She wrote to the Swedish monarch, that, since he could not come to Fredericksham, she would go to see him at Stockholm. This offer left no alternative to the king. To receive the Empress in the capital of Sweden, would have led him to an expence ten times more considerable than that of a journey to meet her. He hastened to Fredericksham with his arm in a sling. Three days, passed in uninterrupted conferences, were sufficient for Catharine to make Gustavus forget alike the representations of the Ottoman Porte, and his engagements with the court of France, though the latter were backed by subsidies. He promised to comply with the wishes of the Empress, and to observe an exact neutrality during any war she might be engaged in, with any power whatever.

In the mean time, Potenkin, confident that the Empress would succeed in her negociation, provoked the Turks, by demanding of the Ottoman ministers the definitive conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce, which had been mentioned in 1779. In the present situation of affairs, and after the invasion of the Crimæa, it could not be expected that the Sublime Porte should be disposed to concede new advantages to the Russians: this demand was therefore evidently nothing but a pretence to sound the Divan, and discover its intentions. The Turks, however, made use of a moderation which was absolutely unexpected, and, actuated either by fear, weakness, or fidelity to their engagements, they

consented to the treaty,

1814.

This commercial treaty, as may easily be supposed, was entirely to the advantage of Russia. The ignorance of the Turks in commercial matters made them leave the settling of the articles of this treaty to strangers, whom the sums lavished by Potemkin rendered completely subservient to his views. Of eighty-one articles, every one almost was favourable to Russia, and prejudicial to the Turks, who, in regard to the trade and navigation of the Black Sea and the Archipelago, conceded to their rivals the same privileges which they granted to their most ancient friends and allies. Russia thus acquired new weapons for the aggressions and provocations which she was seriously determined to continue against the Turks, and which were finally to lead to an open rupture.

The zeal of Potemkin to increase every day the dominion and influence of his country, suffered no abatement. It has been said, that while he apparently exerted himself so zealously for Russia, it was in fact for himself that he acted, and that he aimed at establishing an independent sovereignty for himself, which was to extend from the Crimæa to the foot of the Caucasus. This circumstance may well be doubted.

Supposing even that such a project had once crossed his thoughts, no ostensible and positive step in his whole life can be quoted, that had the smallest tendency to realize his design. But be this as it may, he spared nothing to remove the limits of the Russian empire as far as that famous chain of mountains, the extent and inaccessible heights of which were to strengthen it with a natural boundary; and he partly succeeded in the attempt. He was sure of most of the nations that dwell between the Caspian and the Black Seas. The Lesghis alone, a deceitful and savage people, that could not be induced to enter into any negociation, opposed a serious obstacle. He' resolved to reduce them by famine. This project was, no doubt, cruel, but of easy execution. It was also necessary that he should gain over the inhabitants of the Imiretto, of Kartalinia, and some others. He had recourse to the most brilliant promises, and most magnificent presents, to induce them to submit. He set forth the tranquillity which they would enjoy, particularly on account of the conformity of their religion; as these nations are all, like the Russians, of the Greek church. However, he met with complete success only with Heraclius, Prince of Kartalinia, who, after a long resistance, consented to do homage to Russia. It was General Paul Potemkin who, under the direction of his cousin, terminated this important affair. The Empress received the deed of the submission of this Tartar Chief as a fresh mark of gallantry on the part of Prince Potemkin; and she sent to Heraclius the decorations of the order of St. Andrew, set with magnificent diamonds. Under Alexander the First, those different principalities, and the whole of Georgia, even beyond the Caucasus, were united with the Russian empire, and assimilated to the rest of the provinces.

Every day Potemkin was sending his emissaries to a greater distance. He even carried his intrigues as far as Egypt, whither he dispatched commissaries with orders to scatter about money and promises, and to neglect no means of fomenting a spirit of revolt. He probably intended to open some new source of commerce with that country: but his principal object was, undoubtedly, to create fresh embarrassments to the Turks, and in case of a rupture, which appeared inevitable, to divide and weaken their forces by obliging them to keep troops in Egypt to restrain the insurgents. The Divan perceived his intrigues, and guessed at their true motives, but continued to dissemble. In the mean time, wise precautions were taken, which prevented the rising discontents of Egypt

from breaking out into a general fermentation.

Potenkin is likewise reported to have attempted at this very time to induce the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia to acknowledge themselves tributaries of the Russian empire; and it is said that the Empress had promised Potenkin the amount of the tribute, and the dignity of a prince of Moldavia and Wallachia, if he succeeded in subduing the chiefs of these countries. It would indeed have been more consonant with the interest and with the ulterior views of the Empress, that these two important provinces, the keys of the European part of the Ottoman empire, should belong to one of her subjects, rather than continue in the hands

of alien princes, who were accustomed to consider themselves independent. Swayed by such motives, Catharine might perhaps have consented to erect for Potemkin this independent sovereignty; but the negociations which Potemkin commenced for this purpose met with no success. Joseph the Second, who, in the projected partition of the Turkish dominions, was naturally to have Moldavia and Wallachia for his share, expressed some displeasure at the attempt to rob him of this hope; and Potemkin, who had powerful inducements not to offend this monarch, relinquished his design and his pretensions.

After success had crowned his enterprise upon the Crimæa, and after his address, his perseverance, and his activity, had united numerous provinces to the empire, it was natural for the Empress to be desirous of expressing her satisfaction and gratitude to the man who was at once her prime minister and the commander of her armies. But Potemkin had reached such a height of grandeur and power, that it was difficult to find any thing that could add to his elevation. The rank of field-marshal was however yet wanting to his glory. Catharine had hitherto resisted the wish of conferring it upon Potemkin, to guard him against the shafts of envy. Several competitors could urge claims equal, and in a military point of view, even superior to those of Potemkin. Count Peter Panin had taken Bender in the first Turkish war, and quelled the revolt of Pugatschef; Alexey Orloff had burnt the Turkish fleet at Tschesme; and Prince Repnin had equally distinguished himself in war and in politics. But the exploits of Potemkin were more recent, and his conquests shed over Russia a splendour which struck every eye. Catharine thought she was reconciling justice with her inclination if she preferred Potemkin to his rivals. However, that she might not offend them, she appointed Prince Potemkin president of the council of war; which situation gave him the rank of a field-marshal. To this favour she added that of naming him governor-general of the Crimæa and the other conquered provinces, which formed together a government by the ancient name of the As Potemkin was already governor of Azoff and Astrachan. he thus united under his direction, or rather, agreeably to his character, under his dominion, an extent of country more considerable than is possessed by many crowned heads in Europe.

But, being anxious to increase his power still more, Potemkin represented to the Empress, that nations recently subdued, and of a restless disposition, required a formidable body of troops to keep them in submission. He accordingly obtained that his army should be considerably augmented; and having, as president of the council of war, the advantage of selecting the best regiments, he formed his division from the

or waste between con-

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flower of the Russian troops.

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Potenkin effects great changes in the organization of the Russian army, and vainly opposes the league of the Princes of the German empire.

Ir, hitherto, Potemkin's influence had been restrained as well as divided, it now became so absolute and entire, that the destiny of his country was completely in his hands. The instant he became president of the council of war, he disposed at his will of the forces of the empire, and assumed the sole and absolute management of whatever related to the troops. If he could not command every army, he influenced the nomination of every general; and, from the manner in which he equipped or victualled the respective divisions of the army, this influence extended to their operations. His talents in the administrative department of an army were undoubtedly as great as in active warfare: but his operations in this department were also tainted by his vices; and these vices were frequently the source of disorder, confusion, and depredations, which any other chief would have either prevented or avoided.

His despotic humour, for instance, and his pride, hindered his listening to any advice. He made regulations, and introduced new laws, without enquiring how far they were convenient; without considering how far their execution was connected with difficulties. It must, however, be acknowledged, that, if his restless activity suggested at times changes of trifling utility, such innovations regarded only minutiæ; but that the alterations which he introduced in the essential and fundamental system of the army, were excellent, and peculiarly adapted to the character of his nation. Potemkin's judgment was too exquisite to fail him in any important point. To appreciate his operations, we must examine the military establishment of Russia in 1784, when he assumed its administration.

(To be continued)

ITINERARY FROM LONDON TO PARIS.

The following Topography of the Great Road from London to Paris, as it was in 1802, may not be uninteresting to your Readers. It is much at your Service.

FROM London to Paris the best route is as follows:—from London to Dover, 70 miles; thence across the sea to Calais, 21; thence to Boulogne, 20; thence to Montreuil, 20; thence to Abbeville, 26; thence to Amiens, 27; thence to Breteuil, 18; thence to Clermont, 19; thence to Chantilly, 14; thence to Paris, 24. Total from London to Paris, 259 Euglish miles.

Calais has nothing to distinguish it from other provincial towns, or rather sea-ports, of the second order. It has been compared to Dover, but rather resembles Folkstone. The streets are irregular, the houses

old and lofty, and the pavement the most execrable that can be imagined. There is certainly more bustle and activity than is usual in an English or in an American town of the same rank; and this appears the more surprising to a stranger, as he can see no object for all this hurry and loquacity. To judge by appearance, the people of Calais have no other more important business than to make their remarks upon those who pass their doors or shops.

. Calais has a good market; it is generally well stocked; there is an incredible quantity of poultry, lamb, butter, eggs, and herbs. A couple of fowls are three livres, at a time that they are seven or eight shillings in Loudon; a young goose, two livres twelve sous (2s. 2d.). Lamb is sold as in England, by the quarter or side, and is about sixpence English money per pound; beef about fourpence halfpenny, and mutton (not very good) fourpence. Upon the whole, the money price of every thing is about one-half cheaper than in England; but whether this difference. is not in some degree compensated in England by the superiority of quality, is what I cannot exactly decide. The beef is certainly not so good as that to which we are accustomed in London; but, on the other hand, the mutton and lumb are sweeter. The short feed gives it the taste of Welsh mutton, but the consumption of it is scarcely sufficient to encourage the feeders. The manner, moreover, in which these meats are employed and served in French cooking, is such as not to encourage the feeder to any superior care. Lean meat answers the purposes of bouille as well as the fat meat, and it is of little concern what that joint is which is only to be boiled down to its very fibres.

The country around Calais has so exact a resemblance to that of the opposite coast, as to appear almost a counterpart, and as if the sea had worked itself a channel, and thus divided a broad and lofty hill. It is not, however, quite so barren and cheerless as in the immediate precincts of Dover. Vegetation, what there is of it, seems stronger, and trees grow nearer to the cliffs. There are likewise many flowers which are never seen about Dover and the Kentish coast. But, on the whole, the country is so similar, that the traveller will look in vain for something to note.

The agriculture of the country about Calais appears to be wretched. The soil is in general very good, except where the substratum of chalk, or marle, rises too near the surface, which is the case immediately on the cliffs. The course of the crops is bad indeed—fallow, rye, oats. In some land it is fallow, wheat, and barley. In no farm, however, is the fallow laid aside; it is considered as indispensable for wheat, and on poor lands for rye. The produce, reduced to English Winchester measure, is about 19 bushels of wheat, and twenty-three or twenty-four of barley. Besides the fallow, they manure for wheat. The manure in the immediate vicinity of Calais is the dung of the stable-keepers, and the filth of that town. The rent of the land around Calais, within the daily market of the town, is as high as sixty livres; but beyond the circuit of the town, is about twenty livres (sixteen shillings). The price of land has

risen of late; twenty Louis (English pounds) an acre, is now the average price in the purchase of a large farm. There are no tithes, but a small rate for the officiating minister. Labourers earn thirty sous per day (ahout fifteen-pence English), and women, in picking up stones, &c. half that sum. Rents, since the Revolution, are all in money; but there are some instances of personal service, and which are held to be legal even under the present state of things, provided they relate to husbandry, and not to any servitude or attendance upon the person of the landlord. Upon the whole, the Revolution has much improved the condition of the farmers, having relieved them from feudal tenures and lay-tithes. On the other hand, some of the proprietors have lost nearly the whole of the rents, under the interpretation of the law respecting what were to be considered as feudal impositions. The Commissioners acting under these laws have determined many old rents to come under this description, and have thus rendered the tenants under lease proprietors of the lands.

About a mile from Calais, is a beautiful avenue of the finest walnut and chesnut trees to be seen in France. They stand upon common land, and, of course, are public property. In the proper season of the year, the people of Calais repair hither for their evening dance; and such is the force of custom, the fruit remains untouched, and reserved for these occasions. Every one then takes what he pleases, but carries nothing home beyond what may suffice for his consumption on the way.

In his walk thither, the traveller will pass several cottages, and doubtless enter some. He will find the inhabitants happy, and to possess some substantial comforts. The greater part of these cottages, have a walnut or chesnut tree before them, around which is a rustic seat, and which, as overshadowed by the broad branches and luxuriant foliage, compose a very pleasing image. The manner in which the sod is partially worn under most of them, explains their nightly purpose; or if there can yet be any doubt, the flute and fiddle, pendant in almost every house, will speak a still more intelligible language.

You will enter no house so poor, and meet with no inhabitant so inhospitable, as not to receive the offer either of milk, or some sort of wine; and every one will take a refusal as if they had solicited, and had not obtained, an act of kindness. If the French are not the most hospitable people in the world, they have at least the art of appearing so.

The rent of one of these cottages, of two floors and two rooms on each, is thirty-five livres. They have generally a small garden, and about one hundred yards of common land between the road and the house, on which grows the indispensable walnut or chesnut tree. The windows are glazed, but the glass is usually taken out in summer. The walls are generally sea-stone, but are clothed with grape vines, or other shrubs, which, curling around the casements, render them shady and picturesque. The bread is made of wheat meal, but in some cottages consisted of thin cakes without leven, and made of buck-wheat. Their common beverage is a weak wine, sweet and pleasant to the taste. In some houses it very nearly resembled the good metheglin, very com-

mon in the northern counties of England. Eggs, bacon, poultry, and vegetables, seem in great plenty, and compose the dinners of the peasantry twice a week at least.

Even the horrible Revolution has not banished all religion from Calais. The church is well attended, and high mass is as much honoured as hitherto.

From Calais to Boulogne is 20 English miles. The road, for the first twelve miles, is open and hilly. On each side of the main way is a smaller road, which is the summer, as the other is the winter one.

Posting is nearly as dear in France as in England. A post in France is six miles, and one shilling and threepence is charged for each horse, and sevenpence for the driver. The price, therefore, for two horses, would be three shillings and a penny; but whatever number of persons there may be, a horse is charged for each. The postillions, moreover, expect at least double of what the book of regulations allows them, for themselves, as matter of right.

The entrance to Boulogne is very pleasing. On each side of the road, and at different distances, from two hundred yards to a mile, are groves of trees, in which are situated some ancient chateaux. Many of them were, indeed, in ruins, from the effects of the Revolution. The Hotel d'Angleterre is kept by an Englishman of the name of Parker, Bonaparte having specially exempted him from the edicts respecting aliens.

Boulogne is very agreeably situated, and the views from the high grounds on each side are delightful. The landscape from the ramparts is not to be exceeded, but is not seen to advantage except when there is high water in the river. There is an evident mixture of strangers and natives amongst the inhabitants. There are many resident English. who have been nationalized by express edict, or the construction of the law. These are not the most respectable class of inhabitants, though many of them are rich, and all of them are active. The English and French women are each dressed in their peculiar fashion; the English women as they dress in the country towns of England; the French without hats, with close caps, and cloaks down to their feet. This fashion is peculiar to Boulogne and its promenade. The town is, upon the whole, clean, lively, brisk, and flourishing; the houses are in good repair, and many others were building. The harbour is impregnable. There is a delightful walk on the beach, which is a flat strand of firm sand, as far as the tide reaches. In the summer evenings, when the tide serves, this is the favourite promenade: this is likewise the parade, as the soldiers are occasionally here exercised. There is a tolerable theatre, but the dramatic corps are not stationary.

The principal church at Boulogne is a good and respectable structure; and I learned, with much satisfaction, and some surprise, that on the Sabbath, at least, it was crowded. The people of Boulogne exercate the Revolution, and avert from all mention and memory of it; and not without reason, as their environs have been, in some degree, spoiled by its excesses. Several miles on the road from Boulogne, those sad

monuments of the popular phreusy, ruined chateaux, and churches converted into stables or granaries, force the memory back upon those melancholy times, when the property and religion of a nation became the butt of bandids and atheists. May the world itself perish, before such an era shall return or become general!

On the Paris side of Boulogne is a landscape and walk of most exquisite beauty. The river, after some smaller meanders, takes a wide reach through a beautiful vale, and shortly after flows into the sea through two hills, which open as it were to receive it.

From Boulogne to Montreuil is 21 miles. The road here improves much; the country becomes more enclosed, and bears a strong resemblance to the most cultivated parts of England. The cherry trees standing in the midst of the corn have a very pretty effect; the fields have the appearance of gardens, and some of the gardens have the wildness of the field. The season is generally more advanced than in England; there are more fruits and flowers, and the bloom is more bossy and luxuriant. Several smaller roads lead from the main road, and the spires of the village churches, as seen in the side landscape, rising above the tops of the trees, invite the fancy to combine some rural images, and weave itself at least an imaginary Arcadia. The persons you will meet, however, are not altogether in unison with the romance of the scene. Every carter drives his vehicle in a cocked hat, and the women have all wooden shoes. Boys and girls of twelve years old are in rags, which very ill cover them. Nor is there any of the briskness visible on a high road in England. A single cart and a waggon are, perhaps, all the vehicles you will see between Boulogne and Abbeville. In England, in the same space, you would have seen a dozen or a score.

Montreuil is a pretty town. It was formerly distributed into five parishes, and had five churches; but the people, doubtless, thinking that five was too many for the religion of the town, destroyed the other four, and sold the best part of the materials. As the traveller enters the town, his eye will be caught by a noble ruin, that of the church of Notre Dame. This ruin is beautiful beyond description. The pillars which remain are noble, and the capitals and carving rich to a degree. It is really astonishing that any reasonable beings, the inhabitants of a town, could thus destroy its chief ornament; but, in the madness of the revolutionary fanatics, the sun itself would have been plucked from Heaven, if they could have reached it.

The situation of the town is at once commanding and beautiful. The ruins of a chateau improve the scenery, and are another mements of the execrable revolution. There are a number of pretty houses, and some of them substantial.

From Montreuil to Abbeville is 26 English miles. The road is truly excellent, though hilly, and indeed so continues till within a few miles of Abbeville. The Emperor Napoleon acted so far upon the system of the ancient monarchy, and considered the goodness of the highways as the most important and most immediate object of the administration:

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accordingly, the roads in France are still better than under the Bourbons, as Bonaparte saw every thing with his own eyes. Nothing, indeed, is wanting to quick travelling in France, but English drivers and English carriages. How would a mail-coach roll upon such a road! The French postilions, and even the French horses, have a kind of activity without progress—the postilions are very active in cracking their whips over their heads, and the horses shufflle about, without mending their pace.

The country labourers in this part of France live well on a little. They work in the hay-field, and earn six-and-thirty sous (1s. 6d.) a day. The wages for mowers are fifty sous (2s. 1d.), and two bottles of wine or cyder. The women have fourteen sous, and their food; and boys and children old enough to rake, from six to twelve sous. They pay 25 livres annually for the rent of their cottage. They breakfast on bread, and a glass or more of strong wine or brandy; dine on bread and cheese, and sup on bread and an apple. They wear leather shoes, except in wet weather, when they wear sabots, which cost about twelve sous per pair. Along this road are many chateaux in ruins, and others shut up and forsaken. Some of them are very prettily situated, in patches of trees, and amidst corn-fields.

Abbeville is a populous, but a most unpleasant town. The inhabitants are stated to exceed twenty-two thousand, but may amount to one half of that number. The town has a most ruinous appearance, from the circumstance of many of the houses being built with wood; and by the forms of the windows and the doors, some of them must be very ancient. There are two or three manufactories of cloth, but none of them in a flourishing condition. That of Vanrobais, established by Louis XIV. still continues, but is in ruins. The buildings are upon a very large scale; but too much was attempted for them to execute any thing in a workman-like manner. There are different buildings for every different branch of the manufacture. They would have succeeded better, if they had consulted the principle of the sub-division of labour. A man who is both a weaver and a spinner, will certainly not be both as good a weaver and as good a spinner, as another who is only a spinner or only a weaver: he will not have the same dexterity, and therefore will not do the same work. No business is done so well as that which is the sole object of attention. There is a manufactory of carpets, which is more flourishing. In the eloth manufactory, the earnings of the working manufacturers are about 36 sous per diem (is. 6d.); in the carpet manufactories, somewhat more. The cloths seem even to exceed those of England; but the carpets are much inferior. From some unaccountable reason, however, the cloths are much dearer than English broad-cloth of the same quality, Whence does this happen, in a country where provisions are so much cheaper? Perhaps from that neglect of the sub-division of labour.

Abbeville, like all the other principal towns, still bears marks of the Revolution. The handsome church which stood in the market-place is in ruins—scarcely a stone remains on the top of another. Many of the best houses are shut up, and others of the same description, evidently in-

habited by a people for whom they were not built. In many of them, one room only is inhabited; and in others, the second and third floors turned into granaries. Indeed, along the whole road, from Abbeville to Paris, are innumerable chateaux, which are now only the cells of beggars, or of the lowest kind of peasantry.

It is twenty six English miles from Abbeville to Amiens. The aspect of Amiens, as it is approached by the road, resembles Canterbury—the cathedral rising above the town—the town, as it were, gathering round it as its parent and protector. The town is clean, lively, and in many respects resembling towns of the third rate in England. The cathedral has been often described. It was built by the English in the time of Henry VI. and the regency of the Duke of Bedford, and has much of the national taste of that people, and those times. Though strictly Gothic, it is light, and very tastefully ornamented: it infinitely exceeds any cathedral in England, with the exception of Westminster Abbey.

The Chateau d'Eau, the machine for supplying Amiens with water, is worth a visit. The purpose, perhaps would be answered better by

pipes and a steam-engine.

Amiens is most delightfully situated, the country around being highly cultivated. It is, in every respect, one of the cleanest towns in France; and the frequent visits and long residence of Englishmen, have produced a very sensible alteration in the manner of living amongst the inhabitants. Though some of the houses are ancient, and the streets are narrow, it has not the ruinous nor close appearance of the other towns on the Paris road. It has been lately newly paved; and there is something of the nature of a parish-rate for keeping it clean, and in summer for watering the streets.

Though Amiens has suffered very considerably by the war, it has still, in appearance at least, an extensive trade. The manufactures are of the same kind as those at Abbeville. Besides their cloths, however, they work up a considerable quantity of camblets, callimancoes, and baizes, chiefly red and spotted, for domestic consumption. They were lately in great distress for wool, and could procure none but by land-carriage from Spain, Portugal, and Flanders.

The general character of the people of Amiens is, that they are lively, good-humoured, and less infected by the revolutionary contagion than any town in France. Besides the native inhabitants, there are many foreign residents, and some English. As these are in general in good circumstances, they have usually the best houses in the town, and live in the substantial style of their respective countries.

Every considerable town in France has its public walk, and Amiens has one or more of singular beauty; but being situated in an unenclosed country, and amongst corn-fields, its private walks are still more frequented than its ancient promenade. The English have brought these private walks into general fashion.

Amiens is still a very cheap town for permanent residence, though the war has very seriously affected it. A good house may be rented for thirty

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pounds per annum, the taxes upon the mere house being about a Louis. Mutton seldom exceeds threepence English money per pound, and beef is usully somewhat cheaper. Poultry of all kinds is in great plenty, and cheap: fowls, ducks, &c. about two shillings per couple. A horse at livery, half a Louis per week; two horses, all expences included, a Louis and two livres. Board and lodging in a genteel house, five-and-twenty Louis annually. For three hundred a year, a family may keep their carriage and live in comfort, in Amiens and its neighbourhood. The towns in France are cheaper than the villages. The consumption of meat in the latter is not sufficient to induce the butchers to kill often; the market, therefore, is very ill supplied, and consequently the prices are dear. A few miles from a principal town, you cannot have a leg of mutton without paying for the whole sheep.

A stranger may live at an inn at Amiens for about five shillings, English money, a day. The wine is good, and very cheap; and a daily ordinary, or table d'hôte, is kept at the Hotel d'Angleterre. Breakfast is charged one livre, dinner three, and supper one: half a livre for coffee, and two livres for lodging; but if you remain a week, ten livers for the whole time. The hotels, of which there are two, are as good as those of Paris, and lodgings are far more reasonable. A restaurateur has very lately set up in a very grand style, but the population of the town will scarcely support him. The company at the table d'hôte usually consists of officers, of whom there is always a multitude in the neighbourhood of Amiens. Some of them, are very pleasant agreeable men; whilst others are ruffians, and have the manuers of jacobins.

From Amiens to Breteuil is 19 miles, thence to Clermont 19 more. The roads are here very indifferent, but the scenery much improves. The Traveller cannot but here compare the prospect of a French road with one of the great roads of England. It is impossible to travel a mile on an English road without meeting or overtaking every species of vehicle. The imagination of a traveller, if as susceptible as a traveller's imagination should be, has thus a constant food for its exercise: it accompanies these several groups to their home or destination, and calls before its view the busy market, the quiet village, the blazing hearth, the returning husband, and the welcoming wife. No man is fit for a traveller who cannot while away his time in such creations of his fancy. I pity the traveller from my heart, who in a barren or uniform road, has no other occupation but to count the mile-stones, and find every mile as long as the three preceding. Let such men become drivers to stage-coaches, but let them not degrade the name of travellers by assuming it to themselves.

On a French road, there is more necessity than objects for this exercise of the imagination. A French road is like a garden in the old French style. It is seldom either more or less than a strait line ruled from one end of the kingdom to the other. There are no angles, no curvatures, no hedges; one league is the exact counterpart of another; instead of hedges, are railings, and which are generally in a condition to give the country not only a naked, but even a slovenly, ruinous appearance.

Imagine a road made over an heath, and each side of it fenced off by a railing of old hurdles, and you will have no imperfect idea of a French great road. Within a mile, indeed, of the neighbourhood of a principal town, the prospect usually varies and improves. The road is then planted on each side, and becomes a beautiful avenue through lofty and shady trees. This description, however, will only apply to the great roads. Some of the cross and country roads, not only equal, but greatly exceed, even the English roads, in natural beauty and scenery.

In the course of the road between Amiens and Clermont, an Englishman cannot fail to remark the slovenly management of the French farmers, as compared with those of England, and even with those of America. In America, the farmers are not without a very sufficient excuse. The scarcity of hands, the impossibility of procuring labourers at any price, compel an American farmer to get in his harvest as he can, to collect the crop of one field hastily, and then fly to another. In France there is no such excuse, and therefore there should be no such slovenly waste. Yet in some of the hay-fields, at least onefifth of the crop may be seen lying scattered on the roads and in the The excuse is that the cattle would eat it, and that they might as well have it one way as another. It would be folly to say any thing as to such an argument; yet in these very fields the labour was so plentiful and minute, that the greater part of the crop was carried from the fields on the shoulders of the labourers, men, women, and boys. It is difficult to reconcile such inconsistencies.

The most severe labour seemed to be allotted to the share of the women. They are the pitchers, and perform this labour with a very heavy, and, a very awkard fork. Whilst the women are performing this task, several fellows, raw-boned, and nearly six feet high, may be seen either very leisurely raking, or perhaps laying at their full length under the new-made stacks.

Breteuil, is a very paltry town; the houses are all built in the ancient style, and bear an unfavourable resemblance to English farm-houses; their gable-ends are turned to the streets, and the chimneys are nearly as large as the roofs. There is no appearance of business, not even of a brisk retail, or of a lively thoroughfare,

Whatever, however, is wanting in the town, is more than made up by the surrounding country, which becomes very beautiful in the immediate environs of Breteuil. For the five or six miles beyond the town, towards Clermont, the scenery is enchanting. The vines, (at the time to which I allude) were in bloom, the road fringed with orchards, and even the corn-fields hedged round with apple-trees. In the middle of every field was an elm or a chesnut, which by the luxuriance of its foilage seemed planted in other ages. On each side of the road, morever, at the distance of a mile or a league, were the towers of village churches rising from amidst similar groves, whilst a chateau perhaps crowned the hill, and completed the landscape. Bye-paths, and narrow roads, leading to one or other of these villages, intersected the corn-fields in every direction: and as the corn was full-grown and

yellow, and the day beautifully serene, nothing could be more grateful than this prospect. The heart of man seems peculiarly formed to relish the beauties of Nature, and to feel the bounties of Providence. What artificial beauty can equal that of a corn-field? What emotion is so lively, and so fully pervades every feeling, as that excited by the cornucopia of Nature, and the flowery plenty of the approaching harvest?

The same scenery continues with little variation to Clermont, the country improving, and the roads becoming worse. In this interval, however, are several chateaux in ruins, and several farms and houses, on which were (some time since) affixed notices that they were to be let or sold. The rent and purchase of them are so cheap, that could an officer reconcile himself to French manners, and promise himself any suitable assistance from French labourers, he could not do better than make a purchase. An estate of eleven hundred acres, seven hundred of which were in culture, the remainder wood and heath, may be bought for 8000 english pounds. The mansion-house, of which I speak, was indeed in ruin beyond the possibility of repair, but the land, under proper cultivation, would have paid twenty-five per cent on the purchase-money. The main point of such purchases, however, is contained in these words: Under proper cultivation. Nothing is so absurd as the expectation of a foreign purchaser, and particularly of a gentleman, that he will be able to transfer the improved system of cultivation of his own country into a kingdom, at least a century behind the former. As far as his own manuel labour goes, as far as he will take the plough, the harrow, and the broadcast himself, so far may he procure the execution of his own ideas. But it is in vain to endeavour to infuse this knowledge or this practice into French labourers; you might as well put a pen in the hand of a Hottentot, and expect him to write his name.

From Clerinont to Chantilly is 14 English miles. The scenery was very nearly similar to what precedes it, except that it is richer and more varied with habitations. The peasantry, (at the time of which I speak) were occupied in the same manner in getting in their hay-harvest, which, from reasons that I cannot comprehend, seemed more backward as I approached to the metropolis. This may partly, indeed, be owing to what will appear a very extraordinary cause—the excellence of the climate. The French farmer can trust the skies; he sees a cloudless sky in the night, and has no fear that its serenity will be shortly disturbed. He is a total stranger to that vicissitude of sunshine, rain, and tempest, which in a moment confounds all the labours of the English husbandmen. The same sun that shines to-day will shine to-morrow. In this happy confidence he stacks his hay in small cocks in the field where it grows, and only carries it away at his leisure. His manner of carrying is as slovenly as all his other management. Annette carries an apronfull, Jeanette an handkerchief-full, and Lubin a barrow-full. Some of it is packed in sheets and blankets. Some of this hay was very bad in quality, and as crops, still worse in quantity. Being too much exposed to the sun, it was little better than so much coarse straw. Being merely thrown together, without being trodden, when carried into the hay-loft, it loses whatever fragrance it may have hitherto retained. I

do not think an English horse would eat it.

Chantilly will totally disappoint all expectations. The dæmon of anarchy has here raised a superb trophy on a monument of ruins. The principal building has been demolished for the sake of the materials; the stables, and that part of the ancient establishment denominated Le petit Chateau, are all that remain. The whole was purchased in the revolutionary period by a petty provincial builder, who had no sooner completed his instalments, than he began the demolition of the building, and the cutting down the trees in the grounds. Buonaparte, fortunately for Chantilly, became Chief Consul before the whole was destroyed; and Chantilly was then re-purchased.

From Chantilly to Paris is 24 miles. The road here begins to have some appearance of an approach to the capital of the kingdom. There are but few carriages however compared to what may be seen within a similar distance of London, and even of New York. The several vehicles are mostly constructed in the same manner as vehicles of the same distinction in England. The charette, or cart in common use, was the only exception on the favourable side. This vehicle is so well adapted

to its purpose, as to merit a particular description.

The charette, then, consists principally of two parts—the carriage, and the body. The carriage part is very simple, being composed of two long shafts of wood, about twenty feet in length, connected together by cross bars, so as form the bed, and on which boards are laid, as the occasion may require. In the same manner the sides, a front, and back, may be added at pleasure. The axle and wheels are in the usual place and form. Upon this carriage is fixed the moveable body, consisting of a similar frame-work of two shafts connected by cross bars. This body moves upon an axletree, and extending some feet beyond the carriage behind, it is let down with ease to receive its load, which the body moving, as before described, on a pivot, or axle, is easily purchased up from before.

Nearly half way between Chantilly and Paris, is a handsome chateau to the right, which is now occupied as a school. This establishment was commenced by an Englishman, in the short interval of the peace of Amiens, and he was upon the point of making a rapid fortune, when in common with the other Englishmen at that time in France, he was ordered to Verdun. His school now passed to his French usher, who continuing to conduct it upon the same plan, that is, with the order and intelligence common in every English school, has increased its reputation, and reaps his merited reward by general encouragement. The rate of the boarders at this academy may serve to illustrate the comparative cheapness of every thing in France. The boarders are provided with classic instruction of every kind, as likewise the most eminent masters in all the fine arts, and personal accomplishments, to which is to be added clothes, at forty guineas per annum. An English school on the same plan, and conducted in the same style, could not be less than double, if not triple the above-mentioned sum.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES

OF THE

CAMPAIGNS OF BUONAPARTE,

SINCE THE PEACE OF AMIENS.

BEING A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WHOLE OF THE BULLETINS PUBLISHED BY BUONAPARTE TO HIS ABDICATION.

IT is the well-known opinion of some of our ablest Generals, that the French Bulletins of Buonaparte contain the most complete practical lessons of modern warfare, and with a due allowance for some exaggeration, include the fullest narrative of the most memorable campaigns on record. A wish, therefore, has often been expressed that they were all published in one form, so as to form a portable manual as well for future reference as for present study. It is our present purpose to effect this. In this, and in the six following numbers of the Chronicle, we shall accordingly give a complete collection of the whole of the Bulletins published by Buonaparte. This began only in the first Campaign after he was Emperor. The form of a Bulletin being considered in foreign Cabinets as belonging only to Sovereigns.

CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY OF 1805.

FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

PARIS, Oct. 13, 1805 .- THE Emperor left Paris on the 24th of September, and arrived at Strasburgh on the 26th .- Marshal Bernadotte, who, at the moment that the army set out from Boulogne, advanced from Hanover towards Gottingen, marched by Frankfort for Wurtzburgh, where he arrived on the 23d of September. -General Marmont, who had arrived at Mentz, passed the Rhine by the birdge of Cassel, and advanced to Wurtzburgh, where he formed a junction with the Bavarian army, and the corps under Marshal Bernadotte-The corps under Marshal Davoust, passed the Rhine on the 26th at Manheim, and marched by Heidelburgh and Necker-Eltz, on the Necker .- The corps under Marshal Soult passed the Rhine on the same day on the bridge which was thrown over it at Spires, and advanced towards Heilbronn .- Marshal Ney's division passed the Rhine the same day by the flying bridge opposite Durlach, and marched towards Stutgard.-The corps under Marshal Lannes passed the Rhine the 25th at Kehl, and advanced towards Louisburgh.-Prince Murat, with the cavalry of reserve, passed the Rhine at the same place, and on the same day, and remained for several days in position before the defiles of the Black Forest. His patroles, which often shewed themselves to the enemy's patroles, induced them to believe that it was our intention to penetrate by these defiles .- The great park of artillery passed the Rhine at Kehl, on the 30th Sept. and advanced towards Heilbronn. The Emperor passed the Rhine on the 1st inst. at Kehl, slept at Ettlingen, the same evening, received there the Elector and Princes of Baden, and went to Louisburgh to the Elector of Wurtemburgh, in whose palace he took up his abode. On the 2d inst. the divisions of Marshal Bernadotte, General Marmont, and the Bavarians who were at Wurtzburgh, formed a junction, and began their march for the Danube.- The corps of Marshal Davoust marched from Necker-Eliz, by the route of Meckmuhl, Ingelfingen, Chreilshem, Dunkelsbuhl, Frembdingen, Oettingen, Haarburgh, and Donauwerth.-The corps of Marshal Soult, marched from Heilbronn and followed the route of Ochringen, Hall, Gaildorf, Absigmund, Aalen, and Nordlingen. The corps of Marshal Ney marched from Stutgard, following the route of Erslingen VOL. 1. NO. 1. N. S.

Goppingen, Weissentein, Heydenbeim, Natlkeim, and Nordlingen .- The corps of Marshal Lannes advanced from Louisburgh, taking the road from Gross-Beutelspach to Pluderhausen, Gemund, Aalen, and Nordlingen .- The following was the position of the army on the 6th instant: The corps of Marshal Bernadotte, and the Bavarians, were at Weissenburgh. The corps of Davoust was at Oettingen, and on the Banks of the Rednitz. That of Marshal Soult at Donauweith, in possession of the Bridge of Munster, and repairing that of Donauwerth. The corps of Marshal Ney was at Koeffingen. That of Lannes at Neresheim; Prince Murat, with his dragoons, stood on the Banks of the Danube. The men were in perfect health, and burning with desire to engage the enemy. -The enemy had approached the entrances into the Black Forest, where it seems they intended to make a stand, and prevent our entering. They had fortified the Iller, Memmingen and Ulm were also fortifying in great haste. Our patroles assert, that the enemy have stopped their proceedings, and appear dismayed at our unexpected movements. The French and Austrian patroles have frequently met; in those meetings we have taken prisoners forty men of the regiment of Latour cavalry .- This grand and extensive movement has brought us, in the course of a few days, into Bavaria, it has enabled us to avoid the Black Mountains; the line of those rivers, which, running parallel, flow into the valley of the Danube; the difficulties of a state of operations which would always have been flanked by the entrances into the Tyrol; finally, it has placed us several marches in the rear of the enemy, who has no time to lose, to avoid his total destruction.

SECOND BULLETIN.

PARIS, Oct. 14 .- EVENTS press upon each other with the greatest rapidity. The second division of the corps of the army under Marshal Soult, commanded by General Vandamme, which from the rapidity of its progress, halted but two hours at Nordlingen, arrived at Donauwerth at eight o'clock in the evening, and carried the bridge, which was defended by the regiment of Colloredo. Some men were slain and taken prisoners. Prince Murat arrived at the break of day on the 7th, with his dragoons; the bridge had been even then repaired, and the Prince, proceeded to the Lech with the division of dragoons commanded by General Watter, directed Colonel Watier, at the head of 200 dragoons, to pass, who after a very gallant charge, got possession of the bridge and routed the enemy, who were double his force. Prince Murat passed that night at Reine. On the 8th, Marshal Soult set out with two divisions, Vandamme and Legrand, for the purpose of proceeding against Augsburgh, at the same time that General St. Hilaire advanced thither with his divisions along the left bank. At day-light, on the 5th, Prince Murat, at the head of the divisions of dragoons of Generals Beaumont and Klein, and of the division of carabineers and cuirassiers, commanded by General Nanzouti, set out on his march to intercept the road from Ulm to Augsburgh. When he arrived at Wertingen, he observed a considerable division of the enemy's infantry, supported by 4 squadrous of Albert's cuirassiers. In an instant he surrounded this whole corps. Marshal Lannes, who was marching in the rear of these divisions of cavalry, arrived with the division of Oudinots, and after an engagement of two hours, the whole of this division was captured-colours, guns, baggage, officers, and soldiers. It was composed of twelve battalions of grenadiers, which had arrived in a great hurry from the Tyrol, to reinforce the army of Bavaria. In the course of to-morrow, the details of this truly brilliant action will be made known. -Marshal Soult manœuvred with his divisions the whole of the 7th and 8th inst. on the left bank of the Danube, for the purpose of intercepting all the avenues from Ulm, and of observing the corps of the army which appeared to be still assembled in that fortress. The corps of Marshal Davoust arrived only on the 8th at Neubourg. The corps of General Marmont, has also arrived there. The corps of General Bernadotte, and the Bavarians, arrived on the 2d, at Aichstet. By the intelligence that has been obtained, it appeared, that twelve Austrian regiments had left Italy to reinforce the army of Bavaria. The official account of these movements, and of these events, will be interesting to the public, and will do the greatest honour to the army.

THIRD BULLETIN.

PARIS, Oct. 16 .- ZUSMERSHAUSEN, Oct. 10 .- Marshal Soult pursued the Austrian division, which had taken refuge at Aicha, drove it from thence, and on the 9th at noon entered Augsburgh, with the divisions of Vandamme, St. Hilaire. and Legrand .- On the 9th in the evening, Marshal Davoust, who crossed the Danube at Neubourg, arrived at Aicha, with his three divisions .- General Marmont, with the divisions of Boudet, Gronchy, and the Batavian division of General Dumonceau, passed the Danube and took a position between Aicha and Augsburgh. -In fine, the army under Marshal Bernadotte, together with the Bavarian army, commanded by Generals Deroc and Verden, took their position at Ingolstadt. The imperial guard, commanded by Gen. Bessieres, proceeded to Augsburgh; as likewise the division of cuirassiers, under the command of Gen. Hautpoult .-- Prince Murat, with the division of Klein and Beaumont, and the division of carabineers and cuirassiers, under General Nansouty, hastened with all speed to the village of Zusmershausen, in order to intercept the road from Ulm to Augsburgh .-Marshal Lannes, with the grenadier division of Oudinot, and the division of Suchet, took post the same day in the village of Zusmershausen. The Emperor passed in review the dragoons of Zusmershausen; he ordered to be brought before him a dragoon, named Marente, of the 4th regiment, one of the gallant soldiers who, in the passage of the Lech, had saved his Captain, who but a few days before had cashiered him from his rank. His Majesty bestowed upon him the Eagle of the Legion of Honour. The soldier then observed, "I have only done my duty; my Captain degraded me on account of some violation of discipline, but he knows that I have always proved a good soldier."-The Emperor next expressed his satisfaction to the dragoons, of the conduct they had displayed at the battle of Wertingen. He ordered each regiment to present a dragoon, on whom he also bestowed the Eagle of the Legion of Honour .- His Majesty expressed his satisfaction to the grenadiers of General Oudinot's division, than which a finer or more enthusiastic corps cannot possibly exist .- Until we are enabled to give a detailed account of the battle of Wertingen, it may be proper to say something of it in the present bulletiu,-Col. Arrighi, at the head of his regiment of dragoons, charged the regiment of curiassiers of Duke Albert. The action was very sharp. Col. Arrighi had his horse killed under him, and his regiment burned with eagerness to rescue him. Col. Beaumont, of the 10th hussars, fired with a true French spirit, seized upon a Captain of cuirassiers, in the midst of the hostile ranks, whom he himself made a prisoner, after having cut down a dragoon .- Colonel Maupetit, at the head of the 9th dragoons, charged in the village of Wertingen; being mortally wounded, his last words were-" Let the Emperor be informed, that the 9th dragoons have shewed themselves worthy of their reputation; and that they charged and conquered, exclaiming,-Long live the Emperor."-That column of grenadiers, the flower of the enemy's army, having formed in a square of four battalions, was penetrated and cut down. The 12th battalion of dragoons charged in the wood. Oudinot's division were indiguant at the distance which still prevented them from attacking the enemy, but at the very sight of them, the Austrians hastened their retreat-one brigade only was in time to charge .- All the cannon, colours, almost all the officers of the enemy's army who fought at Wertingen, were taken; a great number were killed. Two Lieutenant Colonels, six Majors, sixty officers, 4000 soldiers, have fallen into our hands. The remainder were dispersed ; and what escaped owed their safety to a morass, which stopped a column that was turning the enemy.—The chief of a squadron, Excelmans, aid-de-camp of Prince Murat, had two horses killed under him. It was he who carried the colours to the Emperor, who said to him—I know no man can be braver than you; I make you an Officer of the Legion of Honour.—Marshal Ney on his side, with the divisions Walher, Dupont, and Loison, the division of dragoous of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and the division of Gazan, ascended the Danube, and attacked the enemy in their position at Grumberg.—It is now five o'clock, and we hear the firing of cannon—It rains heavily; but this does not retard the forced marches of the Grand Army. The Emperor sets the example on horseback night and day, he is continually in the midst of the troops, and in every point where his presence is necessary. He yesterday rode fourteen leagues. He slept in a small village, without servants, and without any kind of baggage. The Bishop of Augsburgh had, however, illuminated his palace, and waited his Majesty during a part of the night.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

. Augsburgn, Oct. 11, 1805 .- The battle of Wertingen was followed, twenty-four hours afterwards, by the action of Gunzburgh. Marshal Ney marched with his corps-Loisou's division against Langeneau; and Malber's division against Gunzburgh. The enemy who attempted to oppose that march, were every where overthrown. Prince Ferdinand endcavoured, in vain, to defend Gunzburgh in person. General Malher attacked it with the 59th regiment. The action was obstinate, hand to hand. Colonel Lacuée was killed at the head of his regiment, which, notwithstanding the most vigorous resistance, carried the bridge by main force. The pieces of cannon which defended it, were carried, and the fine position of Gunzburgh remained in our power. The three attacks of the enemy were useless; they retired with precipitation. The reserve of Prince Murat arrived at Burgau, and cut off the enemy on the right. The details of the action, which cannot be given for some days, will make known the officers who distinguished themselves .- The Emperor passed the night of the 9th, and part of the 10th, between the corps of Ney and Lannes. The activity of the French army, the extent and complication of the combinations, which entirely escaped the enemy, disconcerted them to the last degree. The conscripts shewed as much as bravery and good will as the old soldiers. The weather is bad; it now rains, but the army is in good health. The enemy lost upwards of 2,500 men in the action of Gunzburgh. We made 2000 prisoners, and took six pieces of cannon. We had 400 men killed or wounded, Major-General d'Aspree is in the number of the prisoners.-The Emperor arrived at Augsburgh on the 10th, at nine p. m. The town has been occupied for these two days. The communication of the enemy's army is cut off at Augsburgh and Landsperg, and is about to be cut off at Fuessen. The Prince Murat, with the corps of Marshal Ney and Lannes, are engaged in the pursuit. Ten regiments have been withdrawn from the Austrian army of Italy, and are coming by post from the Tyrol. Some Russian corps, who also travel post, are approaching to the Inn; but the advantages of our position are such, that we can make head against every thing.-The Emperor is lodged at Augsburgh, at the Palace of the old Elector of Treves, who has treated with great magnificence the suite of his Majesty, as they successively arrived.

FIFTH BULLETIN.

AUGSBURGH, Oct. 12, 1805.—Mar, Soult marched with his corps d'Armee to Landsberg, and by this means has cut off one of the chief communications of the enemy. He arrived on the 11th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and found there the regiment of cuirassiers of Prince Ferdinand, which, with six pieces of cannon, repaired with forced marches to Ulm. Marshal Soult made the 36th regiment of chasseurs charge this regiment. It was so disconcerted, and the 26th regiment was animated.

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with such an ardour, that the cuirassiers took flight on the charge, and left 120 soldiers prisoners, one lieutenant-colonel, two captains, and two pieces of cannon. Marshal Soult, who imagined that they would continue their route upon Memmingen, had sent several regiments to cut them off, but they had retreated into the woods, where they rallied, in order to take refuge in the Tyrol.-Twenty pieces of cannon, and the equipage of the enemy's pontoons, had passed, on the 10th, by Landsberg; Marshal Soult sent General Sebastiani in pursuit of them, with a brigade of dragoons. Hopes are entertained that he would come up with them .- On the 12th. Marshal Soult directed his course to Memmingen, where he will arrive on the 13th. at day-break. Marshal Bernadotte marched the whole day of the 11th, and pushed his advanced guard to within two leagues of Munich. The baggage of several Austrian generals is fallen into the hands of the light troops. He made a hundred prisoners from different regiments. Marshal Davoust advanced towards Dachau. His van is arrived at Moisac. The hussars of Blankenstein were put into disorder by his chasseurs, and in different actions, he took 60 horsemen prisoners. The Prince Murat, with the reserve of the cavalry, and the corps of Marshals Ney and Lannes, has placed himself directly in front of the enemy's army; the left of which is at Ulm, and the right at Memmingen. Marshal Ney is on horseback, on the banks of the Danube, opposite to Ulm. Marshal Lannes is at Weissenberg .- General Marmont is advancing, by a forced march, to take a position on the height of Iltersheim; and Marshal Soult is advancing to turn the right of the enemy at Memmingen .- The imperial guard has left Augsburgh for Burgau, where, probably, the Emperor will pass this night. A decisive affair is just about to take place. The Austrian army has almost all its communications cut off. It is nearly in the same situation in which the army of Melas was at Marengo.-The Emperor was upon the bridge of the Lech, when the division of General Marmont defiled. He caused each regiment to form a circle; he spoke to them of the situation of the enemy, of the approach of a great battle, and of the confidence he reposed in them. This harangue was made in dreadful weather. The snow fell in abundance, and the troops were up to the knees in mud, and were exposed to a severe cold; but the Emperor addressed them in expressions warm as fire : on listening to him, the soldier forgot his fatigues and his privations, and was impatient for the hour of combat to arrive.-Marshal Bernadotte arrived at Munich on the 11th, at six o'clock in the morning: he made 800 prisoners, and set out in pursuit of the enemy. Prince Ferdinand was at Munich. It appeared that this prince had abandoned his army of the Ilier .- Never will more events be decided in less time. Before the expiration of fifteen days, the destinies of the campaign, and of the Austrian and Russian armies, will be fixed.

SIXTH BULLETIN.

ELCHINGEN, Oct. 16.—Events of great consequence, the battles of Albeck, Elchingen, and the capture of Ulm and Memmingen, followed the actions of Wertingen and Gunzburgh. Marshal Soult arrived, on the 13th, before Memmingen; immediately surrounded the town, and after some negotiation the commandant capitulated. Nine battalious, two of which were grenadiers, taken prisoners: a majorgeneral, three colonels, many superior officers, ten pieces of cannon, a great deal of baggage and ammunition of every kind, was the result of this affair. All the prisoners were immediately sent to head quarters. At the same time Marshal Soult marched for Oschenhausen, for the purpose of reaching Biberach, and cutting off the only retreat which lay open to the Archduke Ferdinand.—On the other hand, on the 19th, the enemy made a sortic from Ulm, and attacked the division of Dupont, which occupied the position of Albeck. The battle was a most obstinate one. Surrounded by 25,000 men, these 6000 brave fellows opposed them on all

sides, and took 1,500 prisoners. This corps should not be astonished at any thing; it consisted of the 9th light, the 32d, 69th, and 76th of the line.-On the 13th the Emperor went to the camp before Ulm, and ordered the army of the enemy to be invested. The first operation was to take possession of the bridge, and the position of Elchingen .- On the 14th, at day-break, Marshal Ney passed the bridge, at the head of Loison's division. The enemy opposed his taking possession of Elchingen, with 16,000 men: they were every where overthrown, lost 3000 men, who were made prisoners, and were pursued to their intrenchments .- Marshal Lannes occupied the small beights which command the plain above the village of Pfoel. The sharp shooters carried the works which protected the bridge of Ulm; the confusion in the town was excessive. At the same time Prince Murat made a movement with the divisions of Klein and Beaumont, which every where put the enemy's cavalry to flight .- On the 14th Gen. Marmont occupied the bridges of Unterkirch, and Oberkirch, at the confluence of the Iller with the Dauube, and all the communications of the enemy on the Iller .- On the 15th, at day break, the Emperor himself appeared before Ulm. The corps of Prince Murat, and those of Marshals Lannes and Ney, ranged themselves in order of battle, to make an assault, and force the intrenchments of the enemy. Gen. Marmont, with the division of dismounted dragoons of Gen. B. D'Hilliers, blockaded the town on the right bank of the Danube. The day was dreadful the troops were up to their knees in mud. The Emperor had not taken off his boots for 8 days. Prince Ferdinand had marched off in the night towards Biberach, leaving 12 battalions in the town and upon the heights of Ulm; which were all taken, with a considerable quantity of cannon. Marshal Soult took possession of Biberach on the 15th, in the morning. Prince Murat set out in pursuit of the enemy, which is in a dreadful state of dissolution. Out of an army of 80,000 men there are only 25,000 remaining, and hopes are entertained that they will not be able to escape us. Immediately after his arrival at Munich, Marshal Bernadotte pursued the army of Gen. Kienmayer, and took some waggons and prisoners from him .- Since the commencement of the campaign we have made 20,000 prisoners; taken from the enemy 30 pieces of cannon and 20 standards. On our side the loss has been but small. If we add to that the deaths and the desertions, we may reckon the Austrian army is already reduced one half .- So much devotedness on the part of the soldiers, so many affecting proofs of their attachment to the Emperor, and so many brilliant achievments, would require to be detailed more minutely. They shall be given as soon as these first operations of the campaign are terminated, and that it is positively ascertained how the wreck of the Austrian army will escape from Biberach, and the position they will take.-At the battle of Elchiugen, which was one of the most brilliant military achievements that can be quoted, the 18th regiment of dragoons, and Colonels Lefevre, Colbert, the colonel of the 10th regiment of chasseurs, who had a horse killed under him, Col. Lajouquieres, of the 76th, and a great number of officers, distinguished themselves. The Emperor has to-day his head-quarters at the Abbey of Elchingen.

ELCHINGEN, Oct. 18.—Annexed is the capitulation of Ulm. The Emperor might have taken the place by assault, but 20,000 men, defended by fortifications and wet ditches, would have made a resistance, and his desire was to save the effusion of blood. Gen. Mack was in that city. The Austrian army consisted of 14 regiments of infantry of the army of Bavaria, as it was called, 13 regiments from the Tyrol, and 5 regiments which had been sent in waggons from Italy: altogether 32 regiments of infantry, and 15 regiments of cavalry.—Gen. Mack intended to escape with his army, but the Emperor destroyed a bridge, and took the position of Elchingen. Marshal Soult took Memmingen, and followed the other columns. Prince Murat pursued Prince Ferdinand, and took 300 prisoners at Langen, of the division of Werneck.—It appears that Prince Ferdinand will not be able to escape, anless by concealing his person, and getting off with a few squadrons by a detour.

On the 15th Marshal Bernadotte, having pushed his advanced posts as far as Wasserbourg and Haag, on the high road of Braunau, took 4 or 500 prisoners, and 17 pieces of cannon; having thus taken, since his entry at Munich, 1500 prisoners, 19 pieces of cannon, 200 horses, and a quantity of baggage, without the loss of a single man—On the 15th the Emperor was in possession of Memmingen, and on the 17th of Ulm. In the different engagements of Wertingen, Gunzhurgh, Ulm, &c. he has taken 40,000 prisoners, above 40 stands of colours, a number of cannon, &c. The loss of the French army in the same engagements is only 500 killed, and 1000 wounded. The Austrian army may be considered as annihilated.

CAPITULATION OF ULM.—Occupied by the Troops of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, to the Army of his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy.

We, Alexander Berthier, Marshal of the empire, and Field Marshal Baron Mack, &c. have agreed upon the following articles : Art. I. The city of Ulm shall be surrendered to the French army, with all the magazines and artillery .-Answer: The half of the field artillery shall be retained by the Austrian troops, Refused .- II. The garrison shall march out, with all the honours of war, and, after filing off, lay down their arms. The field officers shall be sent, on their parole of bonour, to Austria, and the soldiers and subalterns shall be sent into France, where they shall remain until they are exchanged. Answer: The whole shall be sent into Austria, under condition of not serving against France until they are exchanged. Refused .- III. The officers and soldiers shall retain all the effects belonging to them. Answer: And also the regimental chests. Agreed to .- IV. The sick and wounded Austrians shall be treated in the same manner as the French sick and wounded. Answer: We know the generosity and humanity of the French .-- V. If. nevertheless, there should appear by noon of the 25th Oct. 1805, an army capable of raising the blockade of Ulm, the garrison of this fortress shall in that case be released from the present capitulation, and at liberty to act as it may think fit. Answer: If the blockade of Ulm should be raised by an Austrian or Russian army before midnight of the 25th of Oct. on whatever side, or at whatever gate it shall happen to be, the garrisons shall freely depart with their arms, artillery and cavalry to join the troops which may have raised the blockade. Agreed to .- VI. One of the gates of Ulm (that of Stutgard) shall be given up to the French army at 7 o'clock to-morrow, as also quarters sufficient for the accommodation of one brigade. Answer: Yes .- VII. That the French army shall be put in possession of the grand bridge over the Danube, and also have a free communication between both banks. Answer: The bridge is burnt down, but all possible means shall be taken to rebuild it .- VIII. The service shall be regulated so as to prevent any disturbance, and to maintain the best understanding. Answer: The French and Austrian discipline afford the firmest guarantee in this respect .- IX. All the cavalry, artillery, and waggon horses, belonging to the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, shall be given up to the French army -X. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 9th articles shall not be carried into execution until it please the commander in chief of the Austrian troops; provided, nevertheless, that the period of execution shall not be later than 12 at noon of the 25th of Oct. 1805: and, if by that time an army should make its appearance, in sufficient force to raise the blockade, the garrison shall, conformably to Art. V. be at liberty to act as they may think proper.-Done in Duplicate at Ulm, 17th Oct. 1805. Signed, MARSHAL BERTHIER. MACK.

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

ELCHINGEN, Oct. 19.—On the 18th Prince Murat arrived at Nordlingen, and surrounded the division of Gen. Werneck, who capitulated, and is a prisoner on parole, with seven other generals. The soldiers will be sent to France as prisoners.

It is asserted, that the reserve artillery of the Austrian army, consisting of 500 carriages, is taken. Prince Ferdinand has now but few men left.—After an audience which the Emperor granted to general Mack this afternoon, Marshal Berthier and that general signed an addition to the capitulation, purporting that Ulm must be evacuated by the Austrian garrison on the 20th. There are at Ulm 27,000 men, 3000 horses, 18 generals, and from 60 to 80 pieces of cannon, with their horses. We become more certain every day that there are not 20,000 men escaped of that army of 100,000 men, and this extraordinary advantage has been obtained without the effusion of blood. The Emperor presents the colours he has taken to the senate; they amount to 80, instead of 40 stand.

Additional Articles of the Capitulation of Ulm, proposed on the 19th.

Marshal Berthier, Major-General of the French army, being empowered by the Emperor's command, gives his word of honour, 1st, That the Austrian army is this day on the other side of the Inn, and that Marshal Bernadotte, with his army, has taken a position between Munich and the Inn. 2d, Marshal Lannes, with his corps, is pursuing Prince Ferdinand, and was yesterday at Aalen. 3d, That Prince Murat, with his corps, was yesterday at Nordlingen; that the Lieut.-Generals Werneck, Baillet, Hohenzollern, and 7 other generals, have yesterday capitulated at the village of Trotzelfingen. 4th, That Marshal Soult is posted between Ulm and Bregentz, observing the way to the Tyrol; that there is, consequently, no possibility of succour arriving before Ulm. That Lt.-Gen. and Qr.-Mr. Mack, giving credit to the above declaration, is ready to evacuate Ulm to-morrow, on the followhig conditions :- That the whole corps of Marshal Ney, consisting of twelve regiments of infantry, and four regiments of horse, shall not quit the city of Ulm and its envirous, at the distance of ten leagues, before the 25th October at midnight, the period when the capitulation is to expire.—The Marshal Berthier and Baron Von Mack agree on the above inserted articles. Consequently, the whole Austrian army shall defile to-morrow, at three in the afternoon, before the Emperor of the French, with all the honours of war; they shall lay down their arms, and the officers, who shall keep their arms, shall receive passports to go by the two roads of Kempten to Austria, and of Bregentz to the Tyrol. Done in Duplicate at Elchin-THE MARSHAL BERTHIER. Signed, gen, the 19th October, 1805. THE LIEUT.-GEN. MACK.

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

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ELCHINGEN, Oct. 20.—The Emperor took his station, from 2 in the afternoon to 7 in the evening, on the heights near Ulm, where the Austrian army marched past him. The French army were posted on the heights. The Emperor, surrounded by his life-guards, sent for the Austrian generals, and kept them with him until their troops had filed off. He treated them with the utmost distinction. There were present, besides the General in Chief, Mack, eight generals, and seven lieutenant-generals. The number of prisoners, since the commencement of hostilities, amounts to 60,000, and 80 standards have been taken, besides artillery, baggage, &c. It is supposed that the Emperor, after dispatching his couriers, will set out this evening for Augsburgh and Munich.

NINTH BULLETIN.

ELCHINGEN, Oct. 21.—The Emperor has just issued the annexed proclamation with decrees. He set off for Augsburgh at noon this day. We are now in possession of an accurate list of the army which was shut up in Ulm. It consisted of 33,000 men, to which number the 3000 wounded being added, the total amounts to 36,000. There were also found in the place 60 pieces of artillery, and 50 stand of colours. There cannot be a more striking contrast than the spirit of the French and the Austrian armies. In the French army heroism is carried to its extreme

point. In the Austrian army discouragement is at its height. The soldier is paid with notes; he can send nothing home; and is very ill treated. The French think of nothing but glory. A thousand traits like the following might be cited : Brard, a soldier of the 76th, was going to have his thigh amputated; death had laid hold of him. As the surgeon was preparing to perform the operation, he stopped him: - I know that I shall not survive; what does it signify? A man the less will not prevent the 76th from marching against the enemy, with the bayonet in front, and in three ranks !- The Emperor has occasion to complain of nothing except the excessive ardour of the soldiers. The 17th light infantry, for example, which arrived before Ulm during the capitulation, rushed into the place in such a manner, and the whole army were so anxious to storm it, that the Emperor was obliged to declare it as his positive intention that the place should not be stormed,-The first column of the prisoners at Ulm has just begun its march for France. The following is a statement of the total of the prisoners, with their present situation: 10,000 at Augsburgh, 33,000 at Ulm, 12,000 at Donauwerth, and 12,000 already on their march for France.-The Emperor addressed the Austrian generals, whom he sent for, as their army were filing past him, in the following terms: " Gentlemen, your master carries on an unjust war. I tell you plainly, I know not for what I am fighting; I know not what can be required of me. It is not in this army alone that my resources consist, though were that the case I should still be able to make head with it: but I shall appeal to the testimony of your own prisoners of war, who will speedily pass through France; they will observe with their own eyes the spirit which animates my people, and with what eagerness they flock to my standards. This is the prerogative of my nation, and my condition. At a single word 200,000 volunteers crowd to my standard, and in six weeks become good soldiers; whereas your recruits only march from compulsion, and do not become good soldiers but after several years. I would give my brother the Emperor of Germany one further piece of advice; let him hasten to make peace. This is the crisis when he must recollect all states must have an end. The idea of the approaching extinction of the dynasty of Lorraine must impress him with terror. I desire nothing upon the Continent. I want ships, colonies, and commerce; and it is as much your interest as mine that I should have them." M. Mack replied, that the Emperor of Germany had not wished for war, but was compelled to it by Russia. 'If that be the case,' said the Emperor, 'then you are no longer a power.' -Most of the Generals have confessed how disagreeable this war was to them, and how much they were affected to see a Russian army in their country. They rejected a blind system of politics, which would bring into the centre of Europe a people accustomed to live in an uncultivated country, and in the field, and who, as well as their forefathers, might once take a fancy to settle in a milder climate.-The Emperor has treated Lieut. Gen. Klenau (whom he knew as commander of the regiment of Wurmser) with much civility, as also the Lieut. Generals Giulay, Gottersheim, Ries, and the Prince of Lichtenstein, &c. comforting them in their misfortunes, and telling them that war has its chances, and that they who had frequently been conquerors might be conquered once.

PROCLAMATION of the Emperor Napoleon to the Soldiers of the Grand Army, dated Elchingen. From the Imperial Head Quarters, Oct. 21, 1805.

Soldiers of the grand army.—In 15 days we have made a campaign. What we proposed is accomplished. We have chased the troops of the House of Austria from Bavaria, and re-established our ally in the sovereignty of his states. That army, which, with equal ostentation and impudence, came to place itself upon our frontiers, is annihilated. What signifies it to England? Her object is accomplished. We are no longer at Boulogne, and her subsidy will be neither more nor less.

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Of 100,000 men which composed that army, 60,000 are prisoners; they will go to replace our conscripts in the labours of our fields; 200 pieces of cannon, all the park, 90 colours, all the generals, are in our power. Not 15,000 men of that army have escaped Soldiers, I had announced to you a great battle; but thanks to the bad combinations of the enemy, I have been able to obtain the same success without running any risk; and, what is onexampled in the history of nations, so great a result has not weakened us above 1500 men hors de combat. Soldiers, this success is due to your boundless confidence in your Emperor, to your patience in enduring fatigues and privations of every kind, and to your rare intrepidity.-But we shall not stop here: you are impatient to commence a second campaign. We shall make that Russian army, which the gold of England has transported from the extremities of the universe, undergo the same fate.- To this combat is more especially attached the honour of the infantry; it is here that is to be decided, for the second time, that question which has already been decided in Switzerland and in Holland? Whether the French infantry be the first or second in Europe? There are among them no generals against whom I can have any glory to acquire: all my care shall be to obtain victory with the least effusion of blood; my soldiers are my children.

ELCHINGEN. From my Imperial Camp, 21st Oct. 1805. Nupoleon Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.

Considering that the grand army has obtained, by its courage and its devotion, results which could not be hoped for but after a campaign; and wishing to give it a proof of our imperial satisfaction, we have decreed and decree as follows: Art 1. The month Yendemaire, year 14, shall be reckoned as a campaign to all the individuals composing the grand army. This month shall be so charged to the state in the valuation of subsistence and military services. II. Our ministers of war, and of the public treasury, are charged with the execution of this decree.

NAPOLEON.

ELCHINGEN. From my Imperial Camp, 21st of Oct. 1805. Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.

We have decreed, and decree as follows: Art. I. Possession shall be taken of all the states of the House of Austria in Suabia. II. The war contributions which shall be there levied, as well as the ordinary contributions, shall go to the army. All the magazines which shall be taken from the enemy, excepting the magazines of artillery and provisions, shall also go to their account. Each shall have a share in these contributions proportionate to his pay. III. The private contributions which shall be levied, or the objects which shall be taken from the magazines of the enemy, shall be restored to the general mass; no one being to profit by the right of war to the injury of the general mass of the army. IV. A treasurer and directorgeneral shall be immediately appointed, who shall render a monthly account to a council of administration of the army, of the contributions that shall be raised. The state of it shall be published with its division. V. The subsistence shall be punctually paid from the funds of our imperial treasury. VI. Our minister of war is charged with the execution of this decree.

TENTH BULLETIN.

AUGSBURGH, Oct 22.—On the capitulation of Gen. Werneck, near Nordlingen, Prince Ferdinand, with a body of 1000 horse, and a portion of artillery, had taken to flight: he threw himself into the Prussian territory, and took the route by Gunvenhausen for Nuremberg. Prince Murat followed on his heels, and succeeded in

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overtaking him; which gave rise to a battle on the road between Furth and Nuremberg, in the night of the 21st. All the rest of the park of artillery and all the baggage, without exception, were taken. The Chasseurs à Cheval of the imperial guard covered themselves with glory; they overthrew every thing which opposed them; they charged Mack's regiment of cuirassiers. The two regiments of carabineers have sustained their reputation,-We are full of astonishment when we consider the march of Prince Murat from Albeck to Nuremberg. Although always fighting, he excelled in speed the enemy, who were two days march before him. The result of this prodigious activity was the taking of 1500 waggons, 50 pieces of cannon, 16,000 men, including the capitulations of Gen. Werneck, and a great number of colours. 18 generals have laid down their arms. 3 were killed. [Here follows an enumeration of officers who distinguished themselves.] On the the 21st, at night, Prince Murat slept at Nuremberg, where he rested the 22d. The division of Wirtemberg is arrived at Geislingen. The battalions of chasseurs, which had followed the army since its passage through Stutgard, have gone to conduct to France, a new column of 10,000 prisoners. The troops of Baden, 3 or 4000 strong, are on their march, to Augsburgh.-The Emperor has made a present to the Bavarians of 20,000 Austrian fusils for the army and the national guards. He has also made a present to the Elector of Wirtemberg of six pieces of Austrian cannon - During the manœuvre of Ulm, the Elector of Wirtemberg was for a moment apprehensive for his Electress and family, who then went to Heidelberg, and he disposed his troops to defend the heart of his states.-The Austrians are detested by all Germany, well convinced that, without France, Austria would treat them like its hereditary states. No idea can be formed of the misery of the Austrian army; they are paid in notes, by which they lose 40 per cent. Our soldiers pleasantly call the Austrians paper soldiers. They are without any credit. The House of Austria could not any where borrow ten thousand francs. The generals themselves have not seen a piece of gold for several years. The English, when they heard of the invasion of Bavaria, made a little present to the Emperor of Austria, which has not rendered him more rich; they have engaged to remit him the 48 millions which they had lent him during the last year. If this bean advantage to the House of Austria, it has already paid pretty dear for it.

Address of the Emperor Napoleon to his Soldiers, the Evening before the Surrender of Ulm.

Soldiers, a month ago we were encamped on the shore of the ocean opposite to England; but an impious league compelled us to fly towards the Rbine.-It is but a fortnight since we passed that river, and the Alps of Wirtemberg, the Necker, the Danube, and the Lech; those celebrated barriers of Germany have not retarded our march a day, an hour, or an instant. Indignation against a prince whom we have twice reseated on his throne, when it depended entirely on our pleasure to hurl him from it, supplied us with wings. The Enemy's army, deceived by our manœuvres, and the rapidity of our movements, is completely turned. It now fights only for its safety. It would gladly embrace an opportunity of escaping and returning home; but it is now too late. The fortifications which it erected at a great expence along the Iller, expecting that we should advance through the passes of the Black Forest, are become useless, since we have approached by the Plains of Bavaria. - Soldiers, but for the army which is now in front of you, we should this day have been in London; we should have avenged ourselves for six centuries of insults, and restored the freedom of the seas .- But bear in mind, to-morrow, that you are fighting against the allies of England: that you have to avenge yourselves on a perjured Prince, whose own letters breathed nothing but peace, at the moment when he was marching his army against our ally; who thought us cowardly enough to suppose that we should

tamely witness his passage of the Inn, his entrance into Munich, and his aggression upon the Elector of Bavaria. He thought we were occupied elsewhere; let him, for the third and last time learn, that we know how to be present in every place where the Country has enemies to combat .- Soldiers, to-morrow will be an hundred times more celebrated than the day of Marengo. I have placed the enemy in the same position .- Recollect, that the most remote posterity will remark the conduct of each of you on this memorable day. Your progeny 500 years hence, who may place themselves under those eagles around which we rally, will know in detail every thing that your respective corps shall achieve to-morrow, and the manner in which your courage shall confer on them eternal celebrity. This will constitute the perpetual subject of their conversation; and, from age to age, you will be held up to the admiration of future generations .- Soldiers, if I wished only to conquer the enemy, I should not have thought it necessary to make an appeal to your courage, and your attachment to the country and to my person; but merely to conquer him is doing nothing worthy either of you or your Emperor. It is necessary that not a man of the enemy's army shall escape; that that Government, which has violated all its engagements, shall first learn its catastrophe by your arrival under the walls of Vienna; and that, on receiving this fatal intelligence, its conscience, if it listens to the voice of conscience, shall tell it, that it has betrayed both its solemn promises of peace, and the first of the duties bequeathed by its ancestors, with the power of forming the rampart of Europe against the eruptions of the Cossacks .- Soldiers, who have been engaged in the affairs of Wertingen and Guntzburgh, I am satisfied with your conduct. Every corps in the army will emulate you, and I shall be able to say to my people, 'Your Emperor and your army have done their duty. Perform your's,' and the 200,000 conscripts whom I have summoned will hasten, by forced marches, NAPOLEON. to reinforce our second line.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, Nov. 1, 1805.—The Emperor arrived at Munich on the 24th of Oct. at 9 in the evening. The town was illuminated with much taste. The Emperor gave an audience on his arrival to the principal officers of the Elector, the Foreign Ministers, and the Magistrates, with whom he remained long in conversation. Prince Murat, who has exhibited an astonishing activity in all his operations, had arrived at Munich. He bestows the highest praises on the chasseurs and carabineers of the Imperial Guards. A treasure, amounting to 200,000 guilders, fell into their hands; but they left it untouched, and pushed on in pursuit of the enemy. In the last action Prince Ferdinand escaped on the horse of a Lieutenant of Cavalry. A number of Austrian soldiers which have escaped into Franconia, have occasioned great disorder there. All the enemy's baggage was taken. The army is in full march for the Inn, where Marshal Bernadotte, General Marmont, and Marshal Davoust, were to be on the evening of the 26th.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

MUNICH, Oct. 27.—To the fifth bulletin of the army should be annexed the capitulation of Memmingen, which was forgotten. The works at the fortifications of Ingolstadt and Augsburg are, at this moment, carried on with the greatest activity. Têtes de Pont are constructed at all the bridges over the Lech, and magazines are established on the latter. His Majesty has been highly satisfied with the zeal and activity of his aid-de-camp General Bertrand, whom he has frequently employed in reconnoitring. His Majesty has given directions for the demolition of the fortifications of Ulm and Memmingen.—The Elector of Bavaria is every moment expected here. The Emperor has sent his aide-de-camp, Colonel Lebrun, to receive

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him, and to afford him, on his route, escorts of honour. Te Deum has been performed at Augsburg and at Munich. The subjoined proclamation has been posted up in all the towns of Bavaria. The people of that country are well affected; they run to arms, and form voluntary guards for the defence of their country, against the incursions of the Cossacks. Generals Deroi and Wreden manifest the utmost activity; the latter has taken a great number of Austrian prisoners. Heserved, during the last war, in the Austrian army, in which he distinguished himself .- General Mack, having travelled post through Bavaria, on his return to Vienna met General Wreden, at the advanced posts, near the Inn. They had a long conversation on the manner in which the Bavarian army is treated by the French. "We fare much better than with you;" said General Wreden; " we are subjected neither to mortification nor ill-treatment; and so far from being exposed the most, we are obliged to demand posts of danger, because the French reserve them for themselves, in preference. With you, on the contrary, we were sent to every quarter where there was a bad business to retrieve."—A staff officer has just arrived from the army of Italy. The campaign began on the 18th of October. That army will soon form the right of the grand army.—The Emperor yesterday gave a concert to all the ladies of the court. He gave a particularly distinguished reception to Madame de Montgelas, the wife of the Elector's prime minister, a lady of extraordinary beauty. He testified his satisfaction to M. de Wintz, master of music to the Elector, on the excellent composition of his pieces, replete with spirit and talent. -This day, Sunday, October 27, the Emperor attended mass in the chapel of the Palace. The following are the names of the Austrian generals taken prisoners. The number of officers is between 1,500 and 2,000. Every officer has signed his parole of honour not to serve; it is hoped that they will punctually keep it; if not, the laws of war will be enforced with the utmost rigour.

List of Austrian general officers taken prisoners in the actions of Elchingen, Wertingen, Memmingen, Ulm, &c.: Baron Mack, Field-Marshal-Lieut. Quarter-Master-General. Prince de Hesse-Hombourg, Field Marshal-Lieut.; Baron de Hipschis, ditto; Count de Giulay, ditto, Quarter-Master-General of the army of Prince Ferdinand; Baron de Laudon, ditto; Count de Klenau, ditto; Count de Gottescheim, ditto; Count de Riese, ditto; Count Baillier, ditto; Compte de Werneck, ditto; Prince de Hohenzollern, ditto—Prince de Lichtenetein, General-Major; Baron de Abel, ditto; Baron de Ulm, ditto; Baron de Weidenfeld, ditto; Count de Gehneddy, ditto; Count de Fremel, ditto; Count de Sueker, ditto; Count de Hermann, ditto, prisoner at Ulm; Count de Reichtor, ditto; Count de Dieuersberg, ditto—Count de Mitxery, General; Count de Wogel, ditto: Count de Weiber, ditto; Count de Hohemfeld, ditto; Baron d'Aspre, ditto; Count de Spangen, ditto.

CAPITULATION of the Garrison of Memmingen. October 14, 1805.

The General of Division Saligny, Chief of the Staff of the 4th Corps of the Grand Army, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and acting under the orders of his Excellency, Mareschal Soult, and the Count de Spangen, Major-General, and commanding at Memmingen, have entered into the following Capitulation: Art. 1. The Austrian garrison of Memmingen surrender themselves Prisoners of War to the 4th Corps of the Grand Army, commanded by his Excellency Mareschal Soult. 2. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war. 3. The officers shall be at liberty to return to their homes, on giving their parole of honour not to serve till they have been exchanged, rank for rank, or to share the same fale as their troops. 4. The Officers shall keep their arms, their horses, and their equipages; the subalterns and soldiers all their accountements. 5. The non-combatants, such as the surgeons, physicians, chaplains, smiths, and musicians, shall be set at

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liberty. 6. All the papers relative to the place, or to the Austrian army, shall be delivered to the Chief of the Staff of the French army. 7. All the artillery, ammunition, and provisions, all the horses of every kind, shall be given up to the French army, according to the situation of the place. 8. His Excellency the Marshal promises, with pleasure, to cause the same attention to be paid to the sick, as to the sick of the French army. 9. Carriages shall be provided for the removal of the effects of the officers. Done in presence of General Sebastiani, Colonel Fitteau, and the principal Officers of the place. (Signed) The General of Division, Saligny, General Horace Sebastiani, M. Fitteau, Col. of the 3d reg. of dragoons, Count de Spangen, Major-General, Wouvermans, Colonel, Baron de Lauer, Major and Engineer.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

WEST HOLD HAAG, Oct. 28, 1805 .- The army under Marshal Bernadotte advanced from Munich on the 26th, and arrived the next day at Wasserburgh, on the Inn, and proceeded to Altenmarkt, where it halted that night. Six arches of the bridge had been burned bown. Count Manucci, Colonel of the Bavarian army, advanced from Roth to Rosenheim. He also found the bridge burned, and the enemy on the other side. After a brisk cannonade, the enemy retired from the right bank; several battalions of French and Bavarians passed the Inu, and, on the 28th, at noon, both the bridges were completely repaired. Colonels Morio and Somis, of the Engineers, were indefatigable in their exertions to re-establish the bridges. The enemy were hotly pursued as soon as the troops could pass over; fifty of their rear-guard were taken prisoners .- Marshal Davoust, with the army under his command, set out from Freysing on the 26th, and reached Muhldorff on the 27th. The enemy defended the right bank of the river, where they had some batteries advantageously placed. The bridge had been so much destroyed, that it was with difficulty repaired. On the 28th, at noon, a considerable part of Marshal Davoust's division had passed over .- Prince Murat ordered a brigade of cavalry to pass over the bridge of Muhldorff, caused the bridges of Oeting and Marckhl to be repaired, and crossed them with a part of his reserve. The Emperor himself went to Haag .- The division of Marshal Soult lay on their arms beyond Haag; the corps under the command of General Marmont is to halt this night at Wihsbiburgh; that of Marshal Ney at Landsberg; Marshal Lanne's on the road from Landshut to Brannau. From all the information which has been received, it appears that the Russian army is retreating.-There has been a great deal of rain during the day. All the country between the Iser and the Inn is nothing but a continued forest of fir trees; the soil is excessively barren. The army has much reason to be satisfied with the zeal and attention of the inhabitants of Munich, in supplying them with such articles of provision as they required.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

BRAUNAU, Oct. 30.—Marshal Bernadotte arrived at 10 this morning at Saltz-bourgh. The Elector had quitted it several days before. A corps of 6,000 men, which was placed there, had precipitately retired on the preceding evening. The Imperial head quarters were on the 28th ult. at Haag, on the 29th at Muhldorff, and this day at Braunau. Marshal Davoust employed the whole of yesterday in repairing the bridge of Muhldorff. The first regiment of Chasseurs made a fine charge against the enemy, killed 20 men, and took several prisoners, among whom was a Captain of Hussars.—Marshal Lannes arrived yesterday with the cavalry at the bridge of Braunau. He had set out from Landshut. The bridge was cut away. He immediately embarked 60 men in two boats. The enemy, who were pursued by the Reserve under Prince Murat in other directions, abandoned the city. The bold-

ness of the Chasseurs of the 13th contributed to hasten the enemy's retreat .- The misunderstanding between the Russians and Austrians begins to shew itself. The Russians plunder every where. The best informed Officers among them are perfectly aware. that the war which they wage is impolitic, since they have nothing to gain against the French, whom nature has not placed in a situation to be their enemies .- Braunau, as we find, may be considered one of the finest and most useful acquisitions of the Army. This place is surrounded with a circumvallation, fortified with bastions, draw-bridges, a half-moon, and ditches full of water. There are numerous magazines of artillery, all in good condition; but what will with difficulty be believed is, that it is completely supplied with provsions. We found there 40,000 rations of bread, ready to be distributed, and more than 1000 sacks of flour. The artillery of the place consists of 45 pieces of cannon, with change of carriages, mortars provided with more than 40,000 cannon shot, and some howitzers. The Russians left behind them about a thousand weight of powder, great quantities of cartridges. lead, a thousand musquets, and all the ammunition necessary to support a long siege. The Emperor has appointed General Lauriston, arrived from Cadiz, Governor of the place; and the head quarters were established there.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

BRAUNAU, Oct. 31 .- Several Russian deserters are already arrived, among them is a serjeant-major, a native of Moscow, a very intelligent man. It may be easily imagined that he was questioned by every one. He tells us, that the Russian army is quite differently disposed now towards the French, than what it was in the last war; that the prisoners who returned from France had spoken in high praise of it; that there were six in his company who were removed from it at the time they left Poland; that if all the men who returned from France had been suffered to remain in the regiments, there can be no doubt but they would all have deserted; that the Russians were very sorry to fight for the Germans, whom they detest; and that they had a high opinion of the French valour. He was asked if they loved the Emperor Alexander; he replied, that they were too wretched to have any attachment for him; that the soldiers were fonder of the Emperor Paul, but that the nobility preferred the Emperor Alexander; that the Russians in general were very happy to quit their own country, because they lived better, and were better paid; that none of them wished to go back to Russia; and that they would rather establish themselves in other climates than return under the authority of so harsh a government; that they were aware that the Austrians had lost every battle, and were in a lamentable situation .- Prince Murat set out in pursuit of the enemy. He overtook the rear-guard of the Austriaus, about 6000 strong, on the road to Merohach. To get sight of them and charge them was only one exertion for the cavalry. This rearguard was dispersed on the heights of Reid. The enemy's cavalry then rallied, to protect the passage of the infantry through a defile; but the first regiment of Chasseurs, and the division of Dragoons, under General Beaumont, overwhelmed them, and rushed into the defile along with the infantry of the enemy. The action was very sharp: but the darkness of the night saved the enemy's corps. Part of them saved themselves in the woods, and there were only 500 prisoners taken. The advanced guard of the division of Prince Murat took a position at Haag. Col. Montbrun, of the 1st regiment of Chasseurs, covered himself with glory. The 8th regiment of Dragoons maintained its ancient character. A quarter-master of this regiment having had his wrist shot off, said, in the presence of the Prince, as he was passing, "I regret the loss of my hand, because I can no longer serve our brave Emperor." The Emperor, on being made acquainted with this circumstance, said, " There I recognize the spirit of the Eighth. Let a profitable situation, according to his rank, be given to this quarter-master, in the Palace of Versailles."-The in-



habitants of Braunau, according to custom, carried to their houses a great part of the magazines. A proclamation brought all back again. There are at present 1000 sacks of flour, a great quantity of oats, magazines of artillery of every kind, and 60,000 rations of bread, of which we are in great want. A part of it was distributed to the division under Marshal Soult .- Marshal Bernadotte is arrived at Saltzbourg. The enemy retreated by the road of Carinthia and Wels. A regiment of infantry wished to keep possession of the village of Hallen. It was obliged to retreat towards the village of Colling, where the Marshal hoped that General Kellerman would be able to cut off their retreat, and take them prisoners --- We are assured by the inhabitants, that the Emperor of Germany, in his anxiety, came to Wels, where he learnt the disaster of his army. He also became acquainted there with the clamours of his Austrian and Bohemian subjects, against the Russians, who commit such pillage and violence, that they long for the arrival of the French, to deliver them from these extraordinary allies. Marshal Davoust, with his army, took a position between Ried and Haag. All the other divisions of the army are advancing, but the weather is horrible. It has snowed six inches deep, and the roads are in consequence datestable. The Secretary of State Maret has joined the Emperor at Braunau. The Elector of Bavaria has returned to Munich. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants of his capital. Several mails from Vienna had been intercepted. The last letters were dated on the 18th of October. Some intelligence of the action at Wertingen had reached it, and had created the greatest consternation there. Provisions were so dear, that few persons could afford to purchase them. Vienna was threatened with a famine, and yet the harvest had been very productive; but the depreciation of the paper-money, and of the assignats, upon which there was a loss of 40 per cent. had raised every thing to an exorbitant price. Every one was persuaded, that the Austrian paper currency must be completely destroyed The husbandman would no longer exchange his produce for a paper currency of no value. There is not a man in all Germany who does not consider the English as the authors of the war, and the Emperors Francis and Alexander as the victims of their intrigues. The cry in every mouth is, that there will be no peace as long as England is governed by an Oligarchy, and governed it will be in that way as long as George lives. The accession of the Prince of Wales is therefore generally wished for on this account, that it will put an end to the power of the few, who in all countries are selfish, and insensible to the misfortunes of the people.******The Emperor Alexander was expected at Vienna, but he changed his mind. It is reported he is gone to Berlin.

THE LONDON GAZETTES.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPATCHES, PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY, ETC.



The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, November 9, 1813.

Downing-Street, November 9, 1813.—LORD Arthur Hill has this morning arrived with dispatches from Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington to Earl Bathurst, dated Vera, November 1, 1813, of which the following are extracts.

Vera, November 1, 1813.—Nothing of importance has occurred in the line since I addressed your Lordship last. The enemy's garrison of Pamplona, made proposals to Don Carlos D'Espana to surrender the place on 26th October, on condition, first, that they should be allowed to march to France with six pieces of cannon; secondly, that they should be allowed to march to France under an engagement not to serve against the Allies for a year and a day. Both these conditions were rejected by Don Carlos D'Espana, and they were told that he had orders not to give them a capitulation on any terms excepting that they should be prisoners of war; to which they declared they would never submit.

Vera, November 1, 1813 .- Since I wrote to your Lordship this morning, I have received a letter, of which I enclose a copy from Mariscal Del Campo Don Carlos D'Espana, in which he announces the surrender by capitulation of the fortress of Pamplona, the garrison being prisoners of war; upon which event I beg leave to congratulate your Lordship. I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Don Carlos D'Espana, and that of the troops under his command during the period that he has commanded the blockade, that is since the beginning of August. In every sortie which the enemy had made, they have been repulsed with loss, and the General and the officers and troops have, on every occasion, conducted themselves well. Don Carlos D'Espana was severely wounded on the 10th of September, as reported in my dispatch of the 19th of that month, but having reported that he was able to continue to perform his duty, I considered it but justice to allow him to continue in a command of which he had to that moment performed the duties in so satisfactory a manner; and I am happy that it has fallen to his lot to be the instrument of restoring to the Spanish Monarchy so important a fortress as Pamplona. Not having yet received the detail of the terms of the capitulation, I must delay to forward them till the next occasion.

(Translation.)—Most Excellent Sir, Glory be to God and honour to the triumphs of your Excellency in this ever memorable Campaign. I have the honour and the great satisfaction of congratulating your Excellency on the surrender of the important fortress of Pamplona, the capitulation of which having been signed by the superior officers entrusted with my powers, and by those delegated by the General commanding the place, I have, by virtue of the authority which you conferred upon

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me, just ratified. The garrison remain prisoners of war, as your Excellency had determined from the beginning that they should, and will march out to-morrow at two in the afternoon, in order to be conducted to the port of Passages. Our troops occupy one of the gates of the citadel, and those of France the place. May God guard the precious life of your Excellency. Dated from the Campin front of Pamplona, 31st October 1813.

[His Excellency Field-Marshal the Duke of Cuidad Rodrigo.]

The London Gazette

Published by Authority

TUESDAY, November 9, 1813.

War Office, November 9, 1813.—Royal regiment of horse guards—Lionel Edward Heathcote, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Boates, promoted, commission dated Oct. 23, 1813. 1st regiment of dragoon guards-Thomas Falkiner Middleton, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Babington, promoted, dated as above. 6th do .- captain C. Irvine to be major, by purchase, vice Elphinstone, promoted in the 33d foot, dated Oct. 21, 1813. 7th do.—hospital-assistant William Gibney to be assistant-surgeon, vice Logan, promoted in the 71st foot, dated October 28, 1313. 1st regiment of dragoous-lieutenant G. Coare, from the 21st light dragoous, to be lientenant, vice Hughes, who exchanges, dared October 21, 1813; assistant-surgeon C. R. Alderson, from the 3d dragoons, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Burroughs, who resigns, dated October 28, 1813. 3d do.-lieutenant C. E. Branfill to be captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Johnstone, who retires, dated Oct. 21, 1813; hos.mate James Dawn to be assist-sur. vice Alderson, appointed to the 1st dragoons, dated Oct. 28, 1818. 11th regt. of light dragoons-lient J. Duberly to be captain of a troop, by purchase, vice W. F. Schreiber, who retires, dated October 21, 1813. 12th do Wallington, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, vice Bennett, promoted in the 14th light dragoons, dated as above; assistant-surgeon J. G. Smith, from the 11th light dragoons, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Perkins, who resigns, dated October 28, 1813. 14th do .- cornet J. Bennett, from the 12th Light dragoons, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gwynne, who retires, dated October 21, 1813. 16th do .- cornet E. Burke to be lieutenaut, vice Hall, deceased, dated as above. 20th do -lieutenant William Jacks to be captain of a troop, vice Hanson, killed in action, dated as above -cornet J. Smith to be lieutenant, vice Jacks, dated as above. Henry D'Avenant, gent, to be cornet, vice Smith, dated as above. 21st do .- lieutenant C. W. Hughes, from the 1st dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Coare, who exchanges, dated as above. Staff corps of cavalry-assistant-surgeon J. Browne, from the 57th foot, to be surgeon, dated Oct. 28, 1813; hospital-assistant J. Campbell to be assistant surgeon, duted as above. 1st regiment of foot guards-lieut.-gen. the hon. J. Leslie to be lieut. colonel, vice Sir H. Burrard, deceased, dated Oct. 21, 1813; lieut.-gen. W. H. Clinton to be first major, vice Leslie, dated as above; major-gen. M. Disney to be second major, vice Clinton, dated as above; major-gen. H. F. Campbell to be third major, vice Disney, dated as above; brevet major T. Dorville to be captain of a company and heat.-colonel, vice Campbell, dated as above.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, November 18, 1813.

Downing-Street, November 11, 1813.—A DISPATOR, of which the following is an entreet, was this day received by Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal se-

cretaries of State, from lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, Bart. commanding his Majesty's. Forces in North America.

Head Quarters, St. David's, Niagara Frontier, August 25, 1813.-Major General Procter having given way to the clamour of our Indian allies, to act offensively. moved forward on the 20th ultimo, with about three hundred and fifty of the 41st regiment, and between three and four thousand Indians, and on the 2d instant, attempted to carry, by assault, the block-houses and works at Sandusky, where the enemy had concentrated a considerable force. The Indians, however, previously to the assault, withdrew themselves from out of the reach of the enemy's fire. The handfull of his Majesty's troops employed on this occasion, displayed the greatest bravery; nearly the whole of them having reached the fort, and made every effort to enter it; but a galling and destructive fire being kept up by the enemy, within the block-houses, and from behind the picketting, which completely protected them, and which we had not the means to force, the Major General thought it most prudent not to continue longer so unavailing a contest : he accordingly drew off the assailants, and returned to Sandwich, with the loss of twenty-five killed, as many missing, and about forty wounded. Amongst the former are Brevet Lieut. Col. Shortt, and Lieut. J. G. Gordon, of the 41st regiment. I am happy to be able to acquaint your Lordship, that it appears by further accounts received from Major General Procter to the \$3d inst. that the enemy had been disappointed in an attempt to create distrust and disaffection amongst our Indian allies, by a deputation of chiefs, sent by them for that purpose, and that in a talk, which took place between the Deputies from the American Indians and the chiefs of our Indian warriors, the contempt with which Gen. Harrison's proposals were received by the latter, and the determination expressed by them of adhering to the cause of their Great Father in England, appeared sensibly to affect the Deputies, and affords strong grounds to believe that the nations whom they represented will not be induced to take up arms against us, or their Indian brethren acting with us,

On my arrival at this frontier, I found two thousand British soldiers, on an extended line, cooping up in Fort George, an American force exceeding four thousand men; feeling desirous of ascertaining in person the extent of the enemy's works, and of viewing the means be possessed for defending the position he occupied, I ordered a general demonstration to be made on Fort George, to commence by the attack and surprise of all the American picquets thrown out in its front. This service was executed to my entire satisfaction; the picquets were driven in, a great part of them being taken, with a very trifling loss, and I found myself close to the fort, and the new intrenched camp which is formed on the right of that work, both of them crowded with men, bristled with cannon, and supported by the fire from Fort Niagara, on the opposite side of the river: but no provocation could induce the American army to leave their places of shelter, and venture into the field. Having made a display of my force in vain, a deliberate retreat ensued without a casualty.

Since I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 1st instant, every possible exertion has been made by Commodore Sir James Yeo, but in vain, to bring the enemy's squadron to a decisive action: repeatedly has he offered them battle, and as repeatedly have they declined it, which their great superiority in sailing, together with the light and baffling winds prevailing on the Lake at this season, has enabled them hitherto effectually to do. He, however, was fortunate enough, on the night of the 10th instant, to get so close in with the enemy, as to render an action inevitable, unless they chose to sacrifice two of their schooners in order to avoid it; to this sacrifice they submitted, and Sir James had the satisfaction, after a few shots had been fired, to take possession of two very fine schooners, the one carrying one long thirty-two-pounder and two long sixes, and the other one long thirty-two-pounder and one long twelve, with a complement of forty men each. Having proceeded to York for the purpose of refitting his prizes, he sailed from thence with



them in pursuit of the enemy on the 13th instant, and having followed them down the Lake on the 17th again saw them on the 18th, but was unable to come up with them. On the night preceding that of the capture of the above vessels, two of the enemy's largest schooners, carrying nine guns each, overset and sunk, in carrying sail to keep from our squadron, and, excepting sixteen persons, all on board perished, in number about one hundred. Sir James Yeo has been into Kingston with his squadron, to take in provisions and refit, and since sailing has cruized off York and Niagara, but has not seen any thing further of the enemy's fleet. I understand that Commodore Chauncey, with his squadron, after the loss of his schooner in the night of the 10th, returned to Sackett's harbour, from which place he sailed suddenly on the 14th, and again returned to it on the 18th, pursued by our fleet. I have not yet been able correctly to ascertain whether he has since left it.

Downing-Street, Nov. 13, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Lieut. Gen. Lord C. H. Somerset to be governor and commander-in-chief of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

Carlton-House, Nov. 11, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confer the honour of Knighthood on Col. G. Elder, a Knight of the royal Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

The London Gazette.

Published by Auhority.

TUESDAY, November 16, 1813.

Pembrokeshire local militia—adjutant C. H. Salmon to be captain, by brevet, dated Sept. 24, 1808. 28th or Stirlingshire militia—ens. col. Turner to be lieut. vice M'Lachlane, resigned, dated April 28, 1813.—Ensign J. Reddie to be do. vice Hill, deceased, dated Oct. 5, 1813.—J. Gray, gent. to be ensign, vice M'Lachlane, gone to the line, dated June 29, 1813.—W. Hill, gent. to be do. vice Reddie, promoted, dated Oct. 6, 1813. Eastern batt. of Stirlingshire local militia—major T. G. Stirling to be lieut. col. vice Morehead, resigned, dated May 6, 1813.—lieut. J. Wright to be captain, vice Wardrobe, resigned, dated May 19, 1813.—Ensign H. Bowie to be lieut. dated May 18, 1813.—Ensign D. W. Chrystal to be do. vice Bathgate, resigned, dated May 19, 1813.—Ensign A. Littlejohn to be do. vice Kincaid, dated as above; J. Greenway gent. to be ensign. dated Feb. 10, 1813; W. D. Nelson, gent. to be surgeon, vice Waddell, resigned, dated May 19, 1813.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, November 20, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from captain Farquhar, of his Majesty's Ship Desiree, addressed to Admiral Young, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Gun-Brig, No. 12, off Brock, River Weser, November 1, 1818.—
I had the honour to inform you, by my letter of the soth ultimo, that I had ordered captain M'Kerlie, with a gun-boat, and a strong division of row-boats, to proceed up this river to this place, for the purpose of seizing two corvettes building, as well as all other vessels, naval stores, &c. which he could find belonging to the enemy. I now beg to acquaint you that I arrived here yesterday, and found that captain M'Kerlie had taken possession of the two corvettes, as also two gun-brigs, and se-

veral other vessels belonging to the enemy. I have ordered the Burghers to do duty, and have landed a party of marines as a guard and protecting force, whilst we are employed in getting the corvettes ready to move down to the squadron. The whole of the country between this and Bremen, is entirely free from the French, and in possession of the Allies.

Supplement to the London Gazette Of Saturday the 20th of November.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, November 20, 1813.

Downing-Street, November 19, 1813 .- A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Vera, November 8, 1813.

I have the honour to send the copy of the capitulation of the garrison of Pamplona. Nothing of importance has occurred in the line since I addressed you on the 1st instant, and I have not heard from Gen. Clinton.

I have the honour of transmitting to you, in order to its being laid before his Excellency the commander in-chief of the National Armies, the capitulation granted to the garrison of the town and citadel of Pamplona, in the terms prescribed by the order of his Excellency the commander-in-chief. I have not been able to transmit it to you before, it having been necessary for me to retain it, with a view to ensure the fulfilment of its conditions. I also inclose a certificate, which I reguired from the head of the civil administration of the place, before I entered into treaty with the enemy, in order that I might be sure that none of the inhabitants had perished during the blockade, either from ill-treatment or want.

(Signed)

The General of Brigade Cassan, Baron of the Empire, Member of the Legion of Honour, Governor of the place and citadel of Pamplona, on the part of his Imperial and Royal Majesty Napoleon, and the Mariscal del Campo Don Carlos D'Espana, Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, commander-in-chief of the Spanish and allied troops, forming the blockade of the said citadel and place, has named to discuss and decide on the articles of capitulation, according to the terms of which the place and citadel shall be delivered over to the said troops, viz. Major-General Cassan names the Adjutant Commander L. de Maucune, Baron of the Empire, Member of the Legion of Honour, chief of the staff; and Don Carlos D'Espana names Baron Don Francis D. Vives, commandant-general of the third district of the line of blockade; Col. Goldfinch, of his Britannic Majesty's service, and Col. de Ventura Mina, Chief of the Staff of the second division of the fourth corps of the Spanish army .- These officers having met between the advanced posts of the place, and those of the blockading troops, on the spot of the hospital of St. Pierre, and having exchanged their respective powers, have this day, 30th October 1813, agreed upon the following articles, subject to the ratification of their respective Generals,

Art. I. The garrison shall march out of the place with the honours of war, for the purpose of returning to France, and shall be escorted as far as the out-posts of the French army by a detachment of the Allied army .- Auswer. The French garrison shall march out of the place with the honours of war, shall lay down their arms, and colours and eagles, at the distance of three hundred yards from the barrier, -shall surrender themselves as prisoners of war to the Spanish and allied armies, and shall march to the port of Passages, there to embark and be conveyed to England .- The



officer commanding the escort of the garrison, on the march shall take all the necessary means for insuring the fulfilment of the articles of capitulation towards all persons concerned.

Art. II. The subalterns and soldiers shall keep knapsacks, and the officers their swords and baggage—Answer. Granted, on condition that the place and citadel shall be given up without any injury having been done to them; and that the shot, and all the ammunition remaining, shall be found not to have suffered any damage; and that there shall be left three days' provisions.—If there should remain any mines in the works of the citadel, the powder with which they are charged shall be removed before the giving up of the place—Granted also, in consideration that there remains no doubt that the French garrison has behaved honourably towards the inhabitants of the town, during the blockade.

Art. III. The officers of health and others holding employment in the French army, shall be treated as the garrison, and enjoy the same advantage.—Answer. Granted, and they may be proposed by the Marquis of Wellington, Commander-in Chief of the Allied armies, to the General in Chief of the French army, in exchange for Spaniards, and particularly those of Navarre, who are detained as prisoners in France.

Art. IV. The military who have suffered amputation, and all others not in a state to serve, shall return to France, as soon as they can support the fatigue of the journey.—Answer. They shall remain prisoners of war, till they are exchanged, and shall be treated as the rest of the garrison.

Art. V. The sick remaining in hospital shall be treated with all the care due to their situation; there shall remain with them a sufficient number of officers of health and attendants, and as soon as they are perfectly recovered, they and the persons remaining to take care of them, shall follow the destination of the garrison.—Auswer. Granted-

Art. VI. The Allied army shall provide the number of carriages, horses, or mules, necessary for transporting the baggage and disabled men.—Answer Granted, with respect to every thing which can be provided by the country.

Art. VII. Lodgings and provisions shall be furnished to the troops of the garrison at the halting places according to the arrangements, and at the expense of the Allied armies.

Art. VIII. The military of the garrison being in a very feeble state, in consequence of the privations they have endured, the halting-places on their march shall be as near to each other as possible.—Answer. Granted.

Art. IX. All French (non-combatttans), who are at this moment in the town of Pamplona, shall not be considered as prisoners of war, but shall have permission to return to France.—Answer. They may be proposed in exchange against Spaniards of the civil administration, who are detained in France, and especially for inhabitants of Navarre.

Art. X. Passports to return to France shall be given to all old men exceeding 60 years of age, to the wives and children of the military, and others employed in the French army.—Answer. This article shall be referred, and particularly recommended by the General commanding the blockade, to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the Duke of Cuidad Rodrigo.

Art. XI. The Spaniards and French who have taken up their residence in Spain, prior to and subsequent to 1808, and who, since that time, have served in any civil capacity, shall not in anywise be molested, neither themselves nor their families, in their persons or property, on account of their opinions, or the part they may have taken. The families of such amongst them as, in the course of the month of June last, have followed the French army, shall receive protection for themselves and their property.—Answer. Their persons shall remain under the protection of the laws of the Spanish Government.

Art. XII. Officers actually prisoners of war, on parole at Pamplona, not being released by the present capitulation, shall not be allowed to serve against France or her allies, until regularly exchanged.—Answer. All officers, of whatsoever rank, who shall be found upon parole, or confined in the fortress of Pamplona, shall be delivered up unconditionally to the General commanding the blockading forces, it being matter of right that all military persons have their liberty, when found in a fortress taken possession of by an army of the nation to which they belong.

Art. XIII. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, for the delivery and receipt of every thing concerning the artiflery, the engineer's department, and the general administration.—Answer. Granted: all plans belonging to the fortress, as well as all other public papers, shall be faithfully delivered over to the Commissary of

the Spanish, by the Commissary of the fortress.

Art. XIV. The General, governor of the fortress, shall have the option of sending an officer from Pamplona, by the shortest road, to His Excellency the General-ia-Chief of the French armies, in order to transmit to him the present capitulation, and to explain to him the reasons of it. Such officer shall be furnished with an escort, sufficient for his personal safety, as far as the advanced posts of the French army, and shall not be considered as a prisoner of war.—Answer. Granted, such officer not being above the rank of a Captain; he must be considered as a prisoner of war on parole, until his exchange, which may immediately take place, for an officer of equal rank of the Spanish army. All dispatches with which he is charged must be open.

Art. XV. As soon as the ratifications shall be exchanged, commissaries, named according to the 13th article of the present capitulation, shall be admitted into the fortress to fulfil their mission. On the same day, and immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, detachments of the blockading troops shall occupy La Porte de Secours, of the citadel, and La Porte de France, of the town, and to avoid disorder and confusion, the blockading troops are not to enter the place and citadet antil the French troops shall have retired.—Answer, Granted.

Art. XVI. The garrison shall evacuate the place on the 1st of November, at two o'clack, P. M. by the Porte Neuve.—Auswer, Granted.

Art. XVII. It is to be distinctly understood, that the garrison of Pamplons shall enjoy all advantages which might be gauranteed by an armistice, or such other arrangement as may have been concluded between His Majesty the Emperor and King and the coalesced powers, previous to the ratification of the present capitulation.—Answer, Refused.

Art. XVIII. If any discussion shall arise in the fulfilment of the articles of the present capitalation, the interpretation shall always be favourable to the garrison.—Answer. Granted.

Conditions imposed upon the Garrison by Commanding Officers of the Allies.

No Speniard, without regard to sex or class, can be allowed to follow the French garrison to its destination: and all such, whether civil or military, will remain under the protection of the laws.—Answer. On the part of the garrison, no facility to expatriate will be given to the persons here designated.

Atl prisoners of war, without any exception, and all deserters belonging to the Spanish and altied armies, shall be given up to the troops of the said armies without exchange, upon the ratification of the capitulation—Answer. Prisoners of war, contained in this article, shall be delivered over to the Allied armies, as well as deserters, if any should be found.

The forced to an of twenty thousand dures, levied upon the inhabitants during the blockade, (the funds of which have been appropriated for the payment of the troops of the garrison) not being recoverable, on account of the occupation of the country by the Allied armies, shall be recognised as a credit of Spain upon the French

Government, and shall be taken into account when, at a peace, the interest of the two nations shall be settled.—Answer. It will be the more easy to settle this demand when the two nations shall treat upon their respective interests, as much is due to the French government on account of the arrears of the contributions of Navarre; and as the town itself, as well as many of the inhabitants of Pamplona, owed conjointly, at the period of the 1st of January of the present year, the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and fourteen realles de vellon.

Those presents done in duplicate before Pamplona, the day, month, and year, as below, and signed Francisco Dionisio Vives—Baron L. de Maucune—W. Goldfiuch, Captain of the Royal Engineers, and Lieut. Col. Ventura de Mina.—The present capitulation ratified in all its ports, at Pamplona, the 31st of October, 1813. The General Governor of the town and citadel of Pamplona.

BARON DE CASSAN.

The present capitulation approved and ratified by the undersigned Mariscal de Campo, of the National Armies of Spain, Knight of the Royal Military Order of St. Louis, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Commandant of the blockade of Pamplona, in virtue of the authority of the Marshal-General the Duke of Cuidad Rodrigo, General-in-Chief of the National and Allied armies of Spain.

Camp before Pamplona, Oct, 31st, 1813.

CARLOS D' ESPANA.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

L. WIMPFEN.

I, Don Joseph Joachim Foncellas, President of the Municipality of Pamplona, certify, that Brigadier Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, Colonel Goldfinch, and Colonel Don Ventura Mina, officers appointed by Field-Marshal Don Carlos D'Espana, Commander-in-Chief of the right of the line of blockade, having appeared before me, and required that I would state what had been the conduct of the French garrison during the blockade, I explained to them, that with respect to the people, it had been conformable to good discipline, and that the arrangements made by the governor during the scarcity, which prevailed in consequence of the blockade, did not occasion the death of any inhabitant. In order that this may avail those whom it may concern, I give it in the Covent of St. Peter, this 30th day of Oct. 1813-MARQUIS OF FONCELLAS.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

A. WIMPFEN.

The London Gazette Extraordinary. 1Dublished by Authority

SUNDAY, November 21, 1813.

Foreign Office, Nov. 21, 1813.—The Baron Perponcher and Mr. James Fagel, have arrived this day from Holland, deputed by the Provisional Government, which has been established in that country, to inform his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and his Serent Highness the Prince of Orange, that a Counter-Revolution broke out in part of the United Provinces on Monday last the 15th instant, when the people of Amsterdam rose in a body, proclaiming the House of Orange, with the old cry of Orange boven, and universally putting up the Orange colours. This example was immediately followed by the other towns of the provinces of Holland and Utrecht, as Haarlem, Leyden, Utrecht, the Hague, Rotterdam, &c. The French authorities were dismissed, and a temporary Government established and proclaimed, in the name of the Prince of Orange, and until his Serene Highness's arrival, composed of the most respectable members of the old Government, and chiefly of those not employed under the French.

Amsterdam, Nov. 16th, 1813 .- The events of last night have shewn the necessity of appointing, without delay, an Administration in this great city, which, in its form and composition, may insure the confidence of the good citizens; in consequence, the officers of the Schuttery [armed Burghers], have agreed to undertake the establishment of such an Administration, and a number of the most respectable inhabitants have been called out and invited by them to take upon themselves, at so critical a moment, the honourable and interesting task of effecting every thing that can contribute to prevent or stop the incalculable evils of anarchy.-The following gentlemen have been this day appointed, desired, and authorised to regulate and divide among themselves the functions, in the mauner they will judge most expedient :- Mr. J. C. Van der Hoop; Mr. P. A. Van Boetzelaer; Mr. D. W. Elias; J. P. Charlé; J. Huydecoper Van Maarsseveen [absent]; W. Borcel [absent]; J. N. Van Eys [absent]; Mr. C. Van der Oudermeulen; Mr. Van Loan Janzen; Mr. D. J. Van Lennep; H. Van Slingelandt; J. Hodson [excused]; Mr. D. Hooft [absent]; G. Ten Sande; A. Mendes de Leon; J. A. Willinh; J. J. Teysset [excused]; Mr. W. F. Mogge Muilman [excused]; J. J. May; Mr. P. A Brugman's; Mr. J. D. Meijer; Mr. O. W. J. Berg [excused]; Mr. J. S. Van de Poll; and Mr. A. Dewtz. Van Assendelft .- Amsterdam, November 16, 1813.

The Colonel and Chief of the Municipal Guards, who has the great satisfaction of acquainting the public with the above circumstances, cannot let pass this opportunity without admonishing his fellow citizens, in the most earnest manner, to behave with temper and moderation; and at the same time, manifesting his expectation and wishes that the joy which will be excited by these events, may not induce or mislead the inbabitants to improper behaviour towards any persons whatsoever, or to pillage or plunder any private or public buildings; since the officers and all the members composing the Municipal Guard, are strictly resolved to repel, with all the powers of which they are in possession, all and any trespasses which may be committed, to the end that the perpetrators receive the punishment for their offences.

The Colonel and Chief of the Municipal Guard, G. C. R. R. VON BRIENEN.

In the Name of His Highness the Prince of Orange.

LEOPOLD, COUNT OF LIMBURG STIRUM, GOVERNOR OF THE HAGUE.

As the blessed restoration is fast approaching, I give notice to all the inhabitants of the Hague, that their wishes will soon be fulfilled, and that a Provisional Government will immediately be established, to provide for every thing, until his Serene Highness shall appear among us. In the meantime I invite all good citizens to watch for the preservation of peace and order. I promise to the lowest a day of rejoicing, at the public expence; but I warn every one who would pillage and plunder, that the heaviest penalties will be inflicted upon them.

[Circulate this.]

ORANGE BOVEN.—Holland is free!—The Allies advance upon Utrecht.—The English are invited.—The French fly on all sides.—The sea is open, trade revives.—Party spirit is ceased.—What has been suffered, is forgiven and forgotten.—Men of consequence and consideration are called to the Government.—The Government invites the Prince to the Sovereignty. We join the Allies, and force the enemy to sue for peace.—The people are to have a day of rejoicing, at the public expence, without being allowed to plunder, or to commit any excess.—Every one renders thanks to God.—Old times are returned.—Orange Boven!

The London Gazette

Published by Authority

TUESDAY, November 23, 1813.

Foreign-Office, November 23, 1813.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from his Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. Lleut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles W. Stewart, K. B. and his Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T.

Dispatch from Gen. Viscount Cathcart, dated Leipzig, Oct. 19, 1813.

My Lord,—The Allies have gained a complete victory, and Buonaparte, who left Leipzig at ten o'clock this morning, is retiring with such precipitation and disorder, that Generals Regnier, Lauriston, Bertrand and several others, were taken in this city, or near it. The intention of the enemy being apparent, the Russian reserve, and the troops which had been least engaged, marched at an early hour up the Elster to endeavour to stop him, Cossacks having been already detached, under the Attaman Count Platoff to destroy bridges, and to occasion every possible difficulty and embarrassment. Gen. Blucher has also detached a strong corps to go up the left bank of the Saale.

The operations which have led to this great event are as follows: the Emperor Alexander having rendered the army of reserve under Gen. Benningsen disposable for active service, that General marched from the Saxon frontier in Silesia into Bohemia, and arrived on the left bank of the Elbe, by Aussig and Leutmeritz, in the first days of October, and immediately relieved the out-posts of Prince Schwartzenberg's army in front of Toplitz towards Dresden, and occupied the same position. As Gen. Benningsen approached, the grand army moved to its left, reinforced its posts at Marienberg and the mouths of the defiles in that direction, occupying Zwickan and Chemnitz: the remainder of the army removing by Brix to Commotau, to which town their Imperial Majesties removed their head-quarters on the 5th inst. the Prince Schwartzenberg having already moved to Marienberg. On the 6th and 7th, Gen. Count Wittgenstein advanced upon Zwickau towards Altenburg, and Gen. Count Klenau from Chemnitz to Penig, where the enemy made some resistance; but appeared in more force upon the Hohe Wusser and River Tchoppa, where there was an affair of some importance. Meanwhile it had been concerted that Gen. Blucher and the Prince Royal of Sweden should cross the Elbe, and that the further advance of the Bohemian army should be regulated by their movement. On the 7th a report was received that Gen. Blucher, by the most rapid and brilliant movement that has been made during this war, marched from Elsterwarda to the mouth of the Black Elster, near the town of that name, and having crossed by the bridge he carried with him, defeated the French corps at Wartemberg, driving its remains to Wittenberg, and immediately advanced within reach of the Prince Royal, who had bridges at Rosslau and Acken.

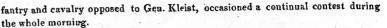
On the 8th, accounts were received at Commotau that the Prince Royal had crossed the Elbe, and was in communication with Blucher. On that day a general advance was made from all the posts on the Bohemian frontier, including General Benningsen's army, who, after a serious resistance by the enemy, drove him into Koenigstein and Dresden, opened a communication with Gen. Bubna near Pirna, successively occupying Dippoldiswalda and Freyberg, placing himself before Dresden on the left bank of the Elbe, while Prince Tcherbatoff observed him on the right bank. All the corps, however, opposed to Gen. Benningsen, and part of that which was between Dresden and Bautzen, having assembled in Dresden, no farther attack in that quarter was judged expedient. It was now evident that Buonaparte had left Dresden, and was concentrating his army at Leipzig and at Wurzen and Eulenburg; the Elector of Saxony following with his family. The Emperor of Russia left

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Commotau in the night of the 8th, followed by the reserve of his army, which advanced by rapid and successive marches to Altenburg, where the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian reserves were assembled on the 11th and 12th, and where the Emperor Alexander and the Field Marshals' quarters were established. The remainder of the grand army had proceeded down the Elster by Zeist and Pegau to Lutzen, on its left, and to Borna and Espenheim on its right, Gen. Blucher having moved to Halle, a direct communication was opened through Merseberg, with that Gen. and the Prince Royal. The enemy showed a line of troops in the villages of Groben, Golsa, Stormenthal, and Kora, between the Pleisse and the Partha, which having been attacked by Count Wittgenstein and Gen. Kleinau, on the 13th, a considerable affair took place, in which the enemy was dislodged on his right, and it would have been more serious if the Field-Marshal who came up had not judged it premature, and put a stop to it. Orders had been sent to Gen Benningsen to leave Gen. Count Peter Tolstoy with a considerable force to mask Dresden and Konigstein, and to march with the remainder of his force and Gen. Bubua's corps by Nossen on Gomma, while Count Colloredo, who had been left with his corps to act with Gen. Benningsen, was to march by Freyberg and Chemnitz, to join and support the Field Marshal's army. During this period the Bavarian treaty was signed, which opened new lines of communication to the South; and Marshal Augereau, who had been much harassed and impeded in his march, and had lost part of his corps, reached Leipzig with the remainder. Buonaparte had also made a journey to Wittenberg, and sent troops to destroy, or oblige the Allies to destroy the bridges at Rosslau and Acken, pushing a small corps to Zerbst, by which he gave some ground to believe that he meant to march down the right bank of the Mulda, to pass the Elbe at Wittenberg, and to repass again at Magdeburg. This feint had the effect of inducing the Prince Royal to fall back to Cothen, where he assembled his army. Finding, however, that the movement of the enemy on the right bank of the Elbe had no other consequence, he decided to return to Gen. Blucher, and to take his post in the general action with that General.

Reports having been received of the march of Gen. Benningsen and Count Colloredo, the army marched on the 15th from Altenburg to Pegau (the place of assembly on the morning of the battle of Lutzen); and it was determined to attack the enemy on the following morning, without waiting for the certain arrival of either the Prince Royal, Gen. Benningsen, or Count Colloredo, judging that their forces would influence the enemy by their approach, and that they would be fresh for the second day; whereas by waiting, the enemy might either improve his preparations, or escape. Accordingly the heads of all the columns advanced towards the enemy's position at day-break on the 16th, Gen. Blucher by Schenditz to Golitz and Wetteritz, Gen. Guilay by Lutzen on Lindenau ; Gen. Count Mehrfeldt between the Elster and Pleisse, on Connewitz ; Gen. Prince Hesse Hombourg, on the right bank of the Elster, in the same direction, to support Count Wittgenstein towards Wachaw, with Gen. Kleist on his right, towards Liebert Wolkeritz; and Gen. Kleinau on the extreme right towards Fuchshayn, on the Grimmal road. The enemy occupied the only ridge in this plain in front of the named places, behind the centre of which, towards Leipzig, Buonaparte's tent was pitched. He was also in force at Connewitz, on the side of Gen. Guilay's advance, and towards Gen. Blucher. At half-past nine, immediately on the Emperor's arrival on the field, the cannonade began with Count Wittgenstein's corps, and immediately extended to both flanks on the whole position, and was continued without any intermission, till after dark at night. It was intended that Count Mehrfeldt and Gen. Kleinau should turn the enemy on their respective flanks, but the French were in great force on their left, and the quantity of water, and the number of gardens and summer-houses near Counewitz, rendered Count Mehrfeldt's task extremely arduous. Count Wittgenstein almost immediately drove the enemy from the heights opposed to him, and the whole ridge was for some time occupied by the Allies; but a large force of in,





Count Mehrfeldt, having advanced to Connewitz, beyond the right of the force opposed to Count Wittgenstein, repaired a bridge which had been destroyed on the Pleisse at Dolitz, and was about to pass over, when, unfortunately, his horse was killed, and himself taken prisoner by a column of the enemy, which was supposed to be a division of the Allies retiring.

At the same time Murat, at the head of an immense body of cavalry, appeared on the ridge, on the right of Count Wittgenstein, and judging that he had time to attack before the Russian reserve could come up to him, he sent on the light artillery of the guard, and immediately afterwards charged with his musses of cavalry. The Russian reserve had broken ground in its front, which rendered it impossible for the cuirassiers to meet him with the velocity they desired; but the cavalry of Count Wittgenstein's corps, and attached to it, attacked him in flank, and he

retired with as much precipitation as he advanced.

During the preparation of Murat's attack, the Austrian cavalry was greatly distinguished; they made nine charges on the enemy's right, in some of which they swept the whole front with great slaughter. The Russian cuirassiers having advanced, together with the guards and grenadiers, and the latter having occupied a wood on their right, no further attack was made; but the cannonade and fire of the tirailleurs continued till after dark, when the troops lay upon their arms on the ground they occupied. Gen. Giulay, opposed by superior force, could not penetrate. Gen. Blucher had a brilliaut action, and defeated the force opposed to him, taking upwards of thirty pieces of cannon, an eagle, and more than two thousand prisoners. The next morning at day-break, Count Wittgenstein's corpsappeared on the ground from whence he had driven the enemy, but the heads of columns of the French cavalry and infantry were on their right on the same ridge, the cannon on each side almost within musket shot, and the videttes within pistol shot; and in this attitude the armies remained the whole day, without firing a shot, except some accidental skirmishing by the advanced men. Three great corps were advancing rapidly to join the Allies; it was therefore evidently not to their advantage to renew the attack, unless either Gen. Blucher or the Field-Marshal was attacked by the enemy, in which case, either would have advanced immediately to support the other. Count Colloredo arrived at the village of Magdeborn at noon, and in the evening relieved Count Wittgenstein, who became his support. In the evening also part of Gen. Benningsen's corps arrived, and would have immediately marched upon the enemy's flank, had not the General been made acquainted, while framing his attack, that the action was postponed. The Prince Royal also sent notice, that he would arrive on Gen. Blucher's left by the afternoon of the next day. The received disposition for troops in these plains, is now, to form immense solid columns of infantry and cavalry, which are denominated masses, and which are distributed according to the ground, in one or more lines, always with reserves ; in front are great quantities of artillery, within reach of support. All villages, and broken or covered ground, are occupied by detachments, furnished by the nearest masses, and supported by them; and which, being defended by musquetry, always occasion great slaughter. Except on such occasions, and as skirmishers, the infantry and the cavalry are seldom seen in line, but the masses which are usually formed behind the centre of the corps which composes them respectively, can always extend expeditiously to a larger front or into line. Wurtzen was occupied on the 17th, by a detachment of Gen. Benningsen's army.

On the 1sth, the disposition for a general action was carried into effect; Marshal Schwartzenberg's order of battle, from left to right, was as follows: Count Colloredo's corps, supported by the Austrian reserve, and connected with Gen. Mehr. feldt's corps, Count Wittgenstein and Gen. Kleist, supported by the Russian reserve; Gen. Klenau, his right a little brought forward, supported also by Russian

grenadiers; Gen. Benningsen, his right still more advanced towards Posa; beyond the morass on his right, Gen. Bubua and Count Platoff were advanced, connecting between Gen. Benningsen and the Prince Royal. Gen. Blucher was to advance between His Royal Highness and the great morass, which extends from Merseberg to Leipzig; and Gen. Giulay in his original direction from Lutzen upon Lindenau. The village of Liebert Wolkeritz was the point to which all the attacks under the direction of the Field Marshal were to point; the corps advancing towards a central point, thereby becoming gradually more closely connected, and the more distant corps on the right advancing first. The enemy occupied the villages with masses in their rear, but the more distant posts were carried without being much supported, the masses retiring with precipitation towards the suburbs of Leipzig. All the villages, however, were desended with cannon, which rendered the action and the cannonade general over the whole extent of the plain. Some of the villages nearest this city were most obstinately disputed. The whole plain is covered with bodies of dead men and horses; and the ruins of the villages are full of heaps of dead and dying. Every part of the combination succeeded; Gen. Blucher's left, connected with the Prince Royal's advanced corps, consisting of the Russians and Prussians, came into action in the afternoon, having approached by Taucha. Towards the latter part of the day, by far the most serious and obstinate efforts of attack and defence were made at the villages of Stetteritz and Probsteyda, the former of which was taken and retaken several times; the latter held out till dark. Napoleon was several hours between these villages, animating his men, and sending in fresh troops till dark; and it must be confessed that they were most gallantly defended.

The Emperor of Russia was with his army during the whole of the three days; on the first of which he was joined in the field by the King, who had remained at Toplitz, and had accompanied Gen. Benningsen's army in its actions near Pirna and before Dresden. In the afternoon of the 18th, the Emperor of Austria arrived, and joined the other monarchs near the village of Probsteyda, where their Majesties remained till dark. The enemy had then been driven from every part of his position, into a circle within cannon shot of Leipzig, from whence a column had already begun its march towards the south-west. In the night, the villages of Stetteritz and Probsteyda were abandoned, and occupied by the Allies; but Buonaparte continued to hold Leipzig, and the villages connected with the suburbs, with a strong rear-guard towards the Allies. He seems to have counted upon the presence of the Saxon Electoral Family, and the solicitations of the inhabitants to preserve the city, to gain time, and to provide for his own security; but he was disappointed. The Emperor Alexander received a flag of truce, sent in the name of the King of Saxony, offering to capitulate to save the town. His Imperial Majesty gave his answer aloud, in the hearing of many hundred officers, with remarkable force and dignity : he said, in substance, that an army in pursuit of a flying enemy, and in the hour of victory, could not be stopped a moment by considerations for the town; that, therefore, the gates must be immediately opened, and, in that case, the most strict discipline should be observed; that if the German troops in the place chose to join their countrymen in this army, they should be received as brothers: but that he considered any proposal sent, while Napoleon was at hand, as extremely suspicious, as he well knew the enemy he had to deal with; that as to the King of Saxony personally, who had taken a line of determined hostility, he gave no answer, and declined making any communication. The heavy cannon and columns of attack were ordered to advance. In the mean while the Prince Royal attacked and stormed the city on the other side, a Prussian corps being the first in the square. Gen. Toll. who had been sent with the Saxon flag of truce to ensure the correct delivery of the message, was, at that moment, in the Elector of Saxony's apartment, and, running out, called to the Saxon guards to lay down their arms, which they instantly did; their example being followed by the Baden and Wurtemburg troops. The action continued some time in the further part of the town, and, before it ceased,



the Emperor and the King entered with the Field Marshal, and met the Prince Royal at the door of the Elector of Saxony's quarters. Gen. Blucher arrived also at the same time. All the cannon was taken, the particulars of which are not yet collected. A guard of Russian grenadiers immediately mounted over the Elector of Saxony, and their Majesties rode out to see the Prince Royal's army. The Emperor of Austria arrived during the day in Leipzig. The Austrian and Bavarian army, under Gen. Wrede, will reach Wurtzburg the 24th. The Russian reserve will get to Pegau this evening.

The extent of the result of this important day cannot as yet be ascertained. Near half a million of soldiers fought in this battle, probably one of the most extensive and most generally engaged that ever took place, at least in modern history. The presence of the Sovereigns has certainly a most animating effect on their armies. All have behaved well; the Austrians have had a full share, and many of their Generals have been wounded. The Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg received the Grand Cross of Maria Theresa from the hands of His Imperial Master, and that of the first class of St. George from the Emperor Alexander. Gen. Barclay de Tolly is created a Count. This is the eighth general action, seven of them commanded by the Ruler of France, in which I have seen the Emperor Alexander in the field at the head of his army; as usual, unmindful of personal danger, he approached every column, animating the officers and men by his presence and example, and, by a few energetic words, touching the chords which produce the strongest effects on the minds of Russian soldiers, confidence in the supreme Being, resignation to His will, CATHCART. and attachment to their Sovereign.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

October 20.—P. S. During the action, whole brigades of Bavarian and Saxon troops came over and joined the Allies; some artillery and cavalry are said to have been actually engaged with the French. Near three hundred pieces of artillery, some of which were buried, and upwards of thirty thousand prisoners, including the sick and wounded found in this place, have already been ascertained to be in the possession of the Allies. Exclusive of the King of Saxony and his family, the following are among the most distinguished prisoners: Comte de Hohberg, Baron de Hokorn, Prince Emile de Hessed, Baden and Hessian Generals; Generals Count Lauriston, Dhesnain, Delmas, Regnier, Aubry, Charpentier; General of Division Krasinsky; Prince Poniatowsky, drowned; Bony, Bertrand, Latour Macbourg, dead of his wounds. The armies are in full pursuit of the enemy. The grand army to turn his left; part of Gen. Blucher's army observe his right, and he is followed by the Prince Royal, with Generals Benningsen and Blucher.

Dispatch from Lieut. Gen. the Honourable Sir C. Stewart, dated Leipzig, Oct. 21, 1815.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, by intelligence received from Count Tolstoy's corps, which was left to watch the force under Gen. Gouvion St. Cyr, in garrison at Dresden, the enemy finding the army had moved away, commenced an offensive operation on Count Tolstoy, which they have followed up with some success, as he was much overpowered by numbers. He has taken up a position at Peterswalde, by the last accounts.

C.STEWART.

P. S. I inclose a report I have received from Colonel Cooke, of the operation before Dresden, on the 13th instant.

C. S.

Inclosure referred to in the preceding Dispatch, dated Freyburg, Oct. 14, 1813.

SIR,—The army of reserve under the immediate command of Gen. Benningsen, advanced from Toplitz by the way of Peterswalde, so soon as it was known that the grand army, under Marshal Prince Schwartzenburg, had occupied Altenberg. The enemy made some stand at the strong camp of Pirna, as well as at Dorna, from whence they were driven into Dresden. This occurred upon the 11th and 12th instant. Upon the morning of the 13th instant the army was assembled around

Dresden, and the Austrian corps under General Count Bubna, crossed over to the left bank of the Elbe, between Pirna and Koningstein.

In order to obtain, if possible, the nature of the enemy's plan and defence, as well as of his strength, a movement was made by the whole army appearing in columns upon the grand plain adjacent to the town. The village of Plauen, upon the southern suburb of the town, was occupied, with a view not only of obtaining from thence the above named intelligence, but in order to defend the movement of that portion of this army which were to march by the way of Wildsruf and Freyburg, to join the grand army. So soon as the troops debouched from Plauen, the enemy brought out of Dresden about fourteen pieces of artillery, with a proportion of cavalry and infantry. A small skirmish ensued, without either party gaining ground; but the enemy studiously confined themselves to keeping us in check, without moving a man beyond the walls of the town, more than was necessary for this object. I learn from the best intelligence that Gen. Gouvion St. Cyr commands in person, having, altogether, two corps, amounting to about twenty-five thousand men. Fresh works had been constructed since we last appeared against the town, and it was, altogether, materially strengthened. Under these circumstances it was at once determined to mask the place, leaving for this purpose twenty-five thousand men, under the command of Gen. Tolstoy; the remainder of the army continuing its march upon Wildsruff and Freyburg. The enemy have strengthened Pirna, and seem inclined to maintain their line of communication upon the right bank of the Elbe. A portion of Count Bubna's force has has been left to watch that place. His Majesty the King of Prussia accompanied this army, and was, as usual, constantly with the most advanced. His Majesty's head-quartess were at Lokovitz the 13th instant, and at Freyburg the night of the 14th. H. COOKE.

Lieut .- Gen. Sir Charles Stewart, &c.

Dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. the Hon Sir C. Stewart, dated Leipzig, Oct. 22, 1813.

MY LORD,—The pursuit of the enemy continues on all sides; and prisoners, baggage, and the attival of a flying army, are hourly sending in by the Cossacks and light troops. Buonaparte certainly reached Lutzen on the 19th; and it seems, that he will either direct his march across the Saale, and make for Norhausen, in order to place himself ultimately behind the Weser, calling Marshal Davoust's army from the North to his aid, or attempt to move upon the Chausee to Erfurth, after passing the Saale at Weissenfels. It is almost impossible he should escape but with the wreck of an army; but your Lordship will easily imagine, that masses directed in one line may force their way through smaller corps

The following disposition of the allied army was agreed upon yesterday, and is, I believe, to be carried into effect : the grand army of Bohemia marches upon the enemy's right, in the direction of Frankfort upon the Main, taking the route of Pegau, Zeist, and Ersenberg. The army of Gen. Benningsen, united to the army of the North, and under the orders of the Crown Prince, follows the enemy's centrein the direction of Lutzen and Mersberg. The glorious army of Silesia was hardly arrived near Leipzig, when it took another cast-off to the right, and is to cotoyer the enemy's left by Merseberg, and this day its cannon are heard in that direction. If the enemy passes the Saale at Weissenfels, the army of the Prince Royal, in that case. will move upon Feyberg. The Saxon troops have been joined to the Prince Royal's army-a thousand Baden troops are considered prisoners of war. The details of the captures are greater than I had conceived; fifty more pieces of cannon have been found: many were buried by the enemy. Prince Poniatowski, who received two wounds, in attempting to pass the Pleisse, in despair of getting off, was drowned in that river. His Prussian Majesty has nominated Gen. Blucher to the rank of Field-Marshal, for his most pre-eminent services, and their Majesties the Emperors of Austria and Russia have conferred upon Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, the first class of the Orders of St. George and Maria Theresa, and the King of Prussia, the

Order of the Black Eagle. Several battalions of Poles have joined the army. The Emperor leaves this to-morrow for Zeitz or Ersenberg. The Prince Royal, I understand, since writing the above, has changed his line of march, and moves to Naumburg.

C. STEWART, Lieut-Gen.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Dispatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, dated Leipzig, Oct. 22, 1813.

MY LORD,—I could expatiate with the utmost satisfaction, on all the particulars of the glorious and decisive victories, which have been obtained by the persevering valour of the Allies, in the neighbourhood of this city, but as these events will have been fully detailed to you by others more competent to the task, I shall spare your Lordship with some of the latest information on this subject, contained in a communication made to me by Count Metternich this sevening; by which it appears, that the results of the great battles of the 16th, 18th, and 19th, surpass all conception. The number of prisoners already taken is more than forty thousand: every hour adds materially to the amount. On the 20th, the corps which advanced in pursuit of the enemy took one hundred and twenty pieces of artillery. The whole number of cannon taken amounts to three hundred, and more than one thousand caissons have fallen into the hands of the Allies. The booty taken in this city is immense. The suburbs of the town, and the principal gates, are blocked up

with carriages baggage waggons, and equipages of every description.

It is impossible to form a notion of the disorder which reigned among the enemy during the flight. Bonaparte quitted the town with considerable difficulty, as all the principal streets were completely impassable, from the disorderly mass of fugitives.—Prince Poniatowski and Marshal Macdonald, finding it impossible to escape, spurred their horses, and leapt into the Pleisse. The hanks of the river being marshy, and difficult of access, Poniatowski was seen to perish by his Aide-de-Camp, who is now a prisoner. As Macdonald has not been discovered, it is supposed that he shared the same face. Since the day before yesterday, several thousand bodies have been taken from the river. The streets and high roads are heaped with dead bodies and with wounded, whom hitherto it has been found impossible to remove. Twenty-seven Generals have been already taken, but it is possible the list may be augmented, as the number of prisoners of every rank becomes greater hourly. Among those who have been recognised, besides Lauriston, Regnier, and Bertrund, are Mandeville, Peri, Krazinsky, Bronikowsky, Kaminiesky, Rautenstrauck, the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, Count Frederic of Hoehberg, the Prince of Witgenstein, &c. Geh. Latour Maubourg is dead of his wounds. Gen. Souham is mortally wounded. In the action of the 16th Buonaparte himself very narrowly escaped being made prisoner. In consequence of a most desperate charge made by the Austrian cuirassiers, the French line was broken through, and Buonaparte, with the persons round him, owed their safety to the fleetness of their horses.

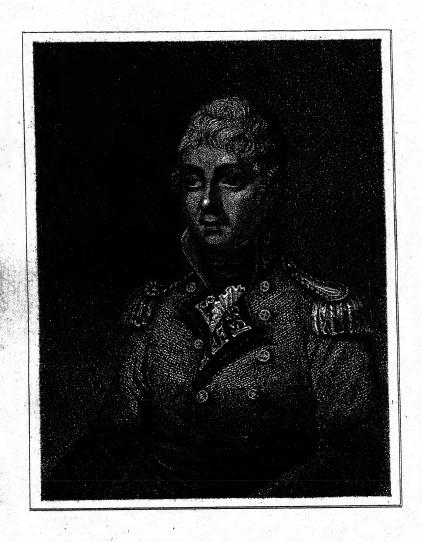
According to intelligence received from Gen. Blucher, whom his Majesty the Ring of Prussia has just made Field-Marshal, he entered Weissenfels last night, and took two thousand prisoners, as well as one thousand six hundred wounded, whom the enemy left in their flight. The grand army under the command of Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, is advancing by forced marches in the direction of Jeuz. His Imperial Majesty went yesterday to Zeitz, in order to follow the enemy, who, it is not imagined, can have more than eighty thousand men. On the 24th of this mouth, Gen. Wrede will be at Wurtzburg, with about sixty thousand men. The Austrian army is animated with the best spirit, which is lucreased by the just title the Commander, an chief has acquired to their confidence. His Imperial Majesty has decorated him with the Great Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa. The Emperor of Russia has conferred on him the Great Cross of the Order of St. George; and full justice is rendered to his merits, by the unanimous voice of the Allied Army.

I cannot conclude without congratulating your Lordship on the brilliant prospect which opens before us. The long sufferings of many nations are drawing to a close. The deliverance of Europe appears to be at hand. That ray of hope for the salvation of the civilized world, which has so steadily beamed from our own happy shores, is now rapidly diffused over the whole Continent. If any thing can add to our feelings of exultation, as Englishmen, at this prospect, it is the reflection that this event will be mainly attributable to the unshaken constancy and perseverance of Great Britain. I am truly happy to be able to state to your Lordship, that this feeling is not confined to ourselves, but is admitted and avowed by all those who are most entitled to consideration.

ABERDEEN.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.





MAJOR GEN! KEMP.

Published June 1:1814.by J.Davis Eleat Street Strand.

ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

Vol. I.

NEW SERIES, JUNE, 1814.

[No. 2.

Biography.

MEMOIR OF CHARLES PHILIP COUNT D'ARTOIS.

CHARLES PHILIP COUNT D'ARROIS, second brother of Louis XVI. born at Versailles the 9th of October, 1737, married the 16th of November, 1773, to Maria Theresa of Savoy, by whom he had two sons. This prince was, in his youth, devoted to every kind of pleasure, renowned for his amiable qualities, his gallantries, and his profusion, and was considered a patron of letters; he was, in particular, very kind to the abbé Delille, who has celebrated him in various passages of his poems. At the first beginning of the revolution he declared against its principles, and was one of the most zealous defenders of the royal prerogatives. At the time of the assembly of notables he declared in favour of M. de Calenne, and when the parliament was bankhed for having refused to register the edict concerning stamps and the land-tax, he and Monsieur, his brother, were charged with having it registered. When he had reached the barrier of La Conference, the public discontent manifested itself in a manner so alarming for his person, that his guards made a movement as if to put themselves on the defensive. When he quitted the court of aids, his train was again assailed by new clamours. A line of troops, disposed on the Pont Neuf, closed the passage to the multitude, and facilitated the continuation of his way. The count d'Artois was among the number of the princes of the blood who presented a memorial to the king on the dangers to which the monarchy was exposed by the revolution which was then fermenting, and announcing itself in the pretensions of the tiers-étât. At the time of the convocation of the states-general, he, by order of the king, refused the place of deputy of the seneschalate of Tartas; the order of the noblesse caused their regret at his refusal to be testified to him. When the news of the events of the 14th of July reached Versailles, he appeared with the king in the assembly; but the alteration of his looks, and the disorder of his countenance, by revealing the sentiments which agitated him, afforded new subject for the accusations of which he was the object. last the duke de Laincourt having informed him that the Parisians had set a price on his head, he withdrew himself during the night from the fury of his enemies, and first gave the signal for emigration by going to Turin, N.S. Vol. 1. No. 2.

withhis family, to the king of Sardinia his father-in-law. The Parisians laid aside the green cockade which they had assumed in the first days of the insurrection, as soon as they perceived that this colour was that of the count d'Artois' livery. The national assembly received unfavourably the list of his debts which Anson presented, classed among the public expenses; the next year M. Necker denied having given him money. In 1790, the count d' Artois had an interview at Mantua with the emperor Leopold; in 1791 he went to Worms with marshal Broglio, and the prince de Conde, which occasioned the emigration of a great number of officers. He remained for some time near Bonn, went to Brussels, where he was welcomed by the achduchess Maria Christina, and afterwards set out for Vienna, where he met with the most distinguished reception from the emperor. At Pilnitz he had an interview with the king of Prussia and the emperor Leopold, and there the foundation of the first coalition against France was laid. The count d'Artois hastened to communicate to Louis XVI. and even to declare loudly the resolution of these two monarchs; at which the court of Vienna expressed its dissatisfaction, and from that time it adopted a system of indecision with regard to the emigrants: it protected them secretly, and feared to engage itself too openly, for which reason it refused the count d'Artois permission to establish a recruiting depôt in the Low Countries. During this time a decree of accusation against all the emigrant princes was demanded of the national assembly; and a legislative act was passed, importing that all those who did not return by the 1st of January, 1792, should be declared enemies of the nation. After the acceptation of the constitution of 1791, Louis XVI. invited the count d'Artois to return to him, but in vain. This prince, who had then just reached Coblentz, where he had joined his brother Monsieur, was preparing for war; heanswered the letter of Louis XVI. by giving reasons for his refusal, and published a very violent proclamation against the assembly. On the 1st of Janury, 1792, a decree of accusation was passed against him by the first legislature, to whom a denunciation was made of the continuation of the payment of his appointment as colonel of the Swiss, and of the delivery of discharges signed by him to the soldiers of that nation. On the 19th of May following, another decree suppressed his constitutional appointment of a million, as brother to the king, and declared his creditors at liberty to seize the revenues of his apanage. At the beginning of 1792, the prince returned to Turin, whence it was suspected that he corresponded with the malecontents of Lyon. A public act proved the debt contracted by Monsieur and him for making war on France. At the time of the invasion of Champagne, he commanded a body of cavalry composed of emigrants. After the death of Louis XVI. he was declared by his brother lieutenant-general of the kingdom of France, and they both published (from the castle of Ham, in Westphalia,) a declaration announcing their pretension to the regency. The count d'Artois then set out for Petersburgh, where Catharine received him with great ceremony. Before he quitted the corps of emigrants, this prince wrote a flattering letter to marshal Broglio, sending him his medals, his diamonds, and his son's sword, to be sold for the advantage of the most necessitous persons. At the end of 1794, the English government appointed him an allowa ance, and he embarked, on the 26th of July, 1795, at Cuxhaven for London. At this period the death of Louis XVI.'s son gave him occasion to take a new title, that of Monsieur, which was given him at the court of England. He afterwards went on board an English frigate, which cruized a long time on the coast of France, and landed on the 29th of September at Isle-Dieu, protected by the squadron of commodore Warren. During his stay at Isle-Dieu, the count d'Artois sent instructions to the chiefs of the royalist armies of the Vendée and Bretagne, and wrote to Charette to settle his landing with him; but the execution of this project depended in effect upon the English, whose intentions do not appear at that time to have been to place a prince at the head of the Vendéans. Obstacles were consequently multiplied: Isle-Dieu was evacuated, and the count d'Artois brought back to Portsmouth. After this excursion, he lived for a long time in Edinburgh, in the castle of the ancient kings of Scotland. At the time of the famous campaign of 1799. he was to have gone into Switzerland to join the army of Condé, who was just come from the heart of Russia. He came to London with that intention, and sent one of his agents to Suworow, who received him extremely well; but the Austro-Russian army had already been obliged to evacuate Switzerland, and thus was the plan of the second coalition beginning to fail. The count d'Artois staid in London, whence he was said to direct the operations of the Chouans in Bretagne. In February, 1800, he was reconciled to the family of Orleans, and appeared with them at court, where the king gave them an audience. After the preliminaries of Amiens, he went back to Edinburgh, then returned to London on the breaking out again of hostilities, and in November, 1804, went to Calmar, in Sweden, where he had an interview with his brother and his eldest son, who, in 1799, had married the daughter of Louis XVI. then he returned to London. Since the present happy termination of affairs he has accompanied his brother, Louis XVIII. to France.

MEMOIRS OF THE FRENCH SENATE.

FRANCOIS BARTHELEMY.

Francois Barthelemy, nephew of the abbé Jean Jacques Barthelemy, born at Aubagne, and brought up under the direction of his uncle, he was placed while yet very young in the office of M. de Choiseul; the Baron de Breteuil afterwards took him to Switzerland, and thence to Sweden: and when M. d'Adhémar was appointed ambassador to that court, Barthélemy accompanied him thither as his secretary. On the recal of the minister he succeeded him as ambassador, and remained some time even during the mission of M. de la Luzerne. At

the commencement of the revolution he was sent as ambassador to England, and to him devolved the office of informing the court that Louis XVI. had accepted the constitution. In December, 1791, he went to Switzerland, in the same character: in April, 1795, he negociated and signed a peace with Prussia: in the July following he concluded a similar treaty with Spain, and shortly after with the elector of Hesse. He was also charged to endeavour at entering into some pacific negociations with Mr. Whickham, than the English minister at Bâle; but this proved unsuccessful. Though he sometimes occasioned the expulsion of emigrants and priests from Switzerland, he behaved with great moderation there, and has been commended by all parties. Letourneur having quitted the directory in June, 1797, M. Barthélemy was elected in his place; but having been raised to this eminent station chiefly by the influence of the Clichien party, he soon shared in their downfal. It seems that without having attached himself to Carnot, and without being connected with the members of the councils, who were themselves split into several factions, he reprobated the conduct of his three other colleagues; he opposed any change in the ministry, and with Carnot, signed a protest against the decision of the majority. From that time it was determined to include him in the proscription then preparing, and though Barras, on the 17th Fructidor, had intimated to him his impending danger if he did not tender his resignation, he disdained to withdraw from it, and that very evening played a game at tric trac, went tranquilly to rest, and was seized in bed. The minister Sothri carried him to the Temple unrepining. His only words were, "Oh, my country!" He, Pichegru, and the other arrested deputies, were removed to Rochefort, and thence to Cayenne, where he nearly perished by disease. After several months of captivity, he escaped with six of his companions in misfortune, and his faithful Le Tellier, who had courageously followed him. He went to England, and thence passed over to the Continent, where he remained till the revolution of the 18th Brumaire restored hope to those proscribed in the month of Fructidor; Barthélemy was one of the first recalled, and soon became a member of the conservative senate. shortly after which he was called to the institute. To great abilities Barthélemy unites uncommon probity; and though long an ambassador, and afterwards a member of the first authority in the state, his fortune is still narrow.

GENERAL SERRURIER.

SERRURIER, a French general, born at Laon, of a citizen's family, was employed in Italy in 1795, served there with distinction, especially on the 5th of July, when, at the head of the right wing of the French army, he took possession of the pass of Ferme, which superior numbers had obliged him to abandon a few days before; and, on the 11th of December, at the battle of Final, to the gaining of which he contributed. At the opening of the campaign of 1796 he obtained some advantages over the Piedmontese near Ceva; and, on the 20th and 22d of April he signalized himself equally at St. Michael, and at the battle of Mondovi.

In July and August he shewed great activity and talent in the engagements at Mantua, and the commander in chief intrusted him with the blockade of that town: it was also his division that seized on Verona. In 1797 he distinguised himself afresh in the many battles that were fought under the walls of Mantua, particularly against general Provera; and, on the 2d of February, he signed the capitulation of the town. He likewise shewed great bravery and talent in the passage of the Tagliamento, and in the affair at Gradisca. General Bonaparte sent him to present to the directory the colours taken from the enemy, and bestowed particular praise on him. The address which his division afterwards sent against the party of Clichy, was remarked for the threatening tone that animated it. The commander in chief intrusted him with the supreme authority in the city of Venice, and he conducted himself there with address and firmness in difficult circumstances. In September 1798 he was appointed inspector-general of the French infantry: he commanded at Lucca in the beginning of 1799, and presented to that little republic a provisional plan of government. He afterwards commanded a division of the army of Scherer at the time of the defeats which it sustained near Verona; and, having been surrounded near Peschera, it was only by great valour and conduct that he extricated himself. He was less fortunate on the 28th of April, 1799, at Verderic, where his division, alone, and not aware of the loss of the battle of Cossano, which had been gained the preceding day by the Austro-Russians, was surrounded by superior forces, and obliged to surrender after an obstinate defence. General Serrurier was for a short time prisoner to the Austro-Russians, and met with the most distinguished reception from Suworow. Returning to France on his parole, he was at Paris when general Bonaparte returned from his Egyptian expedition, and was one of the generals who then assembled round him, and who powerfully assisted him in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire. He afterwards entered into the conservative senate, of which he was vice-president in the beginning of 1802. On the 17th of September, 1803, he was nominated proctor of the senate; and on the 25th of April, 1804, governor of the hospital of invalids. After the elevation of Napoleon Bonaparte to the imperial dignity, Serruriur became marshal of France, and was decorated with the red ribbon on the 1st of February, 1805. On the 24th of February, 1806, he was decorated with the grand cross of the Italian order of the iron crown.

LOUIS PHILIPPE SEGUR.

Louis Philippe Segur, son to the marquis de Segur, marshal of France, and member of the assembly of notables, was sent, in 1786, as French ambassador to Petersburgh, and in 1787 signed, with the Russian ministers, a commercial treaty, which secured to France all the advantages which the English had till then exclusively enjoyed. He accompanied Catharine II. in her journey into the Crimea, made some representations to the emperor Joseph II. who was there, on the interest

which France took in the preservation of the Ottoman empire, and received from that prince an assurance, that he would never consent to its destruction, and that he would cease to encourage the empress in the hope of reviving the Greek republics, (for this philosophical and republican project had entered the heads of the two most powerful despots in Europe). Segur, also, in the same journey, contrived measures with the minister Bulgakow and the Austrian internuncio Herbert, to prevent the rupture which the courts of London and Berlin were endeavouring to effect between Russia and the Porte. In 1788 he negociated a quadruple alliance of Prussia, Austria, Spain, and France, the secret of which was betrayed by a secretary of count Osterman. In 1789 he was appointed temporary deputy from the noblesse of Paris to the states-general, was called to them in July, 1791, by the death of M. de Rochechouart, but gave in his resignation, in a letter addressed to the president. In 1791 he was sent by Louis XVI. as ambassador to pope Pius VI. who refused to receive him; the same year he declined the situation of minister for foreign affairs, in which he was to have succeeded Montmorin. In January, 1792, he went on an embassy to the court of Berlin, to engage that power not to interfere with the interior affairs of France, and to put a stop to the arming of the emigrants. Frederic William at first received him with suspicion, but nevertheless declared that he would not engage in a war with France, unless she attacked the emperor, or some German prince. M. de Segur was then obliged, by the events of the revolution, to remain abroad. Having been inscribed, with his father and brother, on the list of emigrants, he protested warmly against these inscriptions, and, after the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) was in May, 1801, appointed by the conservative senate to the legislative body, where he voted, in 1802, that Bonaparte's consulship should be prolonged for life, and represented this measure as an effectual way of consolidating the new institutions. In the beginning of January, 1803, he went from the legislative body to the council of state, in the section of the interior. The national Institute also admitted him as a member of the class of literature; he was chosen vice-president on the 28th of March, 1804, and president two months after. It was likewise in this year that he lost his eldest son in a tragical manner, hitherto unknown. On the 18th of July following he was appointed to the office of grand master of the ceremonies of France, and on the 1st of February, 1805, he was decorated with the red ribbon. In the month of June, in the same year, he received the Portuguese order of Christ, which was sent him by the prince regent; and in September he made the report to the senate for the re-organization of the national guard of the empire. Among several works from the pen of Segur, may be particularly remarked his Historical and Political Picture of Europe, from 1786 to 1796, containing the history of the principal events of the reign of Frederic William, king of Prussia, and a summary of the revolutions of Brabant, Holland, Poland, and France: this work is in its third edition. He has also published the Politics of

all the Cabinets of Europe, during the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI.; a Volume of Poems, containing tales, fables, songs, and several theatrical pieces. In March, 1806, he presented to the legislative body a project for the re-establishment of the skilful mechanics at Lyon.

J. L. C. EMMERY.

J. L. C. EMMERY, a lawyer at Metz, deputy from the tiers-etat of that town to the states-general of 1789, afterwards counsellor of state, member of the preservative senate, and commander of the legion of honour, &c.; he embraced the revolutionary party, but never shewed himself violent, which often made him suspected by the Jacobins. In 1789 he was member of the committee of general security, and voted that no privileged places should be any longer acknowledged, since there ought not to be privileges against the public safety. On the 12th of January, 1790, he proposed a law for the liberty of the press. After Louis XVI. had taken the civic oath, Emmery caused it to be decreed, that thenceforward no deputy should be admitted till after he had taken In July he made a report, in the name of the military committee. on the organization of the army, and shewed on this occasion great know. ledge in the financial department; on the 28th of the same month he accused the cardinal de Rohan and the German princes, of exciting troubles in Alsace. It was he who made the report on the troubles of Nancy, and caused the decree to be passed which ordered the prosecution of the authors of them. His conduct, in this conjuncture, was entirely directed by M. de Bouille, with whom he had been in correspondence for some time by means of Lafayette, who had employed him to make proposals to that general. On the 25th of September he was appointed president of the assembly; and on the 4th of January, 1791, he was president of it again. In March he objected to the destruction of the Hospital of Invalids, assisted in the measures of security taken at the time of the king's flight in June, 1791, and voted for the arrest of that very Bouille whose patriotism he had but a few months before commended. He shortly after caused various decrees to be passed respecting military discipline, the tribunals, and the colonies. After the session he became one of the tribunal of cessation, and on the 10th of May, 1792, came to the legislative assembly to give an account of the labours of that tribunal. During the reign of terror he remained in obscurity, but in 1797 he appeared again, and was deputed from the department of the Seine to the council of five hundred, where he professed very moderate principles. On the 30th of June, the same year, after an eloquent speech on the law which impoverished the parents of emigrants for events they had not been able to prevent, he proposed its abrogation. On the 14th of August he again spoke with energy in favour of the fathers and mothers of emigrants, and caused the decree which deprived them of their fortunes to be repealed. On the 19th of July he had been chosen secretary, and in the following month he became one of the committee of inspectors, and continued in that office till the 18th Fructidor, when



though the revolution did not attack him personally, yet his election was annulled in the general measure. After the 18th Brumaire he was summoned to the judiciary section of the council of state, whence, in August 1803, he removed to the preservative senate. In April, 1800, he was commissioned to examine the papers seized at the house of Hyde, who was accused of being an agent of England and the Bourbons.

L. DE NIORT FONTANES.

L. DE NIORT FONTANES, one of the most distinguished literary characters in France, and one of those who have best retained in the midst of polemics a courteous tone, and those decorums which are rarely to be found in that species of writing. In 1790 he wrote a secular poem for the festival of July the 14th. During the reign of terror he had the courage to present to the convention a petition in behalf of the wretched inhabitants of Lyons. After the 9th Thermidor he was appointed professor in the central schools of Paris, and a member of the Institute. He afterwards assisted in the editorship of the Key of the Cabinet, and then in that of the Memorial, jointly with Laharpe and the abbé de Vaucelles. In consequence of the principles displayed in the latter, he was included in the proscription of September the 4th, 1797. He then took refuge in England, but after the 18th Brumaire returned to Paris, where he assisted Esmenard, Laharpe and Chateau-briand, in editing the Mercure. On a public occasion he pronounced Washington's panegyric, which was looked on as a finished specimen of eloquence, and shortly afterwards was recalled to the Institute, where his place had been filled up during his proscription. He was next appointed a member of the legislative body, and became its president for one year, in June 1804, and in 1805 was maintained by the emperor in his station. Previous to the revolution, Fontanes published a poem on the edict in favour of the dissenters, which obtained the prize of the French academy; afterwards the Day of the Dead, a poetical translation of Pope's Essay on Man; some Fragments from Lucretius; and lastly, his pretty poem of the Orchards. In 1803 he delivered Laharpe's funeral panegyric; he had been his friend and worthy rival. The public is also indebted to him for some notes on the works of Rollin, and expects from him an epic poem, entitled: "Greece Saved;" several cantos of it, which he has read in private circles, have inspired the highest idea of this work.

D. J. GARAT.

D. J. GARAT, the younger, a man of letters, a member of the institute, and professor of history in the Lyceum of Paris. The tiers-etat of Labour deputed him to the states-general, and though he seldom made his appearance in the tribune of the constituent assembly, he made known his opinions by the accounts of the meetings which he published in the Journal de Paris. He opposed the grant to the king of an absolute veto, and in 1791 undertook the defence of the minister Fleurieu, who was denounced by his clerk Bonjour. On the 3d of October, 1792, he

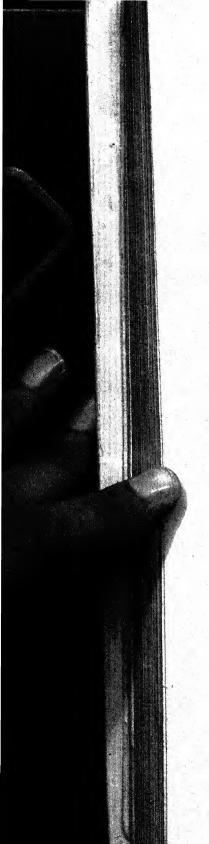
was appointed minister of justice, and commissioned to inform Louis XVI. of his condemnation. Bertrand de Moleville accused him of having removed some papers which exculpated the king, and though he loudly protested against the charge, his autagonist persists in it in the History of the Revolution. On the 18th of March, 1793, Garat became minister of the interior, and on the 27th of May made a speech to the assembly to dissipate all alarm with regard to the riots and the armed force; he justified Pache and Hebert, and protested that the deputies were in no danger. "I am persuaded," he added, "that the members of the committee of twelve, who were opposed to the Jacobins, have heated their imaginations, they think that they ought to display great courage, that they ought to die to save the republic. I believe them to be virtuous men, but virtue itself has its errors." A decree ordered this speech to be printed, and on the 31st of May the insurrection of the commune broke out. At the meeting of the Jacobin society on the 16th of July, Danton congratulated Garat on the services he had rendered on the 31st of May, and reproached him for not writing enough for a cause which he had so materially benefited. He, as minister, greatly contributed to the acceptance of the constitution of 1793. On the 2d of August Collot d'Herbois denounced him for having addressed indiscreet questions to the communes; he was in consequence put under arrest, and summoned to the bar, where he appeared. Danton accused him of weakness, but defended his intentions, and Sevestre having called to mind that he had served the republic well on the 31st of May, the decree of arrest was repealed. On the 15th he left the ministry, and declared that he was going to edit a republican paper, that he might still be useful to the state. In the beginning of October he was arrested, but was, a few days afterwards, set at liberty again, and on the 27th of July, 1794, was appointed one of the commissioners of public instruction, and professor in the normal school. In March, 1795, Dumont de Calvados having proposed an inquiry into his behaviour on the 31st of May, he was defended by Lavau and Breard: he then thought it right to defend himself, and published his Particulars of the Revolution, containing a view of his political conduct, and was superseded by Ginguene as commissioner of public instruction. Henry Lariviere accused him in the tribune of the convention respecting the transactions of September: he complained heavily of these assertions, and observed that he had not been appointed minister till the 9th of October, and that he had described the 2d and 3d of September as the era of the most monstrous crimes. "If," added he, "republicans were not, at this moment, (August, 1797,) abandoned by the laws of the republic, I might have summoned you before the tribunals, but such appeals have never been my practice: I am little desirous of the most allowable vengeance, and were I very eager to obtain it, I should not yet go and ask it of judges and juries." In April, 1797, when he was appointed elector of Seine and Oise, he was insulted in the electoral assembly by several of his colleagues as a terrorist. At this period he wrote a long letter in the Key of the Cabinet N. S. Vo L. I. No. 2.

against Laharpe, insisting that the term citizen was preferable to Sir, or Monsieur, then coming again into general use. On the 4th of September 1797, he was returned in the list of candidates to replace Barthelemy and Carnot, and was afterwards appointed a member of the central jury of the Seine. In February, 1798, he was sent to Naples as ambassador, and in the speeches he made to the king and queen, he chose to disregard the diplomatic forms, and entered into philosophical discussions which were not approved by any party. These improprieties were injurious to his mission, and his entreaties in favour of the Neapolitan and Sicilian patriots under confinement were without effect. He soon took leave of the court, and joined the council of ancients, to whom he was appointed secretary on the 19th of August. On the 21st of January, 1799, he was raised to the presidentship, and pronounced a discourse for the anniversary of Louis XVI.'s execution. On the 8th of February, on occasion of the declaration of war on the king of Naples, he enumerated the crimes and faithlessness of that sovereign. At the period of the elections, he undertook the defence of Francis de Neufchateau, then minister of the interior, who was vehemently attacked on account of a circular letter, in which he seemed to dictate the plan to be followed by the elective assemblies. In May following he devoted the authors of the massacre of Rastadt to the vengeance of all nations, and was commissioned to pronounce the funeral oration on the ministers who had been the victims of it. On the approach of the crisis of the 30th of Prairial, (19th of June, 1799,) he set himself up against the dilapidators of the public money and their partisans, and seemed to allude to Rewbell, who sat by his side; Rewbell boldly repelled his attacks, and demanded that they should be made openly. He afterwards supported the resolution concerning hostages, and defended Sieyes, who was attacked in the Journal of Freemen. He shewed himself a partisan of the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) and it was he who, in the legislative committee of ancients, of which he was a member, made the speech which preceded the acceptation of the consular constitution; he was appointed a member of the conservative senate, and afterwards made commander of the legion of honour. In September, 1800, he pronounced, in the place des Victoires, an eulogium on generals Kleber and Desaix. Garat, possessed of taleuts, found the secret of getting himself spoken of as a writer void of sense; endued with domestic virtues, he was supposed a wicked being. The writers of the different parties have bitterly reproached him with his political variations. In October, 1806, he was a member of the committee intrusted to make a report on the union of Genoa; and in January 1806, he pronounced in the senate one of the most eloquent speeches that have been made on the victories of Napoleon. In 1778 Garat published an eulogium on Michel de l'Hôpital; in 1779 one on Suger; in 1781 one on the duke de Montansier; and in 1784 one on Fontenelle; the three last gained the prize at the French academy. In 1790, 1791, and 1792, he brought out several works on the revolution; he laboured, for several years, at the literary part of the Mercury of France; he edited the debates of the constituent assembly in the Journal of France, and assisted in the Key to the Cabinet of Sovereigns in 1796 and 1797.

J. D. LANJUINAIS.

J. D. LANJUINAIS, an advocate and professor of canon law, deputed to the states-general by the teirs-etat of Rennes, was one of the original founders of the Breton club, which afterwards became the Jacobin society. As early as June the 27th, 1789, he objected to the words: I will, I command, of which the king had made use in his declaration. On the 10th of August he insisted that tythes were a divine ordination, and ought to be redeemed. He also protested warmly against the system of the two chambers, and against the nationalization of the property of the clergy. On the 26th of October he denounced the nobility of Bretagne, of Dauphine, and of Languedoc, as having made regulations adverse to liberty; on the 7th of November he objected to suffering the ministers to be consulted in the assembly: on the 16th of June. 1790, he proposed the abolition of all titles; on the 11th of May, 1791, he declared in favour of people of colour, and solicited their admission to the rights of active citizens; finally, on the 13th of August he testified his astonishment at the title of prince being still conferred on the members of the reigning family; and objected to the king's and princes' wearing the blue ribbon. He also concurred in a great number of decrees relative to ecclesiastical affairs, to the salaries and treatment of the clergy. After the session he became a member of the high national court, and in September, 1792, was deputed to the convention by the department of Ille and Vilaine. In proportion to the increasing horrors of the revolution, he became more moderate, strongly opposed the terrorists, and supported Kersaint's proposal of making a law against the instigators of assassination: in October he was accused of Feuillantism by Tallien, and abused by the terrorist prints for having desired a guard from the departments to secure the independence of the convention. On the 5th of November he joined Louvet and Barbaroux against Robespierre, whom they had denounced, and drew on himself the hatred of the tyrant, who was then beginning to enjoy great power. On the 15th of December he spoke in favour of Louis the XVIth, and desired that the same means of defence and appeal might be granted to him as to the other accused. The next day he strenuously supported Buzot's motion for compelling the Orleans' family to leave France twenty-four hours after the king's trial, and ended by exclaiming: "that for three years he had cherished this thought in his heart." On the 19th he again censured the duke of Orleans, in spite of the outcries of the tribunes, and the epigrams of Billaud, Tallien, &c. &c. On the 26th of December he ventured with astonishing courage to oppose Louis the XVIth's act of accusation; and in the tribune, whence he would not move, he, amidst all the uproar, unveiled the whole atrocity of a trial in which the king's enemies became at once accusers, witnesses, jurymen, and judges, and





in which they charged him with crimes which they had themselves committed, particularly the blood shed in the attack on the Tuileries: in short, he went so far as to term his colleagues conspirators, and to call on them to repeal the act of accusation. When the nominal appeal was made on the 15th of Jan. 1793, he declared that Louis the XVIth was guilty, without however recognising himself as his judge; and on the 16th he voted for his imprisonment, and exile when a peace should take place, still urging that whatever the final determination might be, it could not have the form of a law unless it united two-thirds of the suffrages. This opinion was opposed by Garran Coulon, and rejected. On the 8th of February he warmly supported the decree, which ordained that a strict inquiry should be made into the massacres of September, 1792, a decree which the Jacobin party wished to have revoked. In the beginning of March he opposed the scheme of a revolutionary tribunal, and desired that its privileges might not extend beyond Paris. On the 27th and 28th of May, he again attacked the terrorists in the most vehement manner, defended the twelve commissioners, and on the 30th denounced Chabot as one of the chiefs of the plot, forming against a part of the deputies. On the 2d of June he spoke with the greatest energy, notwithstanding the cries and insults of Drouet, and other demoniacs, and the fury of Legendre, who strove to drag him from the tribune. Barère having then called on all the members who had been rendered suspected, to suspend themselves for their own safety, Lanjuinais, braving all danger, pronounced these firm and eloquent words: "I have, I believe, hitherto shewn some courage, some energy; expect then from me neither resignation nor suspension. Know that a victim, which adorned with flowers, is dragged to the altar, is not insulted by the sacrificing priest. You talk of sacrificing my power! What an abuse of words! sacrifices ought to be free, and you are not so !" At the end of this very meeting he was condemned to imprisonment in his own house, but on the 23d he contrived to escape in spite of the gendarme who watched him, and he thus escaped the fate which fell on a part of his colleagues. The convention outlawed him on the 28th of July; but having evaded all research, in November, 1794, he solicited to be reinstated in the legislative body, was then rejected, and afterwards recalled on the 8th of March, 1795. In the month of June he was nominated president of the assembly, where he continued to profess at once a love of the republic and of justice. He spoke frequently and fervently in behalf of the parents of emigrants and of toleration. In May and October, 1795, he displayed great firmness against the Jacobins and the sectionaries, and yet opposed every tyrannical measure against them, particularly at first, when he objected to delivering up Romme, Goujon, &c. to commissioners. In October he vainly protested against the arming of the terrorists, and about the same time presented a formula of that submission to the laws which was to be required of the ministers of the different religions. When appointed a member of the council of elders, he there with unvarying intrepidity opposed all the laws which seemed to border on the revolutionary system, especially those which excluded from the legislative body the parents of emigrants, such persons as had signed acts deemed contrary to civism, &c. those which deprived fathers and mothers of the property which must one day devolve to emigrant children or banished priests: the resolutions which referred to the directory, the definitive erasure of the list of emigrants, &c. &c. &c. On the 26th of October, 1795, he was appointed a member of the legislative body, and on the 22d of March, 1800, he became one of the conservative senate, and there too has on several occasions shewn himself the inflexible defender of the true principles of morality and justice. He is upwards of 70 years of age.

H. GREGOIRE.

H. GREGOIRE was born near Luneville, in 1750, became rector of Embermesnil, and afterwards deputy from the clergy of the bailiwick of Nancy to the states-general. He was one of the first of his order who went to the hall of the tiers-etat, where he was greatly applauded. On the 8th of July, 1789, he opposed the approach of the troops whom the king was bringing towards Paris, and said that "if the French consented to become slaves again, they would be the vilest of nations." On the 13th he spoke on the dismission of M. Necker, and against the court: on the 14th, the day of the taking of the Bastile, he denounced the ministers who had brought troops towards the capital. On the 3d of August he called upon the humanity of the assembly in favour of the persecuted Jews then in Alsace. On the 4th he maintained that, to the declaration of the rights of man which was placed at the head of the constitution, should also be added that of his duties; and, on the 18th, he pressed his colleagues to consecrate the constitutional act by affixing to it the name of the Deity, from whom man holds his duties and his rights. On the 5th of October he described the king as surrounded by the enemies of the people, denounced M. de Bouille, and the intemperate revel of the body-guards, who were massacred the following night, and asked the ministers to explain how, after an abundant harvest, it happened that Paris experienced that famine which had incited it to insurrection. The ministers were less able to answer this question than the duke of Orleans; but these sly insinuations were intended to exasperate the populace against the court. On the 8th, when the assembly was about to be transferred to Paris, Gregoire expressed fears for the safety of the clergy in the midst of a nation in arms, and detailed the services which several deputies of that order had done to the country. On the 23d he confessed that the clergy were only the depositaries of their property, but pretended that it ought to return to the donors, and not to the nation. He was the first ecclesiastic who took the constitutional oath, and was elected bishop of Blois. On the 18th of January, 1791, he was appointed president of the assembly adopted by the society of the Friends of the Negroes. He defended the mulatto Ogé; solicited. on the 11th of May, the rights of efficient citizens for the men of

colour, and shewed himself on every occasion an advocate for their claims. When the flight of Louis XVI. had given rise to the question of inviolability, Gregoire declared loudly against the monarch, and proposed that he should be judged by a convention. In September, 1792, he was appointed deputy from Loir et Cher to the convention; on the 20th he proposed the abolition of royalty, and caused it to be decreed in the same session: he declared that "kings are in moral order what monsters are in physical order; and that their history is that of the martyrology of nations." On the 15th of November, he made a speech against Louis XVI. and demanded that he should be immediately brought to trial. Being appointed at this period president of the convention, he there caused the union of Savoy with France to be pronounced, and was sent with Jagot, Herault, and Simon, to organize that country, under the name of department of Mont Blanc. It was during his absence that Louis XVI.'s trial took place; he did not vote, but he wrote with his colleagues to announce to the assembly, that, "convinced of the uninterrupted treasons of this perjured king, he demanded that he should be condemned by the convention, without appeal to the people." In August, 1793, he called upon Barère to retract his panegyric on Louis XII. and engaged to prove that this pretended father of the people had been their scourge; he afterwards caused all the academies to be suppressed. On the 7th of November, when Gobel, the constitutional bishop of Paris, came to the bar to abjure the catholic religion and the episcopal functions, Gregoire withstood the example, and even ventured to blame his conduct. Bourdon de l'Oise then reproached him with wanting to give a christian character to the revolution. In 1794 he laboured very hard in the committee of public instruction, and made several reports on the irreparable injury which terrorism had done to the arts and to letters. On the 4th of March, 1794, he read in the tribune an original letter, which was written, he said, on the 10th of October, 1569, by Charles IX. king of France, to the duke of Alencon, his brother, to recommend to him Charles de Louviers, lord of Montrevel, to whom he granted the collar of his order, as a reward for the assassination of the constable de Mony. Gregoire proposed the insertion of this paper in the bulletiu, and the depositing it in the national archives, in order that its publicity might increase the people's horror of kings. On the 1st of April he presented to the convention, historic inquiries concerning the trees of liberty; after this time he often spoke in favour of liberty of worship. At the time of the insurrection of the 1st Prairial, (20th of May, 1795) he proposed rigorous measures against the revolters, and said, that "in revolutions, to strike quick and strike hard, were great means of safety." In September, 1795, he went into the council of 500; on the 18th Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797) he endeavoured, without success, to procure the repeal of the sentence of transportation pronounced against Simeon. In November, 1797, he held a national council at Paris; in December he denounced several administrations, which promoted the transfer of religious ceremonies to the 10th day. On this occasion Baraillon reproached him for occupying himself more with his episcopal functions than with his duties as a legislator. After the 18th of Brumaire (November, 1799) he entered into the new legislative body. In February, 1800, he was appointed president of it, and on the 25th of December, 1801, he was elected a member of the preservative senate, on the repeated presentation of the legislative body: he is commander of the legion of honour. Before the revolution, Gregoire was a member of the academy of Metz; he afterwards became a member of the National Institute, and of the agricultural society of Paris. To him is owing the creation of the office of longitudes, and of the repository of arts and trades; upon his reports it was that the convention formed these two establishments. He has sometimes deserved well of the sciences by his reports on Vandalism, and by the energetic manner in which he pleaded the cause of the learned, of men of letters, and of artists, under the revolutionary regime; he obtained for them a hundred thousand crowns as encouragements and rewards. Gregoire has published several works, of which the principal are an Eulogium on Poetry, which gained the prize at the academy of Nancy, in 1773; an Essay on the Physical, Moral, and Political Regeneration of the Jews, which gained the prize at the academy of Metz, in 1778; (this work has been translated into English;) Pamphlet in Favour of Persons of Colour, in 1789; Letter to the Grand Inquisitor of Spain, in which he attacks the Inquisition, and shews how contrary it is to the principles of the Gospel. This work has been translated into Spanish and English. The Ruins of Port-Royal, in 1801; and the Apology of Las Casas. These two works have just been translated into English. In 1794 he was one of the founders of the political work, entitled the Annals of Religion. He has published several pamphlets relative to the revolution, to his episcopal functions, to the re-establishment of the worship, to the validity of the functions of priests who took the oath, &c. In 1803 he travelled into England, and afterwards into Germany.

ACCOUNT OF THE ROAD FROM PARIS TO ANGERS.

The following Itinerary, intended for the use of some Gentlemen who are about to visit France in the month of July, is extremely at your service. It is a brief account of one of the most beautiful roads in France.

AFTER having staid at Paris as long as may satisfy your curiosity, permit me to recommend a Tour thence into the South of France. You cannot better begin that Tour than by proceeding in the first instance from Paris to Angers through Nantes; and thence along the line of the Loire through the greater part of its course. The inclosed sheets are a brief account of this road as far as from Paris to Angers.

You will see on the very commencement of this Tour, how much the environs of Paris differ from those of London. Scarcely will you reach your first stage (about seven miles), before every appendage of a metropolitan city will disappear. With the single exception of the road, which still continues worthy of a great nation, the scenery and objects are as retired as in the most remote corner of England. This absence of commercial traffic has, however, one advantage—it adds much to the beauty and romance of the country. In England, the manners, habits, and dress of the capital, pervade to the remotest angle of the kingdom: there is little variety in passing from London to Penzance. On the other hand, in France, every Province has still its characteristic dress and manners; and you get but a few miles from Paris, before you find yourself amongst a new order of beings.

Palaiseau, is a beautiful village, about twelve miles from Paris. The Traveller's observations on the road will undeceive him in a point of some importance. France has been represented as an open country, almost totally without enclosures, except the pales and ditches necessary to distinguish properties. This opinion is confirmed by the appearances of the road from Calais to Paris. It will be here, however, totally done away, as the country on each side is as thickly enclosed, as any of the most cultivated counties in England. The enclosures, indeed, have not the neatness of those of England; the hedges are rough and open, and there are few gates, and no stiles. The French farmers, however, have already began to adopt much of the English system in the management of their farms. Many of the emigres having returned to France, have given some valuable instructions to the people in these important points; France is accordingly much better cultivated then hitherto.

With the single exception of these good enclosures, nothing could be so miserable as the system of agriculture along the whole road from Paris to Mans. The general quality of the soil is light and sandy, and exactly suited to the English system of alternate crops of corn and roots; yet on such a soil, the common course is no other than, fallow, wheat, barley, for nine years successively; after which the land is pared and burnt, and then suffered to be a fallow in weeds for another year, when the same course is recommenced. "Under such management," the English Traveller will not be surprised that the average produce of the province of Bretagne does not exceed twelve bushels of wheat, and eighteen of barley. Turnips they have no idea of; and as the proportion of cattle is very small, the land is still necessarily still farther impoverished from want of manure. The rents are about 18 livres, or 15s. English; the price in purchase from 15l. to 18l. English. The size of the farms is generally about 80 acres English; they are usually held from year to year, but there are some leases. Having got rid of tithes, and the taxes being very moderate, the price of land in France, both as to rent or purchase, is certainly very moderate; and if we could but import English or American workmen, or bring the French labourers to English or American habits, no good farmer would hesitate a moment as

to settlement in France. But the French labourers are obstinate in proportion to their ignorance, and without exception are the most ignorant workmen in the world.

Rambouillet is the next stage, and the traveller will not omit the opportunity of seeing in full detail the celebrated chateau in which Francis the First breathed his last.

Nothing can be more miserable, nothing more calculated to inspire melancholy, than the situation and approach to this immense and most disproportioned building. It is situated in a park, in the midst of woods and waters, and most unaccountably, the very lowest ground in a park of two thousand acres is chosen for its site. The approach to it from the village is by a long avenue, planted on both sides with double and treble rows of lofty trees, the tops of which are so broad and thick as almost to meet each other. This avenue opens into a lawn, in the centre of which is the chateau. It is a heavy and vast structure, entirely of brick, and with the turrets, arches, and corners, characteristic of the Gothic order. The property of it belongs at present to the Nation, that is to say, it was not sold amongst the other confiscated estates; something of an Imperial establishment, therefore, is resident in the chateau, consisting of a company of soldiers, with two officers, and an housekeeper.

Louis the Fourteenth held his court in this castle for some years; and from respect to his memory, the apartment in which he slept and held his levee, is still retained in the same condition in which it was left by that Monarch. This chamber is a room nearly thirty yards in length by eighteen in width, and lofty in proportion: the windows like those of a church. On the further extremity is a raised floor, where stands the royal bed of purple velvet and gold, lined with white satin painted in a very superior style. The colours, both of the painting and the velvet, still remain; and two pieces of coarse linen are shewn as the royal sheets. The counterpane is of red velvet, embroidered as it were with white lace, and with a deep gold fringe round the edges: this is likewise lined with white satin, and marked at the corners with a crown and fleur de lys. On each side of the bed are the portraits of Louis the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, of Philip the Fourth of Spain, and of his Queen. The portrait of Louis the Fourteenth more peculiarly attracted my attention, having been mentioned by several historians to be the best existing likeness of that celebrated Monarch. If Louis resembled his picture, he was much handsomer than he is described to have been by the memoir-writers of his age: his countenance has an air of much haughtiness and self-confidence, but without any mixture of ill-humour. The chief peculiarity in his habit was a deep lace ruff, and a doublet of light blue, very nearly resembling the jacket of the English light cavalry. This portrait was taken when the King was in his twenty-eighth year, and therefore is probably a far more correct resemblance than those which were taken at a more advanced period—so true is the assertion of the poet, that old men are all alike.

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Immediately over that line of the apartment where the raised floor terminates, is a gilded rod extending along the ceiling. When the King held his court at Rambouillet, a curtain only separated his chamber and the levee-room. In the latter room are several portraits of the Peers of France during the reign of Louis the Fifteenth, with those of some Spanish Grandees.

All the rooms are magnificently furnished, and all the furniture apparently of the same æra. The grand saloon is nearly the largest room in Europe; the floor is of white marble, as are likewise two ranges of Corinthian pillars, on each side of the apartment. Its height, however, is not proportioned to its length, a defect which, added to its narrowness,

gives it the air of a gallery rather than of a banquetting-room.

The writer of this had not time enough to walk over the gardens; but, from a cursory view of them, did not much regret his loss. They appeared spacious enough; but so divided and intersected into plots, borders, narrow and broad walks, terraces, and flower-beds in the shape of stars, as to resemble any thing but what would be called a garden in England and America. This style of gardening was introduced into France by Le Notre, and some centuries must yet pass away before the French gardeners will acquire a more correct taste. What would not English taste have effected with the capabilities of Rambouillet? A park of two thousand acres in front, and a forest of nearly thirty thousand behind—all this, in the hands of Frenchmen, is thrown away; the park is but a meadow, and the forest a neglected wood.

From Rambouillet there is little worthy of notice till you reach Nantes. This is one of the most ancient cities in France; it is the Condivunum of the Romans, and the Civitas Namnetum of Cæsar. It is mentioned by several Latin writers as a town of most considerable population under the Roman prefects; and there is every appearance, in several parts of the city, that it has declined much from its original importance. It is still, however, in every respect, a noble city, and, unlike most commercial cities, is as beautifully as it is advantageously situated. It is built on the ascent and summit of a hill, at the foot of which is the Loire, almost as broad, and ten times more beautiful, than the Thames. In the middle of the stream, opposite the town, are several islets, on which are houses and gardens, and which, as seen by the setting sun, about which time there are dancing parties, and marquees ornamented with ribbons, have a most pleasing effect. The town, however, has one defect, which the French want the art or the industry to remove. The Loire is so very shallow near the town, that vessels of any magnitude are obliged to unload at some miles above it. This is a commercial inconvenience, which is not compensated by one of the finest quays in Europe, extending nearly a mile in length, and covered with buildings almost approaching to palaces. If Spain, as the proverb says, have bridges where there is no water, I have seen repeated instances in France where there are quays without trade. This is not, however, the

case with Nantes: it has still a brisk interior commerce, and the number of new houses are sufficient proofs that its inhabitants increase in opulence.

Nantes was the residence and the burying-place of the ancient Dukes of Bretagne; in the town and neighbourhood, therefore, are many of the relics of these early sovereigns. On a hill to the eastward is the castle in which these princes used to hold their court: it is still entire, though built nearly nine hundred years ago; and the repairs having been made in the character of the original structure, it remains a most perfect specimen of the architecture of the age in which it was built. One room, the hall, or banquetting-room, as in all Gothic castles, is of an immense size, and lofty in proportion. The ornaments likewise partake of the character of the age: they are chiefly carved angels, croziers, and other sacred appendages.

The monument of Francis the Second, Duke of Bretagne, and father to Anne of Bretagne, the Queen of France, is one of the most magnificent of the kind in France, and from this circumstance, I suppose, has been suffered to survive the Revolution undefaced. This monument was the work of Michael Colomb, and is one of those works of art which, like the Apollo Belvidere, is sufficient of itself to immortalize its artist. The figures are a curious mixture of the wives and children of the deceased Duke, with angels, cherubs, &c.; but this was the taste of the age, and must not be imputed to Michael Colomb. The heart of Anne is likewise buried in a silver urn in the same vault. The inscription on the tomb relates a vow made by Francis to the Holy Virgin, that if he should obtain a child by his second marriage, he would dedicate a golden image to the Virgin. The prince obtained the child, and the image was made and dedicated.

It would be an injustice, in this account of Nantes, not to mention the inn called the the Hotel of Henry the Fourth. It is one of the largest and most magnificently furnished in Europe. It makes up 60 beds, and can take in 100 horses, and an equal proportion of servants. The rooms are let very cheap, considering their quality: two neat rooms may be had for four shillings a day; and a traveller may live very comfortably in the house, and be provided with every thing, for about two guineas per week. Horses are charged at the rate of two shillings only for a day and night. And one thing which ought not to be forgotten, the beds are made, and ladies are attended, by female servants, all of whom are neat, and many of them very pretty girls. The contrary practice, which is almost universal in France, is one of the most unpleasant circumstances to a man educated in old English habits, and it is impossible to divest oneself of the first disgust, at the sight of a huge, bearded, raw-boned fellow, having access to the chamber at all hours, and making the beds, in the presence of the ladies.

The road from Nantes to Ancennis is along the banks of the Loire, and the most lovely part of France. Mauves, which is the first stage,



is most romantically situated on a hill, which forms one of the banks of the Loire. The country about it, in the richness of its woods, and the verdure of its meadows, most strongly reminded me of England; but there is no scenery in England, which, together with this richness and variety of woodland and meadow, has such a beautiful river as the Loire to complete it in all the qualities of landscape. On each side of this river from Nantes, are hills, which are wooded to the summit, and there are very few of these wood-tufted hills, which have not their castle or ruined tower. In some of these ancient buildings, there was scarcely any thing remaining but the two towers which guarded the grand portal; but others, being more durably constructed, were still habitable, though still retaining their ancient forms. It has frequently been observed, that the French gentry, in making their repairs, invariably follow the style of the building; whether through natural taste, or because they repair by piecemeal, and therefore do only what is wanted, I know not. But there is one necessary consequence from this practice, which is, that the remains of antiquity are more perfect in France than in any other kingdom in Europe. From Mauves to Oudon the country is still very thickly wooded and inclosed; the properties evidently very small, and therefore innumerable cottages and small gardens. These cottages usually consist of only one floor, divided into two rooms, and a shed behind. They are generally situated in orchards, and fronting the Loire. They have invariably one or two large trees, which are decorated with ribbons at sun-set, as the signal for the dance, which is invariably observed in this part of France. Some of the peasant girls are very handsome, though brown. The children are very scantily clad. None of them have more than a shift and a petticoat, and some of them, girls of ten or twelve years of age, only a shift, tied round the waist by a coloured girdle. As seen at some distance, they remind the traveller very forcibly of the figures in landscape pictures.

Nothing can be more delightful than the road from hence to Ancennis, a distance of only seven miles. The road is most romantically recluse, and so serpentine, as never to be visible beyond an hundred The nightingales are perpetually singing in the adjoining The road, moreover, is bordered on each side by lofty hedges, intermingled with fruit-trees, and even vines in full bearing. At every half mile, a cross road, branching from the main one, leads into the recesses of the country, or to some castle or villa on the high grounds which overlook the river. The inhabitants, along the whole course of the Loire, have the reputation, from time immemorial, of being all native poets; and the reputation, like some prophecies, has, perhaps, been the means of realizing itself. The Loire is called in the provinces, the River of Love; and doubtless its beautiful banks, its green meadows, and its woody recesses, have what the musicians would call a symphony of tone with that psssion.

The forest of Ancennis is celebrated in every ancient French ballad, as being the haunt of fairies, and the scene of the ancient archery of the

provinces of Bretagne and Anjou. The road through it is over a green turf, in which the marks of a wheel are scarcely visible. The forest on each side is very thick. At short intervals, narrow footpaths strike into the wood, and the whole country has at once the dressed air of a park, and the landscape of a natural wilderness.

Ancennis itself is a village on a green, surrounded by forests. Some of the cottages, as seen by moon-light, are most delightfully situated, and the village has altogether that air of quietness and of rural retreat, which characterizes the scenery of the Loire. The inns in France along the banks of the Loire, are less deficient in substantial comforts than in ornamental appendages. Poultry is every where cheap, and in great plenty; but a French inn-keeper has no idea of a table-cloth, and still less of a clean one. He will give you food and a feather-bed, but you must provide yourselves with sheets and table-cloths. The accomodations, with respect to lodging for the night, are not altogether so uncomfortable: the houses have indeed two floors, but there are no stairs; so that you must ascend by a ladder, and that not the best of its kind.

The road from hence passes through a country of alternate hill and valley. The Arno, as described by the Tuscan poets, must bear a strong resemblance to the Loire from Ancennis to Angers; nothing can be more beautiful than the natural distribution of lawn, wood, hill and valley, whilst the river, which borders this scenery, is ever giving it a new form by its serpentine shape. The favourite images in the landscapes of the ancient painters here meet the eye at almost every league: cattle resting under the shade, and attentively eyeing the river, whilst the country around is of a nature and character, which the fancy of a poet would select for the haunt of Dian and her huntresses. The peasantry, in general, seem to have that life and spirits the sure result of comfort; if they are not invariably well clothed, they seem at least sufficiently so for the climate of the province. The younger women have dark complexions and shining black eyes; their shapes are generally good, and their air and vivacity, even in the lowest ranks, such as peculiarly characterize the French people.

Ingrande is the last town of the province of Bretange, on the Loire, and thenceforwards you enter Anjou. It is a town of above three hundred houses, built round the base of a sandy hillock, the church being on the hill. The houses are intermingled with trees, and the country very prettily planted. It is not to be expected that the habitations in such a town could be any thing better than cottages; but they are tolerably clean, and not very ruinous.

The road above described traverses the whole province of Bretagne as it lies along the Loire, and it is but justice to say, that in point of natural scenery, in the wildness and tranquillity which constitute what I should term the romance of landscape, it exceeds every thing in Europe. Along the banks of the Loire, France has meadows, the verdure of which will not sink in comparison with those of England. Along the banks of the Loire, moreover, France has woodlands, and lawns, and an intermixture



of wood and water, and of every possible variety of surface, which no country in the world but France can produce. The Loire is perhaps the only river in Europe which is bordered by hills and hillocks, and which, in so long a course, so seldom passes through a mere dead level. Accordingly, from the earliest times of the French monarchy, the rising grounds of the Loire have been selected for the sites of castles, monasteries, abbeys, and chateaux, and as the possessors have superadded Art to Nature, this natural beauty of the grounds has been improving from age to age. The Monks have been immemorially celebrated for their skill as well in the choice of situations as in their improvement of natural advantages; their leisure, and their taste, improved by learning, have naturally been employed on the scenes of their residence, on their vineyards and their gardens. Innumerable are the still remaining vestiges of their taste and of their industry, and I have a most sincere satisfaction in thus doing them justice: in thus bearing my testimony, that, so far from being the drones of the land, there is no part of a province which they possessed, but what they have improved. The scenery along the Loire has a character which I should think could not be found in any other kingdom, nor on any other river. Towns, windmills, steeples, ancient castles and abbeys still entire, and others with nothing remaining but their lofty walls; hills covered with vines, and alternate woods and corn fields-altogether form a landscape, or rather a chain of landscapes, which remind one of a poem, and successively refresh, delight, animate, and exalt the imagination.

The next town is Chantoce, a town, or rather a village of the same character as Mauves: that is to say, small, but in a delightful country.

Angers is situated in a plain, which, in the distance being fringed with wood, and being very fertile in corn and meadow, wants nothing of the richness and beauty which seem to characterize this part of the province. It is parted into two by a river called the Mayenne, which is a small branch of the Loire, and again falls into the main river about five miles from the town. The French, like the Dutch, seem to be peculiarly attached to this kind of site, having a river run through their towns, one half being built on one side, and one on the other. The water of the Mayenne is so harsh, that it cannot be drunk or used for cookery, and were it not for the proximity of the Loire, and some aqueducts, Angers, though built on a river, must necessarily become desolate for want of water. The same improvidence is visible in many towns in France, and still more in Holland.

The walls round this city were built by King John of England, and though six centuries have elapsed, are still nearly entire. Part of them were indeed demolished by Louis the Eighth, but they were restored in their original form by his successor, and remain a proof of the durable style of huilding of that Age (1230). The castle of Angers was built at the same time. It is situated on a rock which overhangs the river, and though now in decay, has still a very striking appearance. The walls are lofty and broad, the towers numerous, and the fosses deep.

They are cut out of the solid rock, and must have required long and ingenious labour.

The cathedral of Anjou, the inner part of which exactly resembles Westminster Hall, is chiefly celebrated for containing the monument of Margaret of Anjou, the queen of Henry the Sixth of England. This woman was in every respect a perfect heroine, and worthy of her illustrious father, René, King of Sicily. She was taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, and immediately committed to the Tower, from which she was ransomed by Louis the Eleventh of France. This King. however, who was never known to forget himself, and act otherwise than selfishly, had a very different motive than humanity for this apparent generosity: having gained possession of the person of Margaret, he immediately rendered her his own prisoner, and caused her father to be informed, that if he wished to ransom her, he must give up all his hereditary rights to the duchies of Anjou and Lorrain. So tenderly did René love his daughter, that he made the sacrifice without hesitation. The history of this princess, as collected from the French memoirs, has an air rather of romance than of real history. Though the English historians all concur in her praise, they seem to know very little of her. A remark here suggested itself: that the best of the English historians seem totally to have overlooked all the French records, and to have confined themselves to the writers of their own country.

The general appearance of Angers does not correspond with the magnificence of its walls, its castles, and its cathedral. Its size is respectable; there are six parish churches, besides monasteries and chapters, and the inhabitants are estimated at 50,000. The streets, however, are very narrow, and the houses mean, low, and huddled: there is the less excuse for this, as the ground is plentiful and cheap; there is scarcely a good house inhabited within the walls. The towns in France differ in this respect very considerably from those in England: in a principal town in England you will invariably find a considerable number of good houses, where retired merchants and tradesmen live in the ease and elegance of private gentlemen. There is nothing of this kind in the French towns. Every house is a shop, a warehouse, a magazine, or a lodging house. I do not believe that there is one merchant of independent fortune now resident within the walls of Angers. This, indeed, may perhaps arise from the difference in the general character of the two kingdoms: in England, and even in America, there are few tradesmen long resident in a town, without having obtained a sufficiency to retire; whilst the French towns being comparatively poor, and their trade comparatively insignificant, the French tradesman can seldom do more than obtain a scanty subsistence by his business. In all the best French towns, the tradesmen have more the air of chandlers than of great dealers. There are absolutely no interior towns in France like Norwich, Manchester, and Birmingham. In some of the principal manufacturing places, there may indeed be one or two principal men and respectable houses; but neither these men nor their houses are of such number and

quality, as to give any dignity or beauty to their towns beyond mere places of trade. The French accordingly, judging from what they see at home, have a very contemptible idea of the term merchant; and if a foreign traveller of this class should wish to be admitted into good company, let him pass by any other name than that of a marchand or negociant. To say all in a word, this class of foreigners are specifically excluded from admission at court.

I visited the market, which in Angers, and I believe throughout France, is held on Sunday. This is one of the circumstances from which a foreigner would be very apt to form a wrong estimate of the French character, which now, whatever it might be, is decidedly religious. But the Roman Catholics have ever considered Sunday as at once a day of festivity and a holiday: they have no scruple, therefore, to sing and dance, and to hold their markets on this day; all they abstain from is the heavier kind of work-labour in the fields and warehouses. A French town, therefore, is never so gay as on a Sunday. The prices of provisions are as follow: beef and mutton are about 2d. per pound; a fowl 5d.; and turkies, when in season, from 18d. to 2s.; bread is about 11d. a pound; and vegetables, greens, &c. cheap to a degree. A good house in Angers about six Louis per year, and a mansion fit for a prince (for there are some of them, but without inhabitants) from forty to fifty Louis, including from thirty to forty acres of land without the walls. I have no doubt but that any one might live at Angers on 250 pounds per annum, as well as in England for four times the amount: and were I to live in France, I know no place I should prefer to the environs of this town. The climate, in this part of France, is delightful beyond description. The high vault of heaven is clad in ethereal blue, and the sun sets with a glory which is inconceivable to those who have only lived in more northerly regions; for week after week this weather never varies, the rains come on at once, and then cease till the following season. The tempests which raise the fogs from the ocean have no influence here, and they are strangers likewise to that hot moisture which produces the pestilential fevers in England and America. are sometimes indeed heavy thunder storms, when the clouds burst, and pour down torrents of rain; but the storm ceases in a few minutes, and the heavens, under the influence of a powerful sun, resume their beauty and serenity.

The soil in the neighbourhood of Angers is fertile to a degree, and is very cheap. Every house, without the walls, has its garden, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables were in the greatest plenty. The fences around the gardens of the villages were very fantastically interwoven with the wreaths of the vine, which would sometimes creep up the trunk of a tree, and sometimes hang over the casements. Nothing can be more delightful than the vine when flourishing in all this unbridled wildness of its natural luxuriance, and, as if justly sensible of its beauty, the French cottagers convert it to the double purpose of ornament and utility. Whilst travelling along, my spirits frequently felt the cheering

influence of the united images of natural beauty and of human happiness. Often have I seen the weary labourer sitting under a sunny wall, his head shaded by the luxuriant branches of the vine, the purple fruit of which furnished him with his simple meal. Bread and fruit is the constant summer dinner of the peasantry of the Loire. Upon this subject, the general plenty of the country, I should not have forgotten to mention, that in the proper season partridges and hares are in great plenty, and, being fed on the heath lands of Bretagne and Anjou, are said to have the best flavour. An Englishman will scarcely believe, that, whilst he is paying 12s. a couple for fowls, half a guinea for a turkey, seven shillings for a goose, &c. &c.; whilst such, I say, are the market prices in London, the dearest price in the markets of Angers is 10d. a couple for fowls, a shilling a couple for ducks, 1s. 6d. for a goose. As to the quality of these provisions, the veal and the mutton being fed in the meadows on the Loire, are entirely as good as in England; but the beef, not being in general use except for soups and stews, is of a very inferior kind. Wood is the only article which is dear; but an Englishman in this country would doubtless rise above the prejudices around him, and burn coal, of which there is a great plenty in every part of France.

I must not take leave of Angers without mentioning, that it was a favourite station of the Romans, who, like the monks, always consulted natural beauty in the site of the towns and permanent encampments. Many remnants of this people are still visible: some of the arches of an aqueduct are yet entire, and without a guide speak there own origin.

The traveller will not fail to visit the Caserne and the National School. The Caserne was formerly a Riding School of general reputation, and is one of the most superb buildings of the kind in the world. Peter the Great of Russia was here instructed in the equestrian art, and many other illustrious men are on its list of scholars. The National School has nothing worthy of peculiar remark. Angers before the Revolution was celebrated as a seat of literature: its university, founded in 1246, was only inferior to that of Paris; and its Academy of Belles Lettres, founded in 1685, was the first after that of the Nation. The chapel of the university is now a gallery for paintings. The professors of these literary institutions have very competent salaries: the sciences taught are Mathematics, Medicine, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and the Fine Arts. The best quality, however, of these institutions is that the instructions, such as they are, are gratuitous; the doors are open to all who choose to enter them; those only who can afford it are expected to pay.

Angers, being so near La Vendee, suffered much by the Chouans, and still retains many melancholy traces of the seige which it had to maintain. The people, with feelings which are better conceived than expressed, speak with great reluctance on their past sufferings: there seems indeed one great maxim at present current in France, and this is to forget the past as if it had never happened. A foreigner is sure to offend, who interrogates them upon any thing connected with the horrible Revolution.

JOURNAL OF THE SEIGE OF CIUDAD RODRIGO IN 1812.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL JONES. *

January 8th.—CIUDAD RODRIGO is built on a rising ground on the right bank of the Agueda; it has a double enceinte all round it; the interior wall is of an old construction, of the height of 32 feet, and is generally of bad masonry, without flanks and with weak parapets, and narrow ramparts; the exterior enclosure is a modern fausse-braie, of a low profile, and is constructed so far down the slope of the hill as to afford but little cover to the interior wall; and from the same cause of the rapid descent of the hill, the fausse-braie itself is very imperfectly covered by its glacis; on the east and south sides there are ravelins to the fausse-braie, but in no part is there a covered way, nor are there any countermines: without the town at the distance of 300 yards, are the suburbs; they are enlosed by a bad earthen retrenchment, hastily thrown up by the Spaniards during the investment of the place 1810; and the French since they had been in possession of Rodrigo had made strong posts of three convents, one on either flank of the suburbs, and one in the centre and they had also converted into an infantry post the convent of Santa Cruz, situated just beyond the glacis on the N. W. angle of the place. The works of the suburbs therefore though contemptible in themselves, yet assupported by these convents, were considered as fully capable to resist a coup-de-main.

The ground without the place is generally flat, and the soil rocky, except on the north side, where there are two hills called the lesser and the greater Teson; the one, at 180 yards from the works, rises nearly to the level of the ramparts, and the other at 600 yards distance to the height of 13 feet above them: the soil on these hills is very stony, and during winter water rises at the depth of six inches below the surface: the French had erected a small redoubt on the highest hill, which from its situation prevented any attack on that side till it should be taken: this redoubt was supported by two guns, and a howitzer in battery on the top of the fortified convent of St. Francisco at 400 yards from it, and a large proportion of the artillery of the place (particularly mortars and howitzers placed behind the rampart of the fausse-braie)

was in battery to fire upon the approach from the hill.

The difficulty of contending with a rocky soil, and the fear of delay in gaining possession of the suburbs, rendered an attack from the north most advisable, notwithstanding the superior fire of that front, and the opposition the redoubt would offer; particularly as it was known from the attack of Massena that the walls of the place might be breached on that side at a distance from the glacis, whereas on the eastern and southern sides it appeared doubtful from the fall of the ground if enough of the walls was seen to breach them, without the tedious and difficult operation of erecting batteries on the glacis: and on the north side a small ravine at the foot of the glacis, and its consequent steepness, would conceal the workmen from the view of the place during the operation of mining, &c. to blow in the counterscarp, and which circumstance had great weight in forming the plan of an attack, where not a single officer had ever seen the operation performed.

The project of attack was as follows:—The first night, to storm the redoubt on the great Teson, and establish a lodgment near it, with a

communication from the rear.

^{*} The Lieut.-Colonel has favoured the Military world by a publication as honourable to his talents as to his professional zeal,—a Narrative of the Seiges in Spain in the late Campaigus, which we warmly recommend to our readers.

The second night, to extend the lodgment to the right to form a parallel, and in front of it to commence batteries for thirty-three pieces of ordnance to ruin the defences; as soon as these batteries should be finished, to work forward under protection of their fire, to the lesser Teson, and there erect a battery to breach the main and fausse-braie walls: during the time of this operation to sap up the glacis, and blow in the counterscarp.

To avoid the loss attendant upon the forcing such retrenchments as the enemy should make behind the main breach, it was determined to attempt to make another opening, when near the conclusion of the attack, by unexpectedly bringing a heavy fire on a small projecting tower seen to its base over the fausse-braie, and represented to be excessively weak and bad, and requiring but little battering to bring it down. A battery for seven guns to be prepared for that purpose, and the guns to be taken from the first batteries, when it should be deemed the proper moment.

The enemy to be driven from the convent of St. Francisco by the fire of the left battery on the Upper Teson; and which it was concluded

would cause the abandonment of the suburbs.

The weather was excessively cold, and as there was no camp equipage with the army, nor cover near the town, it was regulated that the troops should remain cantoned in the nearest villages, and that the duties of the seige should be taken by the light, 1st, and 3d divisions alternately, each remaining four and twenty hours on the ground to furnish the guards of the trenches, and the working parties. The division coming on duty to march from its cantonments so as to arrive on the ground at mid-day, when the division relieved should return home.

The following were the means personal and material provided for

this operation.

Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher, Commanding.

Captain Burgoyne Directors. Ross, (killed)

1st Brigade, Captain Ellicombe

Lieutenant Marshall, . . wounded

2d Brigade, Captain Macleod

Lieutenant Thomson, . . wounded

3d Brigade, Captain Williams

Lieutenant De Salaberry

4th Brigade Captain Mulcaster, . . wounded Lieutenant Skelton, . . killed

5th Brigade Captain M'Culloch, . . wounded Lieutenant Reid, . . . do.

6th Brigade Captain R. Jones Lieutenant Elliot

7th Brigade Lieutenant Lascelles

Lieutenant Wright

Captain John T. Jones, Brigade Major.

The artillery brought up was

Thirty-four . . 24-pounders

Four 18 do.

Sixteen ... 24 do. iron howitzers were prepared at

Almeida but not brought up.

The Engineers' stores, 2,200 intrenching tools, 1,100 gabions, 600 fascines, and 30,000 sand bags, with a due proportion of carpenters' and miners' tools, and of small stores and plank.

180 soldiers of the line from the 3d division, under the command of Captain Thompson, 74th regiment, which during the summer had been instructed in the practice of sapping, were attached to the department, and there were present 18 rank and file of the corps of Royal Military

At noon on Thursday, the 8th, the light division arrived on the ground,

and formed the investment of the place.

At day-light 269 cars, laden with Engineers' stores, moved from Gallegos, crossed the Agueda at Salices by a bridge on trestles, and arrived soon after the investment: they were parked in a concealed situation at 1800 yards from the place.

Night between 8th and 9th January .- At 9 p. m. the redoubt on the upper Teson was stormed and carried, by a detachment under the com-

mand of Lieutenant-colonel Colbourne, 52d regiment.

Lieutenant Thomson, Royal Engineers, preceded the detachment with a party of men carrying scaling ladders, fascines, axes, &c. on arriving at the counterscarp, he found the palisades to be within three feet of it, and nearly of the same height: the fascines were immediately placed from the one to the other, and a bridge formed by which a part of the storming party walked over the palisades, and the escarpe not being reveted, they readily scrambled up it, and entered the work. Whilst this was going forward in front, another party went round to the gorge, where there was no ditch, and forced the gate: thus enveloped on every side, the resistance was short, and of 50 men, the garrison of the redoubt, 4 only escaped into the town, 2 officers and 43 men being made prisoners, and three left dead in the work.

The British loss was 6 men killed, and 3 officers and 16 men wounded. The working party consisted of 700 men; 300 made a lodgment on the hill near the redoubt, and 400 opened the communication to it.

The lodgment was effected with little loss, as the enemy directed

nearly all his fire into the work.

9th January .- Four hundred men were employed to improve the work of the preceding night.

Night between 9th and 10th January .- Working party 1200 men.

Covering party 500 men.

The first parallel being only 600 yards in length, and the communication to it from the rear being already passable, the whole of the parallel and the first batteries were commenced at the same time. parallel was from 580 to 600 yards from the place, and batteries No. 1, 2, and 3, were each traced for 11 guns, intended to ruin the defences. In No. 1 Battery, a return was made for two guns to fire on the Convent of St. Francisco.

10th January .- Working party 1000 men.

The guard of the trenches was this day, and during the whole siege, regulated by the number of workmen employed, so as with them to form a body of men in the trenches, of at least 1500, which was supposed to be equal to two-thirds of the garrison, and under all circumstances, the workmen were kept prepared to act with the guard of the trenches.

Part of Battery No. 1, was so much shut in by the redoubt in its front, that it was thought less labour to move five of the guns to the left of No. 2 Battery, than to cut away the redoubt; and that battery was accord-

ingly lengthened to contain 16 guns.

Night between 10th and 11th January .- Working party 1200 men. The communication between No. 1 and 2 Batteries, was opened this

11th January .- 1000 men were employed to raise the batteries, widen

the approaches, and to excavate for the magazines.

Night between 11th and 12th January.—Working party 1200 men. The enemy advanced a howitzer into the garden of the Convent of St. Francisco, so as to enfilade Battery No. 1; it caused many casualties, and interrupted the progress of the work.

12th January.—1200 men employed.—Night between 12th aud 13th January.—It was found from the extreme cold, that the same men could not work the whole night through, the reliefs were therefore regulated 1000 men at dusk, and 500 men at 1. a. m.

13th January.—Working party 1000 men. Lord Wellington having received intelligence which led him to calculate that Marmont would advance for the relief of the place, before the whole of the proposed operation could be carried through, desired the opinion of the Commanding Engineer, as to the practicability of forming a breach from the first batteries; and his Lordship then determined to use them for that purpose, and that the work should, in other respects, proceed according to the original plan; when, as the movements of the enemy should render expedient, he would either storm the place with the counterscarp entire, or wait till it should be blown in.

Night between 13th and 14th January.—Working party 800 men.—The approaches to the 2d parallel, and the length of it to contain a guard of support, were commenced this evening by the sape volante; the loss in effecting it was very trifling, although the enemy, by means of light-balls, discovered the workmen, and kept up a continued fire upon them.

The garrison still kept a strong guard in the convent of Santa Cruz, situated immediately on the right of the 2d parallel; it was therefore attacked and carried before the commencement of the sap, and in the course of the night, a lodgment was made in it.

14th January.—The work of last night was not deemed sufficiently secure to admit of a working party being kept in it after day-light; no fresh men were therefore sent in at the morning relief.

The guns were brought into the batteries.

Between 10 and 11 a.m. the garrison made a sortic with about 500 men, at the moment of the relief of the divisions: a bad custom had prevailed, that as soon as the division to be relieved saw the relieving division advancing, the guards and workmen were withdrawn from the trenches to meet it, by which means the works were left unguarded for some time, during each relief, and which the enemy could observe from the steeple of the cathedral, where there was always an officer on the look-out.

The enemy succeeded in upsetting most of the gabions placed the preceding night in advance of the 1st parallel: some of them even penetrated into the right of the parallel, and a party would have pushed into the batteries, and probably have spiked the guns, had it not been for the steady conduct of a few workmen, collected into a body by an officer of engineers. On the approach of Lieutenant-general Graham, with a party of the 1st division, they retired into the town.

At half past 4, p. m. 25 guns opened to breach the walls of the place, and two guns opened on the convent of St. Francisco. Lieut. Skelton was killed by a cannon shot in opening the embrazures of the batteries.

Night between the 14th and 15th January.—The fire from the two guns in No. 1 not having had the effect of driving the enemy from the convent of St. Francisco, and which sees into the rear of the second parallel, an attempt was ordered to be made to force into it at dusk, by a party of the 40th regiment. As soon as the troops had escaladed the outer wall, the enemy retired into the town from the main building, and from the suburbs, leaving their artillery behind. The suburbs were immediately occupied by the 40th regiment, and which held them during the remainder of the siege.

150 gabions were placed in continuation of the 2d parallel: Captain

Mulcaster was wounded whilst directing that operation.

15th January .- The fire from the batteries injured the wall very much in the course of the day, and gave hopes of speedily bringing it down; therefore, to be prepared to make the 2d breach, Battery No. 4, for seven 24-pounders, was marked out.

Night between 15th and 16th January .- 700 workmen were employed: 400 on No. 4 Battery, and its communications; 100 to repair the batteries : and 200 to improve the 2d parallel, and the approaches to it.

The sappers were employed to extend the 2d parallel.

16th January .- At noon a thick fog came on which obliged the artil-Tery to cease firing, but advantage was taken of it by the engineers, to place 50 gabions in prolongation of the 2d parallel.

Night between 16th and 17th January .- The 2d parallel was pushed to its proper extent on the left, and the lower Teson at 180 yards from the place crowned by it. The sappers broke out the head of the sap.

Battery No. 5, for six 24-pounders, the originally intended breachingbattery, was commenced on the hill, and riflemen were placed in pits on the front of it, to fire into the embrazures of the place.

Lieut. Marshal was wounded whilst instructing the sappers.

17th January .- The workmen were continued in the 2d parallel, but the sappers could not do any thing on the hill, and but little in the sap, as the enemy's artillery knocked over the gabions, nearly as fast as they could be replaced.

Night between 17th and 18th January.-Battery No. 4 was finished and armed this night: the sappers obtained tolerable cover at No. 5 Bat-

tery; they also commenced the return in the sap.

To prevent the garrison clearing the breach, the guard in the 2d pa-

rallel kept up a continued fire through the night.

18th January .- Battery No. 4 opened at day-light, its fire directed to breach the tower. The workmen continued all day on the hill, and in the 2d parallel; but the sappers could not advance the sap on account of the fire of artillery directed against them.

Captain M'Culloch was wounded entering the trenches.

Night between 18th and 19th January. The 2d parallel was per-

fected this evening.

Battery No, 5 was brought into a forward state, and a 512-inch howitzer and a 6-pounder, from a field brigade, were placed in it, to keep up a fire on the breach, during the night, to prevent the garrison working on an interior retrenchment, which they commenced the preceding evening.

The breach was now considered practicable.

But little progress was made at the head of the sap, from the inexperience of the sappers, and from the occasional fire of artillery upon them.

19th January .- The fire from Battery No. 4, having nearly brought down the old tower against which it was directed, and the main breach being very good, Lord Wellington, after a close reconnoissance, determined to give the assault in the evening.

The following were the Arrangements for the Assault: The attack upon Ciudad Rodrigo must be made this evening at 7 o'clock.

The light infantry company of the 83d regiment will join Lieutenant-

colonel O'Toole at sun-set.

Lieutenant-colonel O'Toole, with the 2d Caçadores, and the light infantry company of the 83d regiment, will, ten minutes before seven, cross the Agueda by the bridge, and make an attack upon the outwork in front of the castle. The object of this attack is to drive the artillerymen from two guns in that outwork, which bear upon the entrance into the ditch, at the junction of the counterscarp with the main wall of the place: if Colonel O'Toole can get into the outwork, it would be desirable to destroy these guns. Major Sturgeon will shew Lieutenant-colonel O'Toole his point of attack. Six ladders, 12 feet long each, will be sent from the Engineer Park to the old French guard-room, at the

mill on the Agueda, for the use of this detachment.

The fifth regiment will attack the entrance of the ditch at the point above referred to. Major Sturgeon will likewise shew them the point of attack; they must issue from the right of the convent of Santa Cruz; they must have 12 axes to cut down the gate by which the ditch is entered, at the junction of the counterscarp with the body of the place. The fifth regiment are likewise to have 12 scaling ladders, 25 feet long, and immediately on entering the ditch, are to scale the fausse-braie wall, and are to proceed along the fausse-braie in order to clear it of the enemy's posts on their left, towards the principal breach.

The 77th regiment are to be in reserve on the right of the convent of Santa Cruz, to support the first party, which will have entered the ditch.

The ditch must besides be entered on the right of the breach, by two columns, to be formed on the left of the convent of Santa Cruz, each to consist of five companies of the 94th regiment. Each column must have three ladders 12 feet long, by which they are to descend into the ditch, and they are to have 10 axes to cut down any pallisades which may be placed in the ditch to impede the communication along it.

The detachment of the 94th regiment, when descended into the ditch,

is to turn to its left to the main breach.

The 5th regiment will issue from the Convent of Santa Cruz, 10

minutes before 7.

At the same time a party consisting of 180 sappers, carrying bags containing hay, will move out of the 2d parallel, covered by a fire of the 83d regiment, formed in the 2d parallel upon the works of the place, which bags are to be thrown into the ditch, so as to enable the troops to descend the counterscarp to the attack of the breach: they are to be followed immediately by the storming party of the great breach, which is to consist of the troops of Major-general M'Kinnon's brigade. Major-general M'Kinnon's brigade is to be formed in the 1st parallel, and in the communications between the 1st and 2d parallel, ready to move up to the breach immediately in rear of the sappers with bags. The storming party of the great breach must be provided with six scaling ladders, 12 feet long each, and with 10 axes.

The ditch must likewise be entered by a column on the left of the

The ditch must likewise be entered by a column on the left of the great breach, consisting of three companies of the 95th regiment, which are to issue from the right of the Convent of St. Francisco. This column will be provided with three ladders, 12 feet long, with which they are to descend into the ditch, at a point which will be pointed out to them by Lieutenant Wright: on descending into the ditch, they are to turn to their right, and to proceed towards the main breach; they are to have 10 axes, to enable them to cut down the obstacles which may have been erected to impede the communication along the ditch, on the left of

the breach.

Another column, consisting of Major-general Vandeleur's brigade, will issue out from the left of the Convent of St. Francisco, and are to attack the breach to the left of the main breach; this column must have 12 ladders, each of 12 feet long, with which they are to descend into the ditch, at a point which will be shewn them by Captain Edicombe: on arriving in the ditch, they are to turn to their left, to storm the breach in the fausse-braie, on their left, of the small ravelin, and thence the breach in the tower of the body of the place; as soon as this body will have reached the top of the breach, in the fausse-braie wall, a detachment of five companies are to be sent to the right, to cover the attack of

Major-general M'Kinnen's brigade, by the principal breach, and as soon as they have reached the top of the tower, they are to turn to their right, and communicate with the rampart of the main breach; as soon as this communication can be established endeavours should he made to open the gate of Salamanca.

The Portuguese brigade in the 3d division will be formed in the communication to the 1st parallel, and behind the hill of St. Francisco, (upper Teson,) and will move up to the entrance of the 2d parallel, ready

to support Major-general M'Kinnon's brigade.

Colonel Barnard's brigade will be formed behind the Convent of St. Francisco, ready to support Major-general Vandeleur's brigade; all these columns will have detached parties especially appointed to keep up a fire on the defences during the above.

The men with ladders, and axes, and bags, must not have their arms;

those who are to storm, must not fire.

Brigadier-general Pack, with his brigade, will make a false attack upon the outwork on the gate of St. Jago, and upon the works towards La Caridad.

The different regiments and brigades to receive ladders, are to send parties to the Engineers' depot to receive them, three men for each

ladder.

At the appointed hour 150 sappers under the direction of Capt. M'Leod and Lieut. Thomson, Royal Engineers, and Capt. Thompson of the 74th regiment, advanced from the 2d parallel to the edge of the ditch, each man carrying two bags filled with hay; they threw them down the counterscarp into the ditch, and reduced its depth from 131 to 8 feet, and they fixed the ladders upon the bags. Major-general M'Kinnon's brigade of the 3d division, followed close in rear of the sappers, and immediately jumped upon the bags into the ditch; the enemy, who had prepared and ranged a vast number of shells and combustibles, at the foot of, and on the breach, precipitately fired them, and they had spent themselves before the troops reached the sphere of their action: the 5th regiment arrived at the same moment from the right, and joined in the assault; after a resistance of a few minutes, the enemy gave up the summit of the breach, and retired behind a retrenchment, which they obstinately defended, and a severe contest ensued.

The light division moved from behind the Convent of St. Francisco, at the same time with the 3d division from the parallel, and in its advance received a heavy fire of musquetry from the ramparts, by which M.-Gen. Crauford, who commanded it, was mortally wounded: bags of hay were thrown into the ditch, and as the counterscarp did not exceed 11 feet in depth, the men readily descended it, and, without much difficulty, carried the little breach, which was not obstinately defended, nor had any interior defence: the division then began to form on the ramparts; at this time the 3d division was warmly engaged in forcing the retrenchment of the great breach, and probably the success of the light division became known to those defending it; for they suddenly gave way, and the retrenchment was carried; in the moment of success some powder exploded, by which Major-general M'Kinnon and many brave men were killed. The enemy were pursued from house to house till all made prisoners. Lieutenants Thomson and Reid were wounded

The loss of the allied army during the siege, was 9 officers, 217 men, on this occasion. killed; 84 officers, 1000 men, wounded; of which 6 officers and 140 men were killed, and 60 officers and 500 men wounded, in storming the

The expenditure of ammunition was, 8950 rounds of 24-pound shot; breaches. 365 do. of 18-pound do.

THE LIVES OF THE

GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY.

IT is our purpose under this head to execute a task very much wanted, that of giving a complete Collection of The Lives of the Great Captains of Modern History. As far as respects France this has been already executed by Brantome, but we have no English Writer who has attempted it. The materials of these Lives will be as follows: 1. Where the subjects themselves have left their own Memoirs, they shall be given in full. 2. Where these Lives have been written by any author of authority, they will likewise be given in full,—such work being translated or reprinted. 3. In want of such materials, the best will be selected from the annals and memoirs of the age in which they lived.

THE LIFE OF FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE POTEMKIN.

CHAP. VII.

(Continued from page 46.)

IT appears, from the most accurate lists which we have been able to procure, that the regular infantry of Russia at that time (1784), consisted of two hundred and forty thousand men, including the regiments of guards; and the cavalry of thirty-five thousand men, which bear no proportion to the infantry. But as the irregular troops, raised only in time of war, whose number cannot be ascertained, are chiefly composed of light-horsemen, such as Cossacks, &c., the proportion was restored, and Russia, with thirty-five thousand regular horsemen, was then on a par with all the great powers of Europe.

The regular troops were still extremely deficient with regard to clothes and equipment; and it may be easily supposed, that the Russians, who had begun to be civilised much later than the other nations of Europe, were likewise slower in approximating the forms generally adopted in our days with respect to military dress and costume. Potemkin introduced improvements, which not only gave the Russian soldiery a better appearance, corresponding with the character of the Russians, and calculated to please them; but, which in a military point of view, promoted the health of the soldiers and facilitated their marches and evolutions. He ordered their hair to be cropped: and by that means saved them a troublesome care, and a wasting of time which could be applied to something more useful. He gave them coats with very short laps, pantaloons, and half-boots, which, by leaving more play to the limbs, rendered the motions of the soldiers more free and easy, and their appearance altogether more uniform. To protect them against the inclemency of the weather on marches and guards, he provided them with great-coats, or cloaks, of a more convenient shape than those of their ancient national costume. He armed them with firelocks of less weight: and in this respect, as well as with regard to the formation of different corps, he nearly copied the usages of France. The Russian army received almost the

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same organization as had been introduced in the French army by Count St. Germain, in 1776. Potemkin also increased the number of the troops.

These innovations were undoubtedly advantageous, if we consider them in a military point of view, which places the prosperity of empires in the preponderance they acquire by force. To these different improvements in dress, arms, organization, and tactics, the Russian troops add those military virtues by which they always were distinguished; the habit of hard and frugal life, the readiness to bear fatigues of all kinds with as much cheerfulness as constancy, a severe discipline, an unshaken fortitude both in offensive and defensive operations, an heroic courage, an exemplary patience under sufferings, and the contempt of death. Combining the most precious natural qualities with whatever strength and consistency art is enabled to superadd, the Russian troops became truly formidable, and seemed to threaten Europe with a superiority dangerous to other powers.

At this period, they only wanted to establish this superiority in an undisputed manner over the Turks. Though it was difficult to obtain an authentic cession, yet the conquerors were sensible of its importance to insure the tranquil possession of the provinces they had invaded. It was the constant policy of Catharine to induce the princess whose possessions she intended to invade, to resign them themselves; and she never failed to shew excellent reasons for their doing so. The lesson has been remembered, and her policy imitated. It is worthy of the present age, since it favours selfishness and want of honour. If conquerors formerly decided every thing by open force, they did not carry their refinement so far as to wish to hold in the same hand the palm of triumph and the

sword of justice.

Potemkin solicited the Porte to acknowledge the Crimæa as a Russian province; and the facility with which this request was acceded to would be truly amazing, were it not known that France persuaded the Turks to comply, because, being involved in a maritime war with England, this power did not wish to have any allies to support in the East, and was anxious to keep on good terms with Russia, on account of the

armed neutrality.

Although Potemkin appeared to have tied his hands up by obtaining his request, and to have placed himself under the necessity of renouncing his grand projects, he yet harboured in the secrecy of his heart more than one subterfuge to break with the Sublime Porte. He felt that the empire stood in need of rest. It was highly necessary to consolidate and to re-people the newly conquered provinces, since, independent of a considerable diminution in the number of inhabitants, occasioned by the war and frequent emigrations, the Russians, in order to put an end to the restlessness by which the Tartars were continually actuated, had been under the necessity of transplanting above forty thousand of them into other governments. Catharine thought she could not confide the care of repairing these losses to better hands than those of the able and fortunate statesman who had added those fine provinces to her empire. She gave full powers to Potemkin, and placed three millions of roubles at his disposal, to begin useful establishments in the Crimæa, to build towns and villages better adapted for an agricultural people than those of the Tartars, to organise a proper magistracy and police, and to introduce, in short, a kind of civilization calculated to render that country happy and prosperous.

The Empress bestowed upon Potemkin a gratification of one hundred -thousand roubles for the treaty he had concluded with the Porte: at least, the imperial ukase, which awarded him that sum, mentioned no more. But it was Catharine's constant practice to conceal part of the sums which she profusely lavished upon certain individuals. When we recollect the important gratifications which had been given to Potemkin on less important occasions, it is difficult to suppose that the generosity of the Empress should have been so limited on this; particularly as it is generally known, that in this very year (1784) he purchased landed estates in Russia, to the amount of four hundred and fifty thousand roubles; and, what surprised every one, he paid the money down for this purchase. He also acquired about this time part of the rich domains which the Princes Lubomirsky and Saphieha had possessed in Podolia and Lithuania. His enemies thought he was providing for a retreat into Poland: but whatever were his intentions, never did his favour appear so firmly established; never had he been attached to his country by so many titles and dignities. The Empress honoured him with the surname of Tauritschesky (the Taurian); gave him the government of the Taurida, with the rank of Grand-Admiral of the Euxine; and built for him a magnificent hotel at Petersburgh, which was called the Taurida Palace. "The grand front of this building," says Sir John Carr, "is of brick, stuccoed white. It is situated in the east end of the city; the centre is adorned with a portico supported by columns, and has a large cupola of copper and extensive wings. A variety of outoffices, orangeries, and hot-houses, reach from the left wing to a prodigious distance. In the front is a court-yard, divided from the street by a handsome railing. The building is extensive, but low; and although it has a princely appearance, it does not excite the admiration which a stranger feels on entering it. The kitchen, fruit, and pleasure gardens occupy a vast space of ground, watered by several canals; over one of which is a flying covered bridge of one arch, which an obscure illiterate Russian constructed for the purpose of connecting the two sides of the Neva, opposite the statue of Peter the Great."

The wealth of Potemkin has never been ascertained. He in fact had the imperial treasure itself at his disposal. The Rev. Wm. Tooke states, that in the first two years he received about nine millions of roubles; that he afterwards accumulated immense riches; that one of his booke cases was full of gold, diamonds, and notes of several banks; and that his whole fortune was estimated at fifty millions of roubles. Others state it at sixteen, some at nine, and some at forty millions. But if we judge of his fortune by his expences, it must have been much more considerable.

His expenditure was, indeed, that of a rich sovereign. Independent of the presents with which the Empress loaded him, he had the revenue of his numerous dignities, the gratifications given him by foreign courts on the signature of any important diplomatic treaty, and the bribes he exacted from the favourites. His rent-rolls must also have been immense, since he possessed not less than forty-five thousand peasants. He was however of a very avaricious disposition: he even frequently refused to pay his tradesmen. A celebrated French veterinary professor went from Vienna to Petersburgh, for the purpose of curing a beautiful horse that had been presented to Potemkin by the Emperor Joseph the Second, and which was so ill that it been given over by the profession at Petersburgh. The French professor built a stable for the animal upon a particular construction, and by the most incessant attention succeeded in restoring it to health. When the horse-doctor waited upon Potemkin with the joyful news, and expected to be profusely rewarded, he was refused admittance,-never could see him afterwards, and never was paid. Yet, notwithstanding these occasional acts of avaricious dishonesty, his prodigality in some cases was such that he was frequently embarrassed. Having given orders for the most extravagant preparations for an entertainment, the person employed ventured to hint at the enormous sums which they would cost. "What, sir," said Potemkin, "do you pretend to know the depth of my treasury?"—and his orders were obeyed.

Although Fotemkin had been offended at Lanskoi's accepting the situation of a favourite without his concurrence, yet he never had any reason to doubt his attachment to him. The education of Lanskoi had been much neglected: Catharine took the care of it upon herself. She adorned his mind with useful knowledge, and he soon became as distinguished for his acquirements and the elegance of his manners, as he was by the beauty and gracefulness of his person. The love which the Empress bore to this amiable young man was ardent and sincere : she admired in him her own creation. But her happiness was not of long continuance: Lanskoi was attacked with a violent fever, and died in the arms of her Majesty, who lavished upon him to the last moment the most endearing appellations which the most passionate tenderness can inspire. When he was no more, Catharine ordered herself to be put to bed, indifferent to life or death; and giving herself up to the most poignant grief, she refused all sustenance for several days, and remained three months shut up in her palace. Potemkin took upon himself to dispel the grief of Catharine. He was the only person who could presume to penetrate the solitude in which she passed her hours. His influence at length recalled her to the cares of her empire; and, whether from gratitude, or from real attachment, the Empress is reported to have secretly bound him to her by indissoluble ties. But is it to be credited that the bold, the ambitious, the haughty, the despotic Potemkin, on becoming her husband, should have made no use of the ascendency which this most striking proof of affection and weakness gave him over her? that there should

not have been any change in his conduct? that he should not have availed himself of his rights; and that he should, on the contrary, have hastened to choose her a new favourite? Besides, since the death of Catharine, and under the reign of her son Paul, the greatest enemy to her memory, the fact of this pretended secret marriage would have been known, if ever it had taken place.

After Potemkin had succeeded in rousing the Empress from the profound melancholy in which she had been so long absorded, all who had any ambition at court, were deirous of seeing the place, vacant by the premature death of Lanskoi, filled by some who would allow them to share in the favours dependant on the situation. Princess Dashkoff endeavoured to obtain it for her son; and success for a moment seemed to attend her intrigues.

Prince Dashkoff was a tall, handsome young man, well-shaped, and of a figure adapted to make some impression upon the heart of the Empress. Potemkin, aware of these designs, carefully avoided any show of opposition; contradiction, he thought, would only have served as a stimulant. He, on the contrary, feigned to favour young Dashkoff; while he secretly acquainted Catharine with every petty failing both in the Princess Dashkoff and her son, not omitting to exaggerate and put his own constructions upon each. No one was better skilled in the art of mimicking the defects of others. The Empress laughed heartily at his mimickry; and the next day Potemkin sent to her, one after another, Yermoloff and Momonoff, two lieutenants of the horse-guards, with some trifling commission, to giver her an opportunity to see these young men. Catharine decided in favour of Yermoloff.

At a ball that was given at court, Prince Dashkoff displayed uncommon magnificence. The courtiers now imagined his triumph at hand, when they saw Potemkin particularly attentive to his mother. Delighted with his attentions, Princess Dashkoff, on the following day, wrote to Potemkin, to request him to name her nephew, the young count Butturlin, one of his aides-de-camp. Potemkin sarcastically answered, that their number was full, the last vacancy having just been supplied by lieutenant Yermoloff. This name, as well as the person who bore it, were alike unknown to the Princess: but that very day she became acquainted with them both, on perceiving Yermoloff at the Hermitage, attending the Empress.

As soon as Potemkin witnessed the return of Catharine's accustomed cheerfulness, he resumed the affairs of the empire with renovated activity. The protection of the newly conquered provinces became his peculiar care. He felt, above all, the necessity of defending the Kuban against the continual inroads of the neighbouring Tartars, who were not yet subdued. In vain were these courageous and restless hordes repulsed by the superior discipline of the Russian troops; they constantly rallied and returned with fresh fury to plunder the unfortunate provinces which had acknowledged the dominion of Russia. Forty thousand Russian troops, distributed over that frontier, could scarcely control those savage

hordes, which, from the very nature of their attacks, in small separate bands, never ran the risk of losing many men at once; they fled with rapidity to their inaccessible mountains whenever their enterprizes miscarried; and there, safe from harm, leisurely gathered reinforcements, and prepared for new incursions. To these repeated combats, which caused the Russian troops to suffer prodigiously, must be added the length of their marches, the difficulty of the roads, the variations of climate, and, lastly, the mal-practices of the commissaries or officers charged with the subsistence and maintenance of the troops, to be enabled to form some idea of the frightful diminution which the conquest of the countries near the Caucasus occasioned in the ranks of the Russian army: and yet the only remedy to this dreadful evil was to push these conquests still farther; to take possession of the country beyond the Caucasus; to place that chain of mountains in the Russian territory for the purpose of giving it a natural boundary, and to deprive its formidable enemies of their only remaining asylum. Potemkin, aware of the necessity of this measure, directed all his cares to keep a strong army on that frontier. He seconded his military operations with all the arts that policy could suggest to win the Tartar chiefs by bribes, and to sow divisions among them.

The affairs of Germany, in the mean time, attracted the attention of the court of Russia. The Emperor, Joseph the Second, being informed that the league of the German princes was going to be signed at Berlin, and afraid of a rupture with Prussia, applied to Catharine to claim either the succour stipulated by the last treaty, or her mediation, to prevent a league so prejudicial to his interests as chief of the empire of Germany. The cabinet of Petersburgh had probably witnessed with indifference, perhaps even with pleasure, the project of a league calculated to keep under control a neighbour, of whose active and enterprising character it was afraid. However, it could not decently refuse its intercession and good offices; it accordingly began to employ itself with an apparently active zeal to prevent the league intended by the princes of the Germanic body. Potemkin, by doing on this occasion what policy required, was also gratifying his own private inclination. Being of an imperious and arbitrary disposition, he despised the forms of the Germanic constitution, which he thought extremely ridiculous. As his brilliant imagination frequently enlivened his conversation with striking comparisons, he used to call the German empire an archipelago of princes. The ministers of Russia who resided in the little courts of Germany, employed by turns the resources of an insinuating and an overbearing policy: but their efforts proved vain. Supported by Prussia, and feeling themselves sufficiently strong not to fear Austria, the German princes thought they had nothing to dread from the Russian empire. They continued steady in their resolution; and the league was concluded. The cabinet of St. Petersburgh, on seeing its efforts to counteract this alliance disappointed, expressed its dissatisfaction by a long declamatory memorial, which was read at the diet of Ratisbon. It did not produce 1814.

the smallest effect; but it served at least to justify the Empress in the eyes of the court of Vienna, as it evinced her endeavours and those of her ministers to support the interests of the Emperor of Germany, and to shew herself his faithful ally.

This momentary diversion from the affairs of the interior to meddle with those of Europe having produced no satisfactory effect, Potemkin soon forgot a trifling disappointment (which could scarcely be called a disappointment to either his vanity or that of his sovereign), and returned to an object which he had much nearer at heart, and in which his glory was more particularly concerned. He had resolved to place the Russian army on a regular footing, and considerably to increase its strength by introducing order and economy into its interior administration. He published about this time (1786) a regulation that fixed the expenditure of the army in every particular; such as the pay of general officers and others, that of the soldiers, the clothing and maintenance of the army in every respect, the cost of arms and equipments, the salary of the workmen who follow in the train of the army, the price of the materials necessary for their different labours, and the cost-price and food of the horses. Every thing was settled by this regulation, which also fixed the time that each article, either for the use of individuals or of whole corps, was to last. One hundred and eighty-six thousand roubles were allowed for a regiment of infantry of four battalions; one hundred and sixtyone thousand roubles for a regiment of cuirassiers of six squadrons; and about one hundred thousand roubles for a regiment of light horsemen.

CHAP. VIII.

Potemkin defeats the Plots that are formed against him.

THE uncommon attention which Potemkin bestowed upon state affairs did not absorb all his time. His moments of leisure were devoted to his private interests. He had long been desirous of augmenting the income he derived from some landed estates near Mohilef, the capital of White Russia, of which he was governor. He perceived that one of the means best calculated to encourage population and industry in those still desert and uncultivated regions, was to establish manufactures, and to work the raw produce of that naturally fertile country, so as to render it an object of exchange which would attract the merchandizes of the neighbouring provinces. But as the advantages which were to accrue from these establishments would be as beneficial to government as to himself, he thought he might place the advances which they required to the account of the imperial treasury; and published, in the name of his sovereign, a proclamation, by which he invited strangers from all countries to carry their industry and activity to the Russian provinces situated between the banks of the Dnieper and the foot of Caucasus; promising to those who would attempt to cultivate those fertile lands considerable advances to begin their labours, and privileges calculated to insure to them the enjoyment of their industry, and to indemnify them for the difficulty of the first attempt. The Russian ministers in foreign courts,



to whom these proclamations were sent, entered with so much ardour into his views, that great numbers of Germans, Swiss, and even subjects of Austria and Prussia, emigrated to Russia. Potemkin had taken care to have their rout prescribed on their passports; and as they were all to pase through Mohilef, he retained a considerable number of these emigrants for his own estates. This injustice, which was not prejudicial to the general object in view, and did not essentially contradict the intentions of government, would have been in some degree excusable: but his culpable want of attention to look to the execution of the orders he had given for the establishment of the colonists, his lavishing the sums destined for these unfortunate strangers, or at least his indolence in permitting them to be lavished by others, are faults that admit of no palliation. In the sacred page of history, they impress an indelible stigma upon his name. Many of those unhappy emigrants, on not finding half of the assistance which they had been promised, and their wants imperiously demanded in the places to which they were directed, gave up the idea of establishing themselves in a body, either as cultivators of the soil or manufacturers, and sought to avail themselves individually of their profession and talents: which circumstance had a very different effect upon the prosperity of the empire. Several of them went to Petersburgh to prefer their complaints: but they were not listened to. and their remonstrances were left unanswered, because the treatment they had experienced could not be justified.

Besides, this was not the first time that Potemkin had taken upon himself to employ for his own individual advantage, or for purposes different from those agreed upon between him and the Empress, sums of considerable magnitude placed at his disposal. The Empress was ignorant of it, because she never made him render any account. Occurrences, however, might happen, that would reveal the misapplication of the money drawn from the treasury; since it was evident and clearly demonstrated by the inspection of the spots and places for the special improvement of which the money had been granted. Such an occurrence actually took place; and Potemkin was forced to plead guilty, but not without vowing implacable hatred to the man who subjected him

to this humiliation.

The Empress resolved to visit Cherson and the new provinces which had lately been added to her empire. Yermoloff, the favourite, who was at that time the enemy of Prince Potemkin, by whom he had been formerly patronized, and some other courtiers, whose interest it was to lower the influence which the haughty and covetous minister had over his sovereign, eagerly seized an opportunity which they judged favourable to promote their object. They confirmed the Empress in her intention to travel through her new acquisitions, and urged her to hasten the execution of her design. When she first communicated her project to Potemkin, he was startled at the idea; but, soon recovering from his surprise, he became, contrary to general expectation, one of the most ardent promoters of the journey, and loudly proclaimed its importance and utility.

Yermoloff, desirous of engrossing the favour of Catharine, was jealous of Potemkin, and eagerly seized every opportunity that offered, to injure the man who shared his power over his mistress. It was only in opposition to him that he pleaded the cause of the unfortunate Khan Sahim Gueray, the payment of whose pension was cruelly neglected. His resentment against Potemkin was, besides, inflamed by a strong party, headed by Besborodko and Alexander Worontzoff.

When Potemkin saw that the journey to the Crimæa was irrevocably fixed upon, he thought it was high time to confess to Catharine that he had converted to his private use the last three millions of roubles which he had received for the improvement of the conquered countries. He added, that it had always been his intention to replace this money, and that he had taken his measures accordingly. He, however, intreated the Empress to allow him to draw this sum for the moment from the imperial treasury, since the application of it now became necessary sooner than he had foreseen: but he protested that he would punctually refund it, as soon as he should have completed the sale of an estate, which he then had an opportunity to dispose of to great advantage. The Empress believing, or feigning to believe, Potemkin's promises, granted his request; and he was authorized to draw three millions more from the imperial treasury. But he was never called upon to repay the money he had converted to his own use.

The ability with which Potemkin extricated himself from this difficulty, was a grievous disappointment to Yermoloff, and the rest of his enemies. They had recourse to other means of injuring him in the opinion of the Empress. Yermoloff was of a phlegmatic and indolent disposition, better fitted for the pursuit of pleasure, than for the conducting of intrigues and ambitious designs. But though little formidable in himself, he was directed and supported by an active faction, that made use of him and his influence over the Empress, as a tool to ruin the man who was hated by all the court. Besides the two ministers of state, Woronzoff, and Besborodko, who was beginning to rise in the public esteem, this faction was strengthened by the former favourite, Zavadowski, and General Levasheff, the uncle of the present favourite, whom Potemkin had dismissed from the service with disgrace, in consequence of a quarrel at play. Yermoloff undertook to lay before the Empress a letter of the Khan Sahim Gueray, which insinuated that Potemkin had turned to his own profit the pension of that unfortunate prince of the Crimæa; that he had left him unprotected, unassisted, and without an asylum; and that he was deaf to his remonstrances, or prevented their reaching the throne. Yermoloff added, in confirmation of this letter, whatever could injure Potemkin in the opinion of the Empress; and persuaded her that her glory and her reputation were suffering from the treachery, haughtiness, and cruelty of the minister in whom she had placed her confidence.

All this appeared extremely plausible. Catharine's faith in Potemkin was shaken. She began to mistrust him, and treated him with a cold-

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ness which was observed by the whole court. Potemkin was offended, or thought he ought to shew some resentment. He quitted the court, and neglected his functions of adjutant-general. His family trembled. Most of the courtiers supposed him undone, and turned their backs upon him. The foreign ministers, fancying he had lost his influence, kept at a distance. Count Ségur, the French ambassador, who highly valued his friendship, continued faithful, warned Potemkin of the danger into which his retreat and his independent capricious disposition were betraying him, and represented to him that he was undone, if he continued to bid defiance to the Empress. Potemkin answered, that he was touched with this mark of confidence; but that it would soon be seen whether he understood how to reclaim a woman, and punish a foolish boy; at the same time he assured the Count, that the obstacle which delayed the commercial treaty between France and Russia, respecting the introduction of French wines into the empire, would immediately be removed. The French ambassador left him, with the idea that he overrated his power. A few days after, he heard that Potemkin had set out for Narva. This looked, indeed, like a complete disgrace; but at the same time he was informed by the vice-chancellor, that the difficulty which had obstructed the negociation was overcome. This confirmed what Prince Potemkin had foretold. Two days after, Count Segur and all the court were highly surprised at seeing Potemkin re-appear in the circle of the Empress. He had probably calculated that his absence had had its effect, and wanted to terminate at last, by a violent measure, the irresolutions of the Empress, and the apparent uncertainty of his own situation.

It was on the anniversary of the coronation that Potemkin shewed himself again, in the midst of the courtiers who crowded to Czarskoezelo, to pay their homage to their sovereign. Yermoloff, who had triumphed for a few days, and who considered the appearance of his rival as an impotent defiance, forgot his naturally gentle and moderate temper, to assume towards Potemkin an air of arrogance, of which Potemkin himself had more than once set him the example. Potemkin's rage at this imprudence may easily be imagined. On coming to court, he had indeed determined to have a decisive explanation with Catharine; but he did not exactly know when he should find a proper opportunity. The manners and the assurance of Yermoloff would not allow him to postpone this explanation for a single second. He left the anti-room where the courtiers were assembled, and suddenly forcing his way into the apartment of the Empress:—

"I come," said he, "madam, to declare to your Majesty, that your Majesty must this instant choose between Yermoloff and me. There is no alternative. Your Majesty must either dismiss Yermoloff or me; one of us must this very day quit your court. As long as you keep that white negro" (alluding to Yermoloff's fair complexion and ingratitude), "I will not set my foot within the palace. So great is my hatred towards him, that I here make a vow never to be reconciled while life

lasts; and, sooner or later, my revenge shall overtake him. If, on the contrary, your Majesty should sacrifice him at my request; and if, farther, your Majesty should be pleased to appreciate my services according to their probable merit, nothing shall exceed my zeal and devotedness to your Majesty's service. I shall continue to provide for the interests of your heart, as well as for those of your empire; and I hope I shall in future be more fortunate in the choice I may make for you."

Intimidated by the vehemence of this language, the Empress made no reply, but immediately consented to the removal of Yermoloff. Yet even this condescension did not satisfy Potemkin. The facility with which he had obtained his request made him afraid of some sudden change: neither did he disguise his want of confidence in her firmness, but boldly declared he would not leave the room till he heard the order. given for Yermoloff's instantly quitting the palace and retiring to his estates. The proud Catharine was overcome by the intrepidity of her arrogant minister. She did not even dare to follow her own inclination. Not contented therefore with giving the order Potemkin solicited, she even permitted him to send it to Yermoloff in her presence. Yermoloff, on the receipt of the mandate, was thunderstruck : yet, before he quitted the palace, he made several ineffectual attempts to obtain permission to take a personal farewell of the Empress; but Potemkin was too much on his guard to suffer an interview to take place; and Catharine, no longer mistress of her own actions, submitted wholly to the will of Potemkin. Yermoloff departed, leaving his friends in the utmost consternation, and all the court and the foreign ministers greatly surprised at the issue of a struggle which had thus terminated contrary to the expectation and conjectures of the most profound courtiers.

Potemkin, in the mean time, was aware of the danger of leaving a void in the heart of Catharine through the loss of her lover, he therefore immediately set himself to work to find her another; and accordingly presented several young men to her notice: but, guided either by caprice or disgust, she shewed herself difficult to be pleased, and refused all that were proposed. At last Potemkin cast his eyes upon a captain inin the guards, named Momonoff; and, whether he was sure to get him accepted, or whether he had determined in his own mind that he should not be refused, he immediately named him his aide-de-camp. Momonoff was a young man of talents, and of a good understanding; but he possessed these advantages of the mind at the expence of the qualities of the heart. He was witty, well informed, and fluently spoke several languages; but he was arrogant, wicked, and above all, extremely vain of the comliness of his person. More attentive, in the choice of a lover for his mistress, to exterior accomplishments, than to the nobler qualitites of the mind, and thinking it more prudent on this occasion to appear to judge as women generally do, Potemkin praised Momonoff to the Empress, and requested permission to introduce him. She consented indeed; but wishing, probably, to examine at her ease the individual

who was to share her favours, she demanded that he should not be presented in the usual way. She agreed that Potemkin should send Momonoff to her with a roll of drawings. "The opinion," observed he, "which your Majesty expresses about the drawings, will acquaint me with what your Majesty thinks of the bearer." Catharine attentively examined the aide-de-camp, and, on returning him the drawings, observed that the outlines were beautiful, but the colouring bad.—This judgment indeed applied uncommonly well to Momonoff: his features were all beautifully regular, but his complexion rather sallow. He was, however, accepted; and, without any further explanation, he became the avowed favourite.

Potemkin, being thus free from all apprehensions on this score, and having no longer to fear the secret intrigues of a rival, revived the project of a journey to the Crimæa, and spoke of it in such a way, as if he himself had been the first to propose it: at least, he arranged matters in a manner so new, that it was equivalent to having originally suggested the excursion. Recollecting with vexation that this journey had been planned for his destruction, he resolved to convert it into a triumph for himself and his sovereign. Fully occupied with this design, he made preparations for a procession, which might in more than one respect, remind the spectators of the triumphant marches of the heroes of Fable.

He began by giving orders to set all the troops of the interior of the empire in motion; and sent numerous detachments to Kiof and Cherson, and to all the provinces through which the Empress was to pass. His object was not only to form a strong military line on the road of the sovereign, but also to accustom the troops to changes of garrison, which he had resolved to renew every year, as was done by many powers; and, by alarming the Turks, to force them as it were to a war for which they shewed so great an aversion, and in which he yet so ardently wished to engage them. Potemkin intentionally caused it to be published, that the Empress would find an army of one hundred thousand men collected in the neighbourhood of Kiof, under the command of field-marshal Romanzoff; that he himself should command an army of the same strength near Cherson; and that another corps of sixty thousand men, commanded by general Samoïloff, his nephew, should be distributed in small detachments all over the country. These statements were probably a little exaggerated; but not very far from the truth. Potemkin had certainly made great efforts, with a view to impress an awe both on the Russians themselves and on their enemies. It was alike his object, that friendly and inimical powers should form an awful idea of the Russian forces; that the Empress herself, dazzled with the extent of her power, should ascribe its glory to him; and that the secret enemies he might still have about her person should be abashed,

But in making these immense preparations, Potemkin had still another design; that of intimidating Joseph the Second. This menarch had been invited to meet the Empress, and with this invitation he had promised compliance. The object of this second interview of the two

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sovereigns was to complete the arrangements which they had agreed upon in the former. It was therefore important to let Joseph see what an ally Russia was, and what hopes he might conceive from entering into close alliance with her. Potemkin well knew that the army would particularly arrest the attention of the Emperor. He accordingly wished to shew it to him under a formidable and attractive aspect. He disposed every thing with so much skill, that the admiration of the monarch, always easily surprised and excited, did not leave him time to enter into any minute examination. And it must be confessed, after all, that Potemkin in this respect was not to be blamed. The interior defects, of which the Russian army might have its share, like every other, concerned only him who was entrusted with its administration; it was by no means necessary that strangers should be made acquainted with them. It was therefore good policy to show only its bright side, and to conceal the other.

Independent of these military dispositions, there were many other preparations required, to cause the Empress to be every were received with as much magnificence as Potemkin wished. For a long time he applied himself with unwearied ardour to these concerns. He had ordered immense works to be undertaken, at which numbers of labourers were employed night and day. Neither hands nor money were to be spared, and all obstacles, even those opposed by nature, were to be removed at any expence. Such were the commands of Prince Potemkin for the execution of the plans which he himself had formed. When they were nearly finished, he wanted to convince himself, by his own inspection, whether the decorations of the theatre (the picture which was displayed to the eyes of the sovereign was indeed deserving of that name) would produce the desired effect, and whether the illusion would be complete. He contrived different pretences for a journey, the object of which he wished to conceal; and, the better to defeat all inquiries, he went through Livonia to Kiof, where he intended to wait for the Empress.

CHAP. IX.

Potemkin attends the Empress on her journey to the Crimæa, and excites the Turks to war.

AS soon as Potemkin had informed the Empress that all the preparations for her journey were finished, she fixed upon the 14th of January, 1787, to set out from Petersburgh. Several of her maids of honour, the favourite Momonoff, the master of the horse, Count Narischkin, Count Juan Czernitcheff, the two counts Schuwaloff, and other courtiers, were appointed to attend her; and of the foreign ministers, she invited Mr. Allen Fitzherbert, the English ambassador, Count Ségur, the French ambassador, and count Cobentzel, the Austrian ambassador, to accompany her. They were alternately honoured with the preregative of riding in the sledge where her Majesty was with her favourite Momonoff and her first maid of honour. The grand-duke was left at Petersburgh, under the protection as it were of Count Bruce, who was appointed governor of

the capital. She took with her the two eldest sous of the grand-duke, Alexander, the present emperor (1814), and Constantine: but these young princes could not bear the fatigue of the journey; Constantine fell ill of the measles; and they were both left behind, after having travelled but a short way.

The procession, which left Petersburgh on the 14th, stopped at Czarskoezelo until the 18th of January, 1787. From that day the journey was regulated in the most commodious manner. Great fires were lighted on the road at the distance of every thirty fathoms. The Empress travelled no more than fifty versts (or about forty English miles) each day. She used to set out at nine o'clock in the morning, stopped for dinner at twelve, and set out again at three in the afternoon, to reach her nightquarters at about seven in the evening; where every accommodation was prepared for the reception of the travellers with as much taste as magnificence and profusion. The repasts were generally taken in buildings belonging to the crown, which had purposely been repaired and new furnished. Night-quarters were also mostly prepared in such houses. Sometimes the imperial traveller stopped at private houses, the owners of which had been liberally enabled to put them in a condition fit to receive their sovereign. Whenever the distance was too considerable to find any convenient dwelling to stop at, small palaces had been erected on purpose, upon the most elegant plans. At every repast there were fresh plate and fresh table-linen, which were left to the owner of the house, if it happened to be a private one; or given to some individual of the retinue, when it was an imperial building.

On the boundaries of each government the Empress was received by the governor-general of the province, who escorted her to the next government. In towns of some importance she stayed one or two days to rest, and to inspect the place; to inquire into the prosperity and resources of the country; and to give encouragements to, and revive by her presence, every branch of agriculture, industry, and administration. The immense preparations which had been made for her reception, the crowds of people that flocked on the roads to witness a sight so novel to the inhabitants of the interior; all gave to the places through which the Empress passed an appearance of bustle and prosperity with which she was delighted, but which often kept her ignorant as to the real state

of things.

On the sixth day the Empress arrived at Smolensko, the first town where she made some stay. Fifteen days after she made her entry into Kiof, where she was received by two of her ladies of the palace, the countesses Branitski and Skavronski, nieces of Potemkin; who presented to her several lords of Russian Poland, such as the Lubomirskis, the Potockis, the Sapiehas, and others, who eagerly availed themselves of this opportunity to do homage to their new sovereign. These two ladies had been selected for this office, because they had married Polish lords whose estates were situated in that part of the empire. Potenkin himself arrived at Kiof soon after the Empress, together with the Prince

Nassau Siegen, who had just entered the Russian service. Potemkin began that very day to give splendid entertainments, which continued all the time that Catharine abode in that town, but were varied every day. A single firework cost forty thousand roubles. The money expended on this occasion by Potemkin was so considerable, that the ancient czars of Kiof would have splendidly supported their court during twelve months with the sums that were lavished in one to entertain Catharine. In the midst of these brilliant pleasures, which did so much honour to the gallantry and magnificence of Potemkin, he here displayed one of those blemishes in his character which so much obscured his great qualities. Kiof was the capital of the government of field-marshal Romanzoff. Potemkin, who disliked this respectable warrior, had purposely left his government destitute of every thing necessary for the magnificent reception of his sovereign; and it was but in the very last moments that the sums required for the most indispensable objects had been forwarded to the veteran general. As the town and country offered of course a melancholy aspect in several particulars, Potemkin, not satisfied with using no efforts to conceal those defects from the Empress, as he did in other places, rather took care to direct her attention to them, without once hinting at the true cause. The hatred he bore to Romanzoff was such. that as the latter was colonel of a regiment of cavalry, there was no promotion in that corps for the space of fourteen years.

The arrival of a deputy of the Tschirghis, a Tartar nation, by which he was sent to do homage to Catharine, was one of the interesting events that happened during the residence of the Empress at Kiof. Potemkin also prevailed with the Empress to review his fine regiment of cuirassiers; and she was equally delighted with their appearance and their evolutions.

The prince de Ligne joined the Empress at Kiof. As soon as a general cannonade informed her that the ice of the Boristhenes was gone, she embarked, to perform part of the journey by water. Potemkin had long before employed a multitude of workmen to blow up the rocks which obstructed the navigation of the Dnieper. These works had been conducted with much judgment and vigour. By dint of labour and money, the bed of the river had been levelled and rendered navigable as far as the cataracts.

The fleet destined to convey the Empress and her retinue, consisted of fifty magnificent galleys of different sizes. The interior of each was distributed and arranged with much art and taste. The rooms were hung with Chinese silk, and furnished with sofas. There were twelve musical cians in each of the principal galleys.

It was a beautiful day, in the beginning of spring, when the Empress went on board with her court. A perfect calm, a clear sky, a verdant shore, heightened the effect of the brilliant decorations with which Potemkin had resolved to enrapture his sovereign. He now set in motion all the wheels of the grand machine which he had got up with so much care, and presented to the eyes of the travellers an artificial



spectacle, the most extraordinary and the most original that ever was conceived.

At greater or less distant intervals, the banks of the river displayed pretty insulated dwellings and well-built villages, the extent of which would lead the beholder to expect a numerous population, and their exterior seemed to be speak the opulence and comforts of the inhabitants. Many of these private houses and villages had but just been built. It has even been asserted that the most distant buildings were unfinished, and had merely a front. They were so disposed with respect to the soil, as to form picturesque points of view, and for the space of three hundred miles the shores of the Dnieper were set out in the form of English parks. As the population of the country was insufficient to give animation to the landscape, peasants had been sent for from several parts of the empire; they were successively removed from one spot to the other (frequently in the night) to give to the roads where the Empress was to pass the next day that bustle and animation which else they would often have wanted.

It has also been reported that numerous herds of cattle of all kinds were removed in the same manner, to enliven the different prospects, and to afford a high opinion of the wealth, comfort, and prosperity of those countries. This is a circumstance not so easily to be credited, on account of the difficulty of making those animals perform frequent night-marches without exposing them to a great mortality. The shores of the Dnieper are, besides, rich enough in cattle not to need such a resource. There was, no doubt, much empty show in whatever Potemkin displayed to the eyes of the Empress during this famous journey; but there was also much reality. An ingenious writer, and a man of veracity, who was of the party, (the Prince de Ligne,) says: "I know very well what legerdemain tricks are. For instance, the Empress, who cannot run on foot as we do, is made to believe that towns, for the building of which she has assigned the necessary money, are finished; while they often are towns without streets, streets without houses, and houses without roofs. doors, or windows. She sees only the shops built with free-stone, and the colonnades of the governor-general's palaces."-But as I made several excursions without the Empress, I discovered many things with which even Russians are unacquainted; superb establishments in their infancy; growing manufactures; villages with regular streets, surrounded with trees, and irrigated by rivulets."

(To be continued)

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES

OF THE

CAMPAIGNS OF BUONAPARTE,

SINCE THE PEACE OF AMIENS.

BEING A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WHOLE OF THE BULLETINS PUBLISHED BY BUONAPARTE TO HIS ABDICATION.

IT is the well-known opinion of some of our ablest Generals, that the French Bulletins of Buonaparte contain the most complete practical lessons of modern warfare, and with a due allowance for some exaggeration, include the fullest narrative of the most memorable campaigns on record. A wish, therefore, has often been expressed that they were all published in one form, so as to form a portable manual as well for future reference as for present study. It is our present purpose to effect this. In this, and in the six following numbers of the Chronicle, we shall accordingly give a complete collection of the whole of the Bulletins published by Buonaparte. This began only in the first Campaign after he was Emperor. The form of a Bulletin being considered in foreign Cabinets as belonging only to Sovereigns.

CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY OF 1805.

(Continued from page 72.)

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

RHEID, Nov. 2 .- Prince Murat has continued his march in pursuit of the enemy, sword in hand, and arrived on the 31st of Oct. before Lambach. The Austrian Generals, perceiving that their troops could not hold out, caused eight battalions of Russians to advance, for the purpose of protecting their retreat. The 17th regiment of infantry of the line, the first regiment of chasseurs, and the 8th of dragoons, charged the Russians with impetuosity, and, after a lively fire, put them into disorder, and drove them to Lambach. We made 500 prisoners .- On the morning of the 1st inst. Prince Murat communicated that General Walter, with his division of cavalry, had taken possession of Wels. General Beaumout's division of dragoons, and the first division of the army of Marshal Davoust, commanded by General Bisson, had taken possession of Lambach. The bridge over the Traun was cut down; for which Marshal Davoust substituted a bridge of boats. The enemy seemed disposed to dispute the left bank of the river. Col. Valterre, of the 30th regiment, was one of the first to throw himself into a barge, and passed the river. General Bisson, whilst making his dispositions for passing, received a musket ball in the arm .- Another division of this corps of Marshal Davoust has advanced beyond Lambach, on the road to Steyer. The remainder of his corps of the army is on the heights of Lambach .- Marshal Soult will arrive this evening at Wels .- Marshal Lannes will arrive this evening at Lintz .- Gen. Marmont is on his march for the purpose of turning their position on the banks of the Enus .- Prince Murat commends the conduct of Col. Couroux, commanding the 17th regiment of the line. The troops could not possibly, under any circumstances, display more impetuosity and courage.-Immediately on his arrival at Salsburg, Marshal Bernadotte detached General Kellerman, at the head of his advanced guard, in pursuit of a column of the enemy, which was retreating by the road to Carinthia It had taken shelter under the fort of Pasling, in the defile of Pasling. Whatever might have been the strength of its position, the carabineers of the 27th regiment of light infantry attacked it with impetuosity. Gen, Werte directed Capt, Campobane to turn the

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fort by roads almost impassable. Five hundred men and three officers were made General Kellerman bestows praises on the conduct of Barbe Latour, Chief of Battalion. General Werte has had his clouths pierced with balls .- Our advanced posts announce from Wels, that the Emperor of Germany had arrived there on the 25th of Oct. that he there learned the fate of his army at Ulm; and that he was convinced, with his own eyes, of the frightful ravages committed every where by the Russians, and of the extreme discontent of his subjects. It is positively asserted, that he has returned to Vienna, without alighting from his carriage. -The ground is covered with snow; the rains have ceased; the cold has arrived at its height; it is very severe; it is by no means like the commencement of November, but the month of January .- The weather is drier, as well as more wholesome, and more favourable for marching.

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.

LAMBACH, Nov. 3 .- This day Marshal Davoust has pushed his fore-posts near to Steyer. General Methand, with the reserve of the cavalry, under the orders of Prince Murat, entered Lintz on the 1st of Nov. Marshal Lannes arrived there on the 3d of November, with his division of the army. Considerable magazines were found at Lintz, of which the inventories have not as yet been made out; there are a great many sick in the hospitals, of whom about an hundred are Russians. Fifty Russians have been made prisoners .- In the combat at Lambach, two Rassian pieces of cannon were found among those taken. A Russian General, and an Austrian Colonel of Hussars, were killed .- The wound which General Bisson, Commander of the first division of Marshal Davoust's divison of the army, received in the arm, is so serious, as to prevent his serving the rest of the campaign. There is no danger, however. The Emperor has given General Caffarelli the command of this division .- Since the passage of the Inu, we have taken from 16 to 1800 prisoners, comprising both Austrians and Russians, without counting the number of the sick prisoners. The division under the command of General Marmont left Lambach on the 3d of Nov. at mid-day.—The Emperor has established his head-quarters at Lambach .- The season continues severe; the ground is covered with snow, the weather is very cold .- At Lambach, magazines of salt were found worth several millions. In the chest at Lintz were found several hundred thousand florins .- The Russians have spread desolation in the neighbourhood of Wels, Lambach, and the surrounding villages. There are some villages where they have killed eight, or ten prisoners .- The agitation and confusion are extreme at Vienna. It is said that the Emperor of Austria has established himself in the convent of Benedictines at Moelk. It would seem that in the sequel of the month of November, events of the greatest importance will take place .- M. Lezay, Minister of France at Salzbourg, has had an audience of the Emperor at the moment when his Majesty set out from Braunau. Till then he had constantly resided at Salzbourg .- We have no news from M. de Rochefoucault. It is believed that he is still at Vienna. At the moment that the Austrian army passed the Inn, he demanded passports, which were refused him. -Several Russian deserters have arrived to-day.

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN.

LINTZ, Nov. 5 .- Prince Murat does not lose sight of the enemy. They had left at Ebersberg 3 or 400 men to retard the passage of the Traun; but General Walter's dragoons threw themselves into boats, and, under the protection of the artillery, attacked the town with impetuesity. Lieut. Villaudet, of the 13th regiment of dragoons, was the first to pass over in a small boat .- General Walter, after having passed the bridge at Traun, advanced towards Enns. The brigade of General Milhand met the enemy at the village of Asten, defeated them, pursued them to Enns, and made 200 prisoners, 50 of whom were Russian hussars; 20 Russian hussars 1814.7

were killed. The rear guard of the Austrians, supported by the Russian cavalry, was every where overthrown; neither one nor the other waited to be charged. The 92d and 16th regiments of chasseurs, and their Colonels, Latour-Maubourg, and Durosnel, shewed the greatest intrepidity. Flahault, Aide-de-Camp to Prince Murat, was wounded in the arm. Yesterday we passed the Enns, and this day Prince Murat advanced in pursuit of the enemy. Marshal Davoust arrived on the 5d at Steyer; on the 4th he took possession of the town, and made 200 prisoners, The enemy made a shew of defending it. General Beaumont's division of dragoons have maintained their character; his Aide-de-Camp was killed. Both the bridges on the Eons are completely repaired .- At the battle of Lambach, the Austrian Col. de Graafen, and the Russian Col. de Golofkin, were killed. The Emperor of Austria, on his arrival at Lintz, received complaints from the magistracy of the bad conduct of the Russians, who are not content to plunder without beating the peasantry, which has occasioned a number of villages to be deserted. The Emperor appeared extremely afflicted at these excesses, and observed, that he could not answer for the Russian troops as for his own, and that they should endure in patience; which gave but little consolation to the inhabitants. A great deal of provisions was found at Lintz, and a considerable quantity of cloth and clothes in the Imperial manufactories .- General Deroi, at the head of a body of Bavarians, fell in, at Lovers, with the advanced guard of a column of five Austrian regiments coming from Italy, completely defeated it, and took 400 prisoners, and three pieces of cannon. The Bavarians fought with the greatest obstinacy and gallantry. - General Deroi was wounded by a pistol shot. These trivial actions gave rise to numerous instances of courage on the part of certain officers. The Major-General is occupied in drawing up a particular account, in which every one will receive that share of glory which his courage has deserved .- The Enns may be considered as the last line which defends the approaches to Vienna.-It is said that the enemy intend to make a stand, and intrench themselves on the heights of St. Hyppolite, within ten leagues of Vienna. Our advanced guard will be there to-morrow,

NINETEENTH BULLETIN.

LINTZ, November 6 .- The battle of Lovers has been very brilliant for the Ba-The Austrians occupied beyond Lovers an almost inaccessible defile, flanked on the right and left by peaked mountains. The summit was covered by Tyrolean chasseurs; three stone forts securing the mountains, and rendering the access to them almost impossible. After a smart resistance, the Bavarians overthrew every thing, took 600 prisoners, two pieces of cannon, and carried all the forts; but, at the attack of the last, Lieut .- Gen. Deroi, Commander in Chief of the Bavarian Army, was wounded by a pistol shot. The Bavarians had 12 officers killed and wounded; 50 soldiers killed, and 250 wounded. The conduct of Ligut. Gen. Deroi merits the greatest praise. He is an old officer, full of honour, and extremely attached to the Elector, whose friendship he enjoys. -All the time has been hitherto so occupied, that the Emperor has not yet been able to review the Bavarian army, nor to become acquainted with the brave men who compose it .- Prince Murat, after the capture of Enns, pursued the enemy anew. The Russian army had taken a position on the heights of Amsletten, Prince Murat attacked it with General Oudinot's grenadiers; the battle was very obstinate. The Russians were driven from all their positions, and left 400 dead on the field of battle, and 1500 prisoners. Prince Murat gives particular praise to General Oudinot; his Aid-decamp, Lagrange, was wounded .- Marshal Davoust, on his passage from Enns to Steyer, particularly commends the conduct of General Heudelet, who commands his advanced guard; he has continued his march, and proceeded against Wahedoffen. All the intercepted letters state, that the moveables of the Court are already embarked on the Danube, and that they are at Vienna in expectation of the approaching arrival of the French.

TWENTIETH BULLETIN.

LINTZ, Nov.7 .- The combat of Amsletten has reflected great honour on the cavalry, and particularly on the 9th and 10th regiments of hussars, and on the grenadiers of General Oudinot's division. The Russians have since accelerated their retreat; in vain they cut down the bridges over the Ips, which have been immediately re-established, and Prince Murat has reached the abbey of Moelk -A reconnoitring party has taken the route of Bohemia. We have taken considerable magazines, both at Freystadt and Matthausen .- Marshal Mortier with a division, manceuvred upon the left bank of the Danubc. A deputation from the Senate has just arrived at Lintz. The Elector of Bavaria is expected there in two hours.

Lintz, Nov. 8 -The Elector of Bavaria and the Electoral Prince arrived here yesterday. Lieut. Gen. the Count de Guilay, sent by the Emperor of Austria, arrived there in the course of the night. He had a very long conference with the Emperor. The object of his mission is not known.-In the combat of Arnsletten we took 1,800 prisoners, 700 of whom were Russians .- Prince Murat has established his bead-quarters at the abbey of Moelk. His advanced posts are at St. Polten .-On the 8th, Gen. Marmont directed his march to Leoben. Arrived at Weyer, he encountered the regiment of Guilay, charged it, and made 400 prisoners, among whom were a Colonel, and several officers. He has pursued his march. All the columns of the army are in grand march.

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

MOELK, Nov. 10 .- On the 7th of November, the division under Marshal Davoust advanced from Steyer towards Naydhoffen, Marienzel, and Lilienfield. By this movement he entirely uncovered the left of the enemy's army, which was expected to make a stand on the Heights of St. Hyppolite, and from Lilienfield he directed his march towards Vienna by a great carriage road which leads directly thither. On the 8th, the advanced guard of this marshal, while it was still many leagues from Marienzel, met the corps of General Meerfeldt, who was marching for Neufstadt, to cover Vienna on that side. The General of Brigade Hendelet, commanding the advanced guard of Marshal Davoust, attacked the enemy with the greatest vigour, put them to rout, and pursued them for the space of five leagues. The result of this buttle of Marienzel was the capture of three standards, sixteen pieces of cannon, and four thousand prisoners, among whom are the colonels of the regiments of Joseph Coloredo and Deutchmeister, and four majors. The 13th regiment of light infantry, and the 108th of the line, conducted themselves admirably. On the 9th, in the morning, Prince Murat arrived at St. Hyppolite. He directed the general of brigade of dragoons Sebastiani, to proceed towards Vienna. The whole court and the nobility had quitted that capital. It had been already announced at the advanced posts, that the Emperor was preparing to quit Vienna. The Russian army effected its retreat to Krems, by repassing the Danube, dreading, without doubt, to see its communications with Moravia cut off by the movement made by Marshal Mortier on the left bank of the Danube. General Marmont must have passed Leoben. The Abbey of Mock, in which the Emperor is lodged, is one of the finest in Europe. There is not, either in France or in Italy, any convent or abbey which can compare with it. It is in a strong position, and commands the Danube. It was one of the principal posts of the Romans, which was called the Iron House, built by the Emperor Commodus. The vaults and cellars of the Abbey were found full of excellent Hungarian wine, which was of great service to the army, a long time in want of this article. But we are now in the wine country! there is a great deal of it in the vicinity of Vienna. The Emperor ordered that a particular safe-guard should be at the Chateau of Lusichoss, a little country residence of the Emperor of Austra, on the left bank of the Danube. The approaches to Vienna on this side bear no resemblance to the ordinary avenues of great capitals. From Lintz to Vienna there is but one made

road, a great number of rivers, such as the Inn, the Eslaph, the Molk, the Tragen, &c.; which have but bad bridges of wood. The country is covered with forests of fir. At every step there are impregnable positions, in which the enemy endeavoured in vain to make a stand. They had always to dread that they would be uncovered, and turned by the columns which manœuvred beyond their flanks. From the Inn to this place, the Danube is superb, its points of view are picturesque, its naviga. tion down the current is rapid and easy. All the letters intercepted speak only of the frightful chaos which Vienna presents. The war has been undertaken by the Austrian cabinet contrary to the opinion of all the Princes of the Imperial Family. But Colloredo, led by his wife, who though a Frenchwoman has a mortal hatred to ber country; Colloredo accustomed to tremble at the very name of a Russian, in the persuasion that every thing ought to give way before them; and to whom it is, besides, possible, that the agents of England, may have found means to introduce themselves; and in fine, that wretch Mack, who had already played so great a part for the renewal of the second coalition. These are the influences which have been stronger than those of all prudent men, and of all the members of the Imperial Family. There is not a man down to the meanest citizen, or the lowest subaltern officer, who does not feel that this war is advantageous only to the English; that they have fought only for them; that they are the authors of the misfortunes of Europe, in the same manner as by their monopoly they are the authors of the excessive high price of goods,

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

ST. POLTEN, Nov. 13 .- Marshal Davoust followed up his success. The whole of Meerfeldt's army is destroyed. That general made his escape, with about 100 Hulans. General Marmont is at Leoben, where he took about 100 horse. Prince Murat had been for three days within half a league of Vienna. All the Austrian troops had already evacuated the town. The national guard did the duty there; it was excellently disposed .- On this day, the 13th, the French troops entered the capital .- The Russians declined all the temptations that were held out to them to engage on the heights of St. Polten. They passed the Danube at Krems, and, immediately after they had got over, they burned the bridge, which was very handsome. -- On the 11th, at day-break, Marshal Mortier, with six battalions, advanced towards Stein. He reckoned upon finding the rear-guard there; but the whole of the Russian army was there, their baggage not having passed by. The battle of Diernstein then took place, which will be for ever celebrated in military annals. From six in the morning until four in the afternoon, these 4000 brave fellows made head against the entire of the Russian army, and routed all those who were opposed to them .- Having made themselves masters of the village of Leoben, they thought the labour of the day was over; but the enemy, enraged at having lost ten stand of colours, six pieces of cannou, 900 prisoners, and 2000 killed, had marched in two columns, by difficult passes, to turn the French. As soon as Marshal Mortier perceived this movement, he marched straight against the troops who had turned him, and cut his way through the enemy's lines, at the very moment that the 9th regiment of light infantry, and the 33d infantry of the line, had charged another Russian corps, and defeated it, after having taken two stands of colours, and 400 prisoners.-This day was a day of blood. Heaps of dead covered a circumscribed field of battle. More than 4000 Russians were killed and wounded, and 1300, among whom were two colonels, were taken prisoners. On our side the loss was considerable. The 4th and 9th regiments of light infantry suffered most. The colonels of the 100th and 103d were slightly wounded. Colonel Wattier, of the 4th regiment of dragoons, was killed. His Majesty had made choice of him to be one of his equerries. He was an officer of great worth. In spite of the difficulty of the ground, he made a most brilliant charge upon a Russian column; but he was struck by a ball, and died in the con-



test .- The Russians, it seems, are retreating by forced marches. The Emperor of Germany, the Empress, the ministers, and the court, arc at Brunn, in Moravia. All the persons of consequence have quitted Vienna; all the respectable citizens have remained there. The Emperor Alexander is expected at Brunn, on his return from Berlin. Count Guilay has been often backwards, and forwards, with letters from the Emperors of France and Germany, to each other. The Emperor of Germany will, no doubt, determine upon peace, as soon as he shall have received the consent of the Emperor of Russia .- In the mean time, the dissatisfaction of the people is at its height. They say at Vienna, and in all the provinces of the Austrian monarchy, that they are badly governed; that they have been drawn into this unjust and disastrous war, for the sole advantage of England; that Germany has been inundated by barbarians, a thousand times more to be dreaded than all the plagues together; that the finances are in the greatest disorder; that the public estate, and the fortunes of individuals, are ruined by the existence of a paper circulation, which loses 50 per cent.; that they had sufficient misfortunes to surmount, and that the calamities of war should not have been added to them .- The Hungarians complain of the illiberality of the government, which does nothing in favour of their industry, and which shews itself continually jealous of their privileges, and uneasy at their national spirit. In Hungary as well as in Austria, at Vienna as well as other towns, every one is persuaded, that the Emperor Napoleon wishes for peace, and that he is the friend of all natious, and of all noble sentiments .- The English are the perpetual objects of the curses of all the subjects of the Emperor of Germany, and of the universal hate. Is it not at length time, that princes should hearken to the voice of their people, and that they should tear themselves from the fatal influence of the English oligarchy ?-Since the passage of the Inn, the grand army has taken, in the different affairs of advanced posts, and actions which have taken place, about 10,000 prisoners. If the Russian army had waited for the French, it was all over with them; many divisions of the army are actively pursuing

TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

CASTLE OF SCHOENBRUNN, Nov. 14 .- At the battle of Diernstein, where four thousand French, who were attacked on the 11th by 25 or 30,000 Russians, maintained their position, killed from 3 to 4000 of the enemy, took some colours, and made 1,300 prisoners, the 4th and 9th regiments of light infantry, and the 100th and 32d regiments of infantry of the line, covered themselves with glory. General Gazan, on this occasion, displayed a great share of bravery and conduct. The Russians, the day after the battle, evacuated Krems, and quitted the Danube, leaving 1,500 prisoners in a state of the greatest want. We found in their field hospitals a great many wounded, who died in the night .- It appeared to have been the intention of the Russians to wait for reinforcements at Krems, and to maintain their position on the Danube. The battle of Diernstein disconcerted their plan. They could perceive, from what 4000 French had done, what they were to expect from an equal force .- Marshal Mortier set out in pursuit of them, whilst other divisions of the army passed the Danube, by the bridge of Vienna, to outflank them on the right; and the corps of Marshal Bernadotte marches to turn their left wing. -Yesterday, the 13th, at ten in the morning, Prince Murat passed through Vienna. At the break of day, a column of cavalry advanced to the bridge over the Danube, which it passed, after some conferences with the Austrian generals. The enemy's engineers, which were ordered to burn the bridge, attempted it often, but could not succeed .- M. Lannes and Gen. Bertrand, Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor, were the first who passed over the bridge. The troops did not stop at Vienna, but pursued their march to follow their direction .- Prince Murat established his head quarters in the house of Duke Albert. Duke Albert has been a great benefactor to the city. In many parts of it they wanted water; he ordered it to be conveyed there at his own expence, and spent very large sums for that purpose.-Annexed is an account of the artillery and stores taken at Vienna. The House of Austria has no other foundery, no other arsenal, than those at Vienna. The Austrians had no time to carry off above a fifth, or a fourth of their artillery, or the materials for casting it. We have ammunition enough to last for four campaigns, and to renew our trains of artillery four times over, if we should lose them. We have also found heavy artillery enough to supply a great number of fortresses.-The Emperor has taken up his residence in the palace of Schoenbrunn. He went to Vienna this day at two c'clock. He passed the rest of the night in visiting the advanced posts upon the left bank of the Danube, as well as the positions, and in satisfying himself, personally, that the duty was properly done. He returned to Schoenbruon at break of day -The weather is become uncommonly fine. The day, though cold, is one of the finest since the commencement of winter. Trade, and every thing else, goes on at Vienna as usual; the inhabitants are full of confidence, and quite easy. The population of the town amounts to 250,000 souls. It is not supposed that 10,000 people have left it on account of the absence of the court and the persons of distinction .- The Emperor received, at noon, M. de Wabna, who is at the head of the administration of all Austria. The corps of Marshal Soult passed through Vienna at nine o'clock this morning. The division of Marshal Davoust is defiling through it at this moment.-General Marmont 'gained several advantages in actions of advanced posts at Leoben. The Bavarian army is daily receiving reinforcements. The Emperor has made some more presents to the Elector. He has given him 15,000 musquets, taken in the arsenal of Vienna, and has ordered all the artillery to be restored to him which Austria had taken in the Bavarian states on former occasions .- The town of Kuffstein has surrendered to Colonel Pompei. - General Milhaud followed the enemy on the road to Brunn, as far as Volkersdorff. This day, at noon, he took 600 prisoners, and a park of forty pieces of artillery, ready harnessed .- Marshal Lannes arrived at two o'clock in the forenoon, at Stokereau. He found there an immense quantity of clothing, 8,000 pair of shoes and half boots, and cloth enough to make great coats for the whole of the army. Several boats, which were dropping down the Danube, freighted with artillery, leather, and articles of clothing, have been stopped .- (Here follows a list of the artillery and stores of every kind taken at Vienna.)

Chief Staff .- Imperial head-quarters at Vienna, 14th November. Order of the day .- The Emperor expresses his satisfaction to the 4th regiment of light infantry, to the 100th of the line, to the 9th light infantry, to the 32d of the line, for the bravery which they displayed at the battle of Diernstein, where their firmness, in preserving the position which they occupied, compelled the enemy to abandon theirs on the Danube .- His Majesty expresses his satisfaction to the 17th and 30th regiments of the line, which, at the battle of Lambach, made head against the rearguard of the Russians, defeated them, and took 400 prisoners.-His Majesty also expresses his satisfaction to Oudinot's grenadiers, which, at the battle of Amsletten, drove the Austrians and Russians from their excellent and formidable positions, and took 1,500 prisoners, of whom 600 were Russians .- His Majesty is satisfied with the 1st, 16th, and 22d regiment of chasseurs, with the 9th and 10th regiments of hussars, for their good conduct in all the charges which they have made from the Inn to the gates of Vienna, and for the eight hundred Russians taken prisoners at Stein .- Prince Murat, Marshal Lannes, the reserve, and all the cavalry, entered Vienna the 13th, took possession of the bridge over the Danube the same day, prevented it from being burned, passed it immediately, and set out in pursuit of the Russian army.-We found in Vienua more than 2000 pieces of cannon, an arsenal containing one hundred thousand muskets, ammunition of all kinds; in fact, every thing to complete three or four armies for a campaign. The inhabitants of Vienna appear to view the army with sentiments of friendship. The Emperor has given orders that the greatest respect should be paid to property, and that the greatest



attention should be shewn for the inhabitants of this capital, who see with pain the injustice of the war, and who evince to us, by their conduct, as much friendship as they shew hatred to the Russians, a people who, by their habits and barbarous manners, should inspire all polished nations with the same sentiments.

MARSHAL BERTHIER. Signed,

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

PALACE OF SCHOENBRUNN, Nov. 15 .- At the battle of Diernstein, the Austrian Major-General Smith, who directed the movements of the Russians, was killed, and two Russian Generals also. It appears that Colonel Wattier is not dead, but that his horse was wounded in a charge, and that he was taken prisoner. This intelligence gave great satisfaction to the Emperor, who has a particular regard for this officer - A column of 4000 Austrian infantry, and a regiment of cuirassiers, traversed our posts, who suffered them to pass, in consequence of a false report of a suspension of arms, which prevailed in the army. Here may be discovered the extreme facility of the French character, which, brave in the moment of battle, is often of a most inconsiderate generosity out of action.-General Milhaud, commanding the advanced guard of Marshal Davoust's corps, took 181 pieces of artillery, with all their ammunition, and 400 men. Thus, almost the whole of the artillery of the Austrian monarchy is in our possession .- The palace of Schoenbrunn, in which the Emperor resides, was built by Maria Theresa, whose portrait is to be found in almost every apartment .- In the room in which the Emperor is employed, there is a marble statue of this sovereign. The Emperor, on seeing it, remarked, that if that great Queen were living, she would not allow herself to be influenced by the intrigues of such a woman as Madame Colloredo. Encircled as she always was with the chief persons of her kingdom, she would have known the inclination of her people; she would not have had her provinces ravaged by the Cossacks and Moscovites; she would not have consulted, in order to form her determination of going to war with France, a courtier like Cobentzel, who, too well informed respecting court intrigues, dreads to oppose a foreign woman, invested with a pernicious authority, which she abuses; a scribe like Collembach; and a man, in short, so universally detested as Lamberti. She would not have given the command of her army to such men as Mack, appointed, not by the choice of the Sovereign, not by the confidence of the nation, but by England and Russia .- This unanimity of opinion is, in fact, an extraordinary circumstance, in a nation entirely adverse to the decision of the court. The citizens of every class, the enlightened men, the very princes themselves, oppose the war. It is said, that Prince Charles, on his setting out for Italy, wrote to the Emperor, to shew him the imprudence of his determination, and foretold him the ruin of the monarchy. The Elector of Saltzburgh, the Archdukes, the principal persons, held the same lauguage. It should be a subject of regret to the Continent, that the Emperor of Germany, who means well, who has clearer views than his ministers, and who, in many respects, might be a great prince, is so diffident of himself, and lives so much retired. He would learn from the chief persons of the empire, who esteem him, to set a just value on himself; but not one of them, not one of the men of consequence, who know and regard the interests of the court, ever approach the interior of his palace. This retirement, which is imputed to the influence of the Empress, is the cause of the hatred which the nation has conceived against this princess. As long as this order of things shall exist, the Emperor will never learn the wishes of his people, and will be always the puppet of the underlings whom England bribes, and who surround him, to prevent him from receiving information. There is but one voice at Vienna, as well as at Paris: the misfortunes of the Continent are the pernicious work of the English .- All the columns of the army are in full march, and are already advanced into Moravia, some days' march beyond the Danube. A patrol of cavalry

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has pushed forward to the gates of Presburgh, the capital of Upper Hungary. It intercepted the Courier from Venice, at the very moment that he was endeavouring to enter the town. The dispatches of this Courier have informed us, that the army of Prince Charles was retreating in great haste, in the hope of arriving in sufficient time to assist Vienna .- General Marmont writes, that the corps which advanced to Oedemburg, by the Valley of Muerh, had evacuated that district, after having destroyed all the bridges; a precaution which put them out of all danger of being hotly pursued. The number of prisoners made by the army increases every instant. -His Majesty gave audience this day to the Batavian Major-General Bruce, brother-in-law to the Grand Pensionary, who came to compliment the Emperor on the part of their High Mightinesses the States of Holland. The Emperor has not yet received any of the authorities of Vienna, but only a deputation from the different corporate bodies, who, on the day of his arrival, went to meet him at Sigarts-Kirschew. It consisted of Prince Senzendorff, of Bishop Seidenstetten, Count Veterani, Baron Kees, the Burgomaster M. de Wohebben, and Gen. Burgeois, of the corps of engineers. His Majesty received them with much kindness, and told them, that they might assure the people of Vienna of his protection. The General of Division, Clarke, is appointed Governor General of Upper and Lower Austria. The Counsellor of State, Daru, is appointed Intendant General.

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

SCHOENBRUNN, Nov. 16 -Prince Murat, and the corps under Marshal Lannes, came up with the Russian army yesterday at Holebrunn. Our cavalry charged them; but the enemy immediately abandoned the ground, leaving a hundred carriages, with their equipage. The enemy having been reinforced, and his dispositions made, an Austrian flag of truce advanced, and demanded permission for the Russian troops to separate from the Austrians, which was granted. Soon after, M. Le Baron De Wintzingerode, Aide de Camp General to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, presented himself to the advanced posts, and demanded leave to capitulate for the Russian army. Prince Murat thought it his duty to assent to this measure; but the Emperor disapproved of it, and immediately set out to the advanced posts. The Emperor's approbation was refused, because this capitulation was a species of treaty, and because M. De Wintzingerode was not furnished with full powers on the part of the Emperor of Russia. However, his Majesty, when ordering his army to march, declared, that if the Emperor Alexander, being in the neighbourhood, would ratify the Convention, he was ready, on his part, to do the same. General Vialannes, commanding the cavalry of Marshal Davoust, has entered Presburg. General Count Palfy addressed a letter to him, which, with its answer, are subjoined. A corps of 3000 Austrians, being intrenched near Waldermunchen, General Baraguay D'Hilliers marched against them, at the head of three battalions, when they abandoned their post with precipitation. General Baraguay D'Hilliers was at Treinitz, in Bohemia, on the 9th inst .- Marshal Ney had orders to seize upon the Tyrol, and has acquitted himself with his usual address and intrepidity. He turned the fortresses of Scharnitz and Neustark, and carried them by force of arms. On this occasion, he made 1800 prisoners, a standard, and 16 pieces of cannon (field pieces). On the 16th of Nov. at five in the afternoon, he made his entry into Inspruck, where he found an arsenal, with a respectable artillery, 16,000 muskets, and an immense quantity of powder. The same day he entered Hall, where he also found very considerable magazines; the inventory of them is not yet arrived. The Archduke John, who commanded in the Tyrol, escaped by way of Luchethal. He had ordered a Colonel to remit all the magazines to the French, and recommended to their generosity 1200 sick at Inspruck. But to these glorious trophies may be added a scene, which affected the feelings of every soldier. In the late war, the 76th regiment of the line lost two standards in Vol. I. No. 2. N. S.

the Grison; which circumstance was, for a long time, the subject of deep affliction to the whole corps. These brave fellows, conscious that Europe had not forgotten their disgrace, though their courage was uncensurable, were so fortunate as to find the subjects of their lost honour in the arsenal at Inspruck. Happily they were recognized by an officer. All the soldiers crowded around him; and Marshal Ney, being informed of the particulars, ordered the colours to be restored to the 76th, with great ceremony. Tears fell from the eyes of all the veterans; and the conscripts felt themselves elated, in the assistance they had given in the recovery of the honours snatched from their comrades by the chances of war. The Emperor has ordered, that the remembrance of this affecting scene should be consecrated by a tablet. The French soldier maintains a sentiment for his colours, bordering upon tenderness: they are the object of his affectious, equally with a present from his mistress .- General Klein, with his division of dragoons, has made an incursion into Bohemia. He has every where witnessed the horror in which the Russians are viewed by the people. The devastations committed by them make one tremble. The irruption of these barbarians, called in by the Government itself, has almost extinguished every remnant of affection for their Prince in the hearts of his subjects. " We and the French (say the Austrians) are the descendants of the Romans; the Russians are the posterity of the Tartars. We would rather a thousand times have the French armies against us, than such as the Russians for our allies." -At Vienna the mere name of a Russian excites terror. These savage hordes are not contented with pillage; they carry off, they destroy every thing. A wretched peasant, whose cottage contains nothing but his clothes, in them excites no pity. The opulent man residing in his palace, would hope in vafato assuage their voracity with his wealth. They would pillage him, and leave him naked under the dewastated ruins. Doubtless this will be the last time that an European Government will call in such fatal succours: were it possible they could again try the experiment, an insurrection of their own people must be the certain consequence. A hundred years hence it will not be in the power of any Prince to introduce Russians into his states. There are, notwithstanding, a great number of officers in this army, men of education, whose manners are polished, and whose ideas are enlarged; but as to what has been said of the army in general this must always be confined to the natural instinct of the mass of which it is composed.

Capitulation proposed by the Russian Army.

It has been stipulated between the General of Division Belliard, authorised by his Highness Prince Murat, Grand Admiral, Marshal of the Empire, Lieutenant of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and M. le Baron de Wintzingerode, Aid-de-Camp General of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and Major General of the Army. First, That there shall be an armistice between the Corps of the Army under his Highness Prince Murat, and the Russian Army commanded by the General in Chief Kutosow, from the moment of the signing of the present Conditions.—The Russian Army shall quit Germany, and continue its march homewards, by the same route it came, and by easy marches, when Prince Murat shall have agreed to suspend his movements in Moravia.—The present conditions cannot be executed before their Ratification by the Emperor Napoleon; in the meanwhile the Russian army, and that of Prince Murat, shall remain in the positions they now occupy. In ease this capitulation is not ratified on the part of the Emperor, four hours notice shall be given, previous to the cessation of the armistice. Done at Hollebrun, Nov. 15, 1805.

Letter from General Count de Palfy.

General, his Royal Highness the Archduke Palatine, in his character of supreme head of the military and civil departments in Hungary, has charged the under-

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signed to declare, that his Highness having established a cordon of militia, as guards, upon the western frontier of this kingdom, supported by small detachments of cavalry, composed of invalids and recruits, solely with a view to check the progress of the marauders in the Austrian army, nothing hostile is to be apprehended from them; the said detachments being ordered to retire, whenever the French troops shall approach the frontier. Thus, in the circumstances in which these feeble detachments are placed, they can only be looked upon as piquets of observation. His Royal Highness has ordered the Heads of the Houses of Invalids, Seminaries, Pensioners, &c. &c. to remain at their posts, persuaded that the Commandant of the French troops will not refuse them the protection necessary; and that he will also interest himself in the prevention of any excesses which might be committed by the French detachments that shall enter Hungary, especially as they will meet with no kind of opposition. In consequence of such a declaration, the under-signed may have to treat with the Commandant of the French troops, relative to several very interesting objects. He also solicits a rendezvous, upon parole, in a vessel in the middle of the Danube. He accordingly waits an answer from the General; and has the honour to be, his very humble servant, LEOPOLD, Count PALFY, Major-General and Commandant at Presburgh.

The Answer of Marshal Davoust to General Count de Palfy.

General: I have submitted the letter you sent the Commandant of my light cavalry, to his Majesty's inspection. His Majesty has charged me to inform his Highness, the Archduke Palatine, by your favour, that he is ready to agree to the neutrality of the Hungarian nation, if, upon his part, the Archduke will recall the Hungarian troops, discontinue the levy in masse, and continue to supply Vienna with provisions; and, in fine, conclude a Convention between the Hungarian nation, and the Emperor of the French, tending to maintain a good understanding between the two countries. I have been authorised to let any officer pass, whom his Royal Highness the Archduke may choose to send to my Sovereign, to treat with him upon upon these preliminaries. I am happy in the opportunity of performing any good office agreeable to your compatriots; and to secure the well-being and tranquillity of a people so estimable in many respects as the Hungarian nation. I have the honour to be, M. Le General, your very humble servant, the Marshal of the Empire, and one of the Colonels-General of the Guard of his Majesty the Emperor and King. L. DAVOUST.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

ZNAIM, Nov. 13 .- Prince Murat having been informed that the Russian Generals, immediately after the signing of the Convention, were marching with a part of their army towards Znaim, and that from all appearances the other party were about to follow them and escape, caused it to be signified to them, that the Emperor had not ratified the Convention, and that he would of course attack them. In fact, Prince Murat, having made his dispositions, advanced towards the enemy, and attacked them on the 16th, at four o'clock, which brought on the battle of Tuntersdorff, in wich a part of the Russian army, composing the rear guard, was routed, lost twelve pieces of cannon, one hundred baggage waggons, and two thousand prisoners; two thousand more remained on the field of battle. Marshal Lannes attacked the enemy in front; and, while their left was turned by General Dupas's brigade of grenadiers, Marshal Soult turned their right with General Levasseur's brigade, consisting of the 3d and 18th regiments of the line belonging to Legrand's division. Gen. Walther charged the Russians with his brigade of dragoous, and took three hundred prisoners.—General Laplanche Mortier's brigade of grenadiers distinguished themselves. Were it not for the night, nothing could have escaped. There were frequent attacks with the bayonet. Some battalions of Russian grenadiers shewed great intrepidity. Gen. Oudinot was wounded. His two aides-decamp, Demangeot and Lamotte, were also wounded by his side. General Oudinot's wound will prevent him from serving for a fortnight. In the meantime, the Emperor wishing to give the grenadiers a mark of his esteem, has given the command of them to General Duroc .- The Emperor advanced his head-quarters to Znaim the 17th, at three o'clock. The rear-guard of the Russians were obliged to leave their sick at Znaim, where we found a considerable quantity of flour and oats. The Russians retreated towards Brunn, and our advanced guard pursued them half way, but the Emperor having learnt that the Emperor of Austria was there, wished to give a proof of his respect for that Prince, and halted the 18th.-Annexed is the capitulation of the fort of Kuffstein, taken by the Bavarians .- General Baraguay d'Hilliers made an incursion into Bohemia as far as Pilsen, and obliged the enemy to quit his position. He took some magazines, and fulfilled the object of his mission. The dismounted dragoons rapidly passed over the mountains covered with ice and fir-trees, which separate Bohemia from Bavaria .- It is not possible to form an idea of the horror which the Russians have created in Moravia. In retreating, they set fire to the finest villages, and they murder the peasantry. In consequence, the inhabitants feel easy when they find that they remove. They exclaim, 'Our enemies have left us." In speaking of them, they characterise them as barbarians who have brought ruin upon them. This does not apply to the officers, who are in general quite different from the soldiers. Many of them are of distinguished merit; but the soldiers are guided by a savage instinct unknown in European armies.-When the inhabitants of Austria, Moravia, and Bohemia, are asked if they love their Emperor, they answer, 'We did love him; but how should we continue to love him? He has brought down the Russians.'-It was reported at Vienna, that the Russians had defeated the French army, and that they were marching to wards Vienna. A woman cried out in the streets, 'The French are beaten, and there are the Russians.' The alarm was general; fear and stupefaction prevailed in Vienna. Behold the result of the pernicious councils of Cobeutzel, Colloredo, and Lamberti; therefore, these men are detested by the nation, and the Emperor of Austria can never recover the confidence and love of his subjects, without sacrificing them to the public hate, and one day, sooner or later, this must happen.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

POHORLITZ IN MORAVIA, Nov. 19, 1805.—After the action of Guntersdorff the enemy pursued his retreat in great haste. General Sebastiani followed him with his brigade of dragoons with drawn sabres. The extended plains of Moravia facilitated his pursuit: on the 18th of November he cut off several corps in their flight and made 2000 prisoners.—Prince Murat entered Brunn on the 18th of Nov., in constant pursuit of the enemy, who immediately evacuated the town and the fortress, which is well built and in a state to stand a regular siege. The Emperor has taken up his head-quarters in Pohorlitz. Marshal Soult is stationed with a body of troops at Messeretsch. Marshal Lasnes is on the other side of Pohorlitz.—Moravia is much more fertile than Austria. The Moravians are astonished in the middle of their widely extended plains to see the people of the Ukraine, of Kamschatka, and the Great Tartaries, fight with the Normans, the Gascoynes, the Bretons, and the Burgundians.—We have found at Brunn 60 pieces of cannon, 3000 cwt. of powder, a great quantity of corn and meal, and considerable magazines of clothing.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

BRUNN, Nov. 21.—The Emperor arrived at Brunn on the 20th of Nov., at ten o'clock in the morning. A deputation of the Moravian States, with a bishop at their head, came to meet him. The Emperor took a review of the fortress, and caused the citadel to be taken possession of, in which he found 6000 stand of arms, a great quantity of ammunition, and, among other things, 400,000 pounds of gunpowder.—

The Russians had collected all their cavalry, which formed a corps of 6000 men, with a view to defend the point of junction of the roads leading from Brunn and Olmutz. General Walther occupied them the whole day, and forced them at last to abandon their ground. Prince Murat caused General Hautpoult's division of cuirassiers, and four squadrons of the imperial guard to advance. Though our horses were extremely fatigued, the enemy was turned and driven back. He left upon the field of battle more than 200 of his best cuirassiers and dragoous; 100 cavalry remained in our hands. Marshal Vassiers, commander of the imperial guard, has executed a brilliant enterprise, at the head of four squadrons of the guards, by which the enemy has been completely routed.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

Head Quarters, Brunn, Nov. 23.—Marshal Ney has proceeded to Brixen, after having made many prisoners, besides a great number of sick and wounded, which he found in the hospitals. On the 17th of Nov. he took Klauzen and Botzen. Marshal Bernadotte has occupied Iglau. Some divisions of his corps have entered Bohemia. General Wrede has taken a company of Austrian artillery, 100 horses, 50 cuirassiers, and many officers, besides a considerable magazine of corn, and many waggons and horses, as also the baggage of several regiments and officers. Adjutant Commandant Malson has made some prisoners upon the road to Iglan, and 200 dragoons of Latour and Hohenloe upon the road to Brunn. He surprised besides, another division of 200 men, and made 150 prisoners. We have reconnoitred as far as Olmutz.—The winter sets in very severe. The French army has made a balt. The avant guard is protected by the very strong fortress of Brunn, which they have already began to put in a proper state of defence.

THIRTIETH BULLETIN.

AUSTERLITZ, Dec. 3 .- On the 27th ult. the Emperor, upon receiving the communication of the full powers of M. M. Stadion and De Guilay, offered previously an armistice, in order to spare the effusion of blood, if any real intention were entertained of coming to an arrangement and a definitive accommodation. But it was easy for the Emperor to perceive that they had other projects; and as the hope of success could only be derived from the side of the Russian army, he easily conjectured that the 2d and 3d armies were arrived, or were on the point of arriving, at Olmutz, and that the negotiations were only a russe de guerre, to lull his vigilance to sleep .- On the 28th, at 9 in the morning, a cloud of Cossacks, supported by Russian cavalry, made Prince Murat's advanced posts fall back, surrounded Wischau, and took 50 of the 6th regiment of dragoons. In the course of the day the Emperor of Russia repaired to Wischau, and the whole of the Russian army took up a position behind that city.—The Emperor sent his aide-decamp, General Savary, to compliment the Emperor of Russia, as soon as he knew of the arrival of that Prince in the army. General Savary returned at the moment the Emperor was reconnoitring the fires of the enemy's outposts at Wischau. He spoke in warm terms of commendation of the handsome reception, the favours, and the personal sentiments, of the Emperor of Russia, and even of the Grand Duke Constantine, who shewed him every attention; but it was easy to understand, from the conversation he had for three days, with some 30 coxcombs. who, under different titles, are about the Emperor of Russia, that presumption, inconsiderateness, and imprudence, reigned in the decisions of the military cabinet, as much as they had reigned in those of the political cabinet .- An army so conducted, could not but commit faults; the Emperor's plan-was, from that moment, to wait for them, and to watch the moment for profiting by them. He immediately ordered his army to retreat in the night, as if he had been defeated, took a good position, 3 leagues in the rear, and laboured, with much ostentation, at forti-

fying it, and raising batteries.-He proposed an interview to the Emperor of Russia, who sent him his aid-de-camp, Prince Dolgorucki; that officer might remark, that every thing breathed reserve and fear in the appearance of the French army. The placing the strong guards, the fortifications made with such haste; every thing shewed to the Russian officer, an army half beaten .- Contrary to the Emperor's custom, who never receives with so much circumspection the flags of truce at his head-quarters, he went himself to the advanced posts. The Russian discussed every thing, with an impertinence, difficult to be conceived; he was in the most perfect ignorance of the interests of Europe, and of the situation of the Continent. In a word, he was a young trumpeter for England. He spoke to the Emperor, as he speaks to the Russian officers, whom he has long disgusted by his haughtiness and improper conduct. The Emperor repressed his indignation, and the young man, who has a real influence over the Emperor Alexander, returned with a conviction that the French army was on the eve of ruin. One may be convinced, above all, of what the Emperor must have suffered, when it is known, that, towards the close of the conversation, he proposed to him to cede Belgium, and to place the Iron Crown upon the head of the most implacable enemies of France. All these different steps are attended with their due effect. The young heads that direct the Russian affairs gave themselves up, without measure, to their natural presumption. It was no longer, whether the French army shall be beaten? But, whether it shall be turned and taken? It had only done so much through the cowardice of the Austrians. We are assured that several old Austrian generals, who had made campaigns against the Emperor, warned the council, that it was not with that confidence that one ought to march against old soldiers, and officers of the first merit. They said, they had seen the Emperor, reduced to a handful of men, re-possess himself of victory, under the most difficult circumstances, by rapid and unforeseen operations, and destroy the most numerous armies; that here no advantage had been obtained; that, on the contrary, all the affairs with the rear-guard of the first Russian army had been in favour of the French army; but, to that the presumptuous young men opposed the bravery of the 80,000 Russians, the enthusiasm inspired by the presence of their Emperor, the picked corps of the imperial guard of Russia, and, what probably they dared not say, their talents, of which they were astonished the Austrians would not acknowledge the power .- On the 1st of Dec., the Emperor, from the heights, saw, with indescribable joy, the Russian army beginning, within twice the distance of cannon-shot from his advanced posts, a flank movement to turn his right. He perceived then to what a pitch presumption and ignorance of the art of war had misled the councils of that brave army. He said, several times, " Before to-morrow night, that army shall be in my power." Yet the enemy's idea was far different; they appeared before our posts within pistol shot; they defiled by a flank march upon a line four leagues long. In passing the length of the French army, which seemed not to dare to quit its position, they had but one fear, that the French army should escape. Every thing was done to confirm the enemy in this idea. Prince Murat sent out a small corps on the plain; but all at once it seemed astonished at the immense force of the enemy, and returned in haste. Hence every thing tended to confirm the Russian general in the miscalculated operation which he had determined upon. The Emperor put the annexed proclamation in the order of the day. At night, he wished to visit on foot, and incognito, all the posts; but he had not gone many steps when he was recognized. It would be impossible to depict the enthusiasm of the soldiers upon seeing him. Lighted straw was placed in an instant upon the tops of thousands of poles, and 80,000 men appeared before the Emperor, saluting him with acclamations: some to celebrate the anniversary of his coronation, others saying, that the army would to-morrow offer its bouquette to the Emperor. One of the oldest grenadiers went up to him, and said, "Sire, you need not expose yourself; I promise you, in the name of the grena1814.7

diers of the army, that you shall only have to fight with your eyes, and that we will bring you to-morrow the colours and artillery of the Russian army to celebrate the anniversary of your coronation."-The Emperor said, upon his return to his guard-house, which consisted of a miserable straw cabin, without a roof, which the grenadiers had made for him. "This is the finest evening of my life: but I regret to think that I shall lose a good number of these brave fellows. I feel, by the pain it gives me, that they are indeed my children, and I often reproach myself for this sentiment, for I fear it will terminate in rendering me unfit to carry on war." If the enemy had seen the sight, it would have terrified them; but the unthinking enemy continued their movements, and hastened, with quick steps, to their ruin .- The Emperor made his dispositions for battle immediately. He sent off Marshal Davoust, in great haste, to the Convent of Raygern: he was, with one of his divisions, and a division of dragoons, to keep in check the enemy's left wing, in order that, upon a given signal, it might be quite surrounded .- He gave to Marshal Lannes the command of the left wing; to Marshal Soult the command of the right; and to Marshal Bernadotte the command of the centre. Murat received the command of the cavalry. with which he was posted on one point. The left of Marshal Lannes approached Santon, a superb position, which had been fortified and mounted with eighteen pieces of cannon. From the preceding evening, he had entrusted the keeping of that firm position to the 17th light infantry, and certainly it could not be guarded by better troops. General Suchet's division formed the left of Marshal Lannes; the division of General Cafarelli formed his right, and was supported, at the same time, by Prince Murat's cavalry. The latter had before it the hussars and chasseurs under General Thellemon, and the dragoon divisions of Walther and Beaumont, and, in reserve, the cuirassier division of Generals Nansouty and Hautpoult, with 24 pieces of light artillery .- Marshal Bernadotte, that is to say the centre, had, on the left, the division of General Rivaud, which also communicated with Prince Murat's right wing, and, on the right, the division of General Drouet .- Marshal Soult, who commanded the right wing of the army, had, on his left, the division of General Vandamme; in his centre, the division of General St. Hilaire; and, on his right, the division of General Legrand - Marshal Davoust was detached to the right of General Legrand, to observe the road between the lakes, and the villages of Sokolnitz and Celnitz. He had with him General Friant's division, and the dragoons of General Bouchier's division. The division of General Gudin was directed to march at day-break from Nicolsburg, to stop the corps of the enemy which might have outflanked the right wing -The Emperor, with his faithful companion in war, Marshal Berthier, his first aid-de-camp, Colonel Junot, and all his etat-major, were in reserve, with the ten battalions of his guard, and the ten battalions of General Oudinot's grenadiers, part of whom were commanded by General Duroc .- This reserve, ranged in two lines, in columns by battalion, deployed at a distance, having in the intervals 40 pieces of cannon, served by the cannoniers of the guard. It was with this reserve, that the Emperor intended to push forward wherever it would have been necessary; we may say this reserve was worth an army -At one in the morning, the Emperor got on horseback to visit the posts, reconnoitre the fires of the enemy, and get an account of what the guards had learned of the movements of the Russians. He heard that they had passed the night in drunkenness and noise, and that a corps of Russian infantry had appeared in the village of Sokolnitz, occupied by a regiment of the division under General Legrand, who had orders to reinforce it. Day dawned at length on the second: the sun rose bright; and the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor, upon which one of the greatest feats in arms of the age was to be performed, was one of the finest days in autumn -This battle, which the soldiers persist in calling the day of the Three Emperors, which others call the day of the Anniversary, and which the Emperor named the Battle of Austerlitz, will be ever memorable in the annals of the great nation. - The Emperor, sur-



rounded by all the marshals, waited only for the horizon to clear up, to issue his last orders. When the sun shot forth his first rays, the orders were issued, and each marshal joined his corps, full gallop.—The Emperor said, in passing along the front of several regiments: " Soldiers, we must finish this campaign by a thunderbolt, which shall confound the pride of our enemies:" and instantly hats were placed at the point of bayonets, and cries of Vive l'Empereur were the signal for battle. A moment afterwards, the cannonade began at the extremity of the right, which the enemy's advanced guard had already outflanked, but the unexpected meeting with Marshal Davoust, stopped the enemy short, and the battle began -Marshal Soult put himself in motion at the same moment, proceeded to the heights of the village of Pratzen, with Generals Vandamme and St. Hilaire's division, and cut off the enemy's right, whose movements became uncertain. Surprised by a flank march, whilst it was flying, believing itself to be attacking, and seeing itself attacked, it considered itself has half defeated .- Prince Murat was in motion with his cavalry. The left wing, under the command of General Lannes, marched forward also, en echelons, by regiments, in the same manner, as if they had been exercising by divisions. A tremendous cannonade took place along the whole line: 203 pieces of cannon, and nearly 200,000 men, made a dreadful noise. It was really a giant combat. Not an hour had elapsed, and the enemy's whole left was cut off; their right had already reached Austerlitz, the head-quarters of the two Emperors, who marched immediately to the Emperor of Russia's guard, to endeavour to restore the communication of the centre with the left. A battalion of the 4th of the line was charged by the imperial Russian guard, on horseback, and routed; but the Emperor was at hand; he perceived this movement; ordered Marshal Bessieres to go to the succour of his right, with his invincibles, and the two guards were soon engaged. -Success could not be doubtful, in a moment the Russian guard was routed: colonel, artillery, standards, every thing was taken. The regiment of the Grand Duke Constantine was annihilated. He owed his safety only to the swiftness of his horse. -From the heights of Austerlitz the two Emperors beheld the defeat of all the Ruscian guard. At the same moment, the centre of the army, commanded by Marshal Bernadotte, advanced; three of his regiments made a very fine charge of cavalry. The left, commanded by Marshal Lannes, made several. All the charges were victorious. General Caffarelli's division distinguished itself. The cuirassier division took the enemy's batteries. At one, p. m. the victory was decided; it had not been doubtful for a moment; not a man of the reserve was wanted, and had assisted no where; a cannonade was kept up only on our right. The enemy's corps, which had been surrounded and driven from all the heights, were on a flat, and near a lake. The Emperor hastened thither, with 20 pieces of cannon. This corps was driven from position to position, and we saw the horrid spectacle, such as was seen at Aboukir, of 20,000 men throwing themselves into the water, and drowning themselves in the lake. Two columns of Russians, 4000 each, laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners. All the enemy's park of artillery is taken. The result of this day is 40 Russian standards, amongst which are the standards of the imperial guard; a considerable number of prisoners; the etat-major does not yet know how many; we have already an account of 20,000, 12 or 15 generals; at least 15,000 Russians killed on the field of battle. Though we have not yet the report, we may, at the first coup-d'ail, estimate our loss at 800 killed, and 15 or 1600 wounded. This will not surprise military men, who know that it is only in a rout that men are lost; and no other corps, but the battalion of the 4th, was penetrated.

THE LONDON GAZETTES.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPATCHES, PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY, ETC.



The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, November 24, 1813.

Foreign Office, November 24, 1813.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. dated.

Gottingen, Nov. 2, 1813 .- MY LORD, The intended movement of the main body of the army of the North on Cassel, as detailed in my last dispatch, has been arrested, and the Prince Royal has been induced to direct his operations towards Hanover and the North, for the following reasons: Marshal Davoust is still in position on the right bank of the Elbe, and seems unwilling to separate from the Danes, so long as he can retain his hold; the corps of Lieut.-Gen. Walmoden is not of sufficient force to act offensively without considerable aid. The extermination of the enemy in the North of Germany; the possession of Bremen, the mouths of the Weser and the Elbe; the speedy reduction of Hamburgh; the advantage of opening an immediate communication with England during the winter; the liberation of His Majesty's Electoral dominions, and the organization of its civil and military power; the facility that will be afforded to the future operations of the Northern army, either in Holland or on the Rhine, when their rear is entirely secure; and lastly, the hope of cutting off Marshal Davoust completely from Holland, are the united considerations which have determined His Royal Highness to alter his proposed movement, and the army of the North is now in march for Bremen and Hanover, from whence it will be directed against the remaining forces of the enemy in the North of Germany. The Prince Royal transferred his head quarters from Muhlhausen to Dingelstadt on the 29th, on the 30th to Heiligenstadt, and yesterday to this place. The advanced-guard, under Lieut. Gen. Woronzoff, and the Russians, under Gen, Winzingerode, entered Cassel on the 30th. The Swedes and Prussians were in the neighbourhood of Heiligenstadt on that day, when His Royal Highness determined on a change in his line of movement. Reports arrived from General Czernicheff, dated from Neuhaus the 27th. He details that having joined General Sloweiski with another partizan corps from the grand army, he proceeded to Fulda, which town he occupied, making five hundred prisoners: he then destroyed the enemy's magazines and proceeded to break down the bridges and render the roads. as impracticable as possible, having contrived to post himself between the enemy's main body and their advance: the manner Gen. Czernicheff harasses them is not to be described. While in his position at Fulda, he perceives the advance of their collected force, consisting of some squadrons of gens d'armes moving towards the town, he immediately advances with his Cossacks, charges and overthrows them, and then returns to follow the advanced guard on the great road towards Frankfort, carrying destruction to all the enemy's means before their arrival. Gen. Czernicheff Vol. 1. No. 2. N. S.

states that Buonaparte went from Eisenach to Vach, and that he had the intention of going to the Weser, but the march of the Prince Royal, and Marshal Blucher prevented him, and he supposes his line will now be Wetzlar; he adds, his army is reduced to fifty thousand men, armed and collected; many of the enemy, however, are retiring in different directions, even without arms; the retreat forcibly resembles that from Russia. A party of Cossacks took a French Colonel, with a letter from Jerome Buonaparte to Murat; I enclose a copy of it, as it is an interesting document. Many accounts agree that the greatest consternation reigns in France, and interior discontent is manifesting itself very generally. From the intrepid and dextrous exploits of the partizans we can turn with equal rejoicings to the grand movements of the allies. The Emperor's head-quarters were at Melrichstadt on the 31st ultimo, at Munerstadt on the 1st instant, and they are to be at Heldersheim this day. The grand army continues the march of its columns on Frankfort; on the 7th it will arrive at Aschaffenbourg, and on the 9th on the Mayne.

By letters from Gen. Count Wrede, of the 28th, he announces, that he had attacked and carried the town of Hanau on that day with the 1st division of Austriaus and Bavarians; he made a large number of prisoners; two more divisions of his army were to join him on the 29th, and on the 30th all the Wurtemberg troops. Gen. Wrede was in communication with Orloff, Mensgikoff, and the partizan light corps of the grand army. General Wrede confirms the report of the enemy having only six thousand men in Frankfort; they will probably retire on Cassel: he mentions also the enemy's retreat by Wetzlar and Coblentz, and adds, he will take measures accordingly. Marshal Blucher, with the Silesian army, reports from Philipstadt and Hunsfeldt, on the 29th, that such is the disorder of the enemy's flight, he cannot a moment desist from the pursuit, however harassed his troops may be. His Excellency is daily making prisoners, and is marching on Wetzlar. Gen. Benningsen reached Halle on the 29th. It seems the corps of Gen. Gouvion St. Cyr, originally stated to have left Dresden for Torgau and Wittenberg, and latterly supposed to be moving to Chemnitz, has nevertheless not left Dresden. A part of Gen. Regnier's corps, (probably separated from the French army by the operations of the Allies and the battle of Leipzig,) has been the corps that has been mistaken for Gen. Gouvion St. Cyr's. This corps is now encamped near Torgau on the right bank of the Elbe. Gen. Benningsen is moving to the Elbe to act with all the different corps under his orders there in the most vigorous manner. There is a report of a corps of the enemy, about eighteen thousand men, under Gen. Molitor, moving from Holland, but I do not believe it has advanced farther than Kovesden and Bourtanger, Gen. Carra St. Cyr re-occupied the town of Bremen a few days since with a part of his force, Gen. Tettenborn evacuating it. It will, however, be soon

The movement of the Prince Royal's columns in march are as follow:—The Russians proceed from Cassel by Paderborn to Bremen and Oldenbourg; the Prussians, under Gen. Bulow, to Minden; and the Swedes to Hanover. It is with inexpressible satisfaction I report to your Lordship the entrance yesterday of the allied troops into His Majesty's Electoral dominions. The enthusiasm, loyalty, and unbounded joy of the people is not to be described; and although ten years have separated this country from their legitimate Sovereign, it is obvious he lives in their hearts with the same deep-rooted affection as ever. The reception of the Prince Royal must have been beyond measure gratifying to His Royal Highness, while the few English present were greeted with unbounded acclamations.

It is a remarkable and gratifying anecdote, that during the elevation of new authority, and the destruction of every ancient memorial, the bust of our revered Monarch (which I believe was a present of her Majesty's to the professors and students), has retained its place in this University, and no sacrilegious hand has ever offered to remove it. Active measures are taken, under the authority of the Regency, for the

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re-establishment of all the civil authorities; and His Royal Highness the Prince of Sweden, with the utmost attention and care in providing for his troops by requisitions, has made arrangements for payment, and in every thing considers the country and its inhabitants as the most favoured soil.

C. STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Jerome Buonaparte to Gen. Murat.

My Dear Brother,—I learn that you are arrived at Vach: this news disquicts me.

My situation is horrible—tell me the truth, and whether I should fall back, for I have with me but four or five thousand miserable conscripts—how is the Emperor—do not make me wait for an answer—you will conceive my anxiety.

I embrace you as I love you,

JEROME NAPOLEON.

Hanover, November 11, 1813.—MY LORD, I have little to detail to your Lordship since my last dispatches. I have as yet seen no official account from whence a judgment can be formed of the manner in which Buonaparte, with the remnant of his army, extricated himself by Hanau and Frankfort, and passed the Rhine at Cassel.—The sanguinary and hard-fought actions by Gen. Wrede, merit unquestionably the highest encomiums. The force of Buonaparte, as he retired on the great line of his communications, was probably augmented by troops at Erfurt, and other places on its march, and in his battles with Gen. Wrede, he seems to have brought forward seventy or eighty thousand men, a force much beyond what we estimated him to possess, after his various losses; it is quite clear, however, he did not think himself secure with this number, as during the last battle he appears to have sought his safety, with an escort of ten thousand cavalry, which Gen. Czernicheff very gallantly and a little roughly handled.

Marshal Blucher's army seems to have been directed out of the great line of road on Frankfort, on which they were following the enemy, and they were marched on Wetzlar and Coblentz. It was considered, when Gen. Wrede occupied Hanau and Frankfort, that Buonaparte would march on Coblentz. But by Marshal Blucher being turned into another direction, it appears no part of the grand army could or did arrive in time to take part in the actions with Gen. Wrede, which is to be lamented. The Prince Royal moved his head-quarters to Hanover on the 6th. The Prussians under Gen. Bulow are at Minden, and Gen. Winzingerode will arrive in a day or two at Bremen. The Swedes are marching towards Harburgh. The corps of Gen. Benningsen is descending the Elbe, and is arrived at Leutzen. This General, with Lieut .- Gen. Count Walmoden, will operate on the right bank against Marshal Davoust's position on the Steckuitz. Generals Winzingerode and Bulow will however not be delayed in commencing their march towards Holland. Gen. Benningsen brings ample force with him. Gen. Bulow will, in a few days, have recruited his army, in His Prussian Majesty's ancient states, to the number it amounted to before the opening of the campaign. The ample, generous, and liberal aid of the Prince Regent, in arms and clothing, is of an invaluable consequence at this moment to these brave Prussians: The last convoys are all on the road to Marshal Blucher's and Gen. Bulow's armies, and they are the means of re-equipping and arming these corps d'armée forthwith, nearly to their original establishments. It must be as grateful to the English nation, as creditable to its government, to see how opportunely this aid is at hand. The gratitude of Marshal Blucher and Gen. Bulow, as expressed to me, must be agreeable to your Lordship.

Marshal Blucher's march route is (I believe) as follows: at Freyburg the 10th, Wegerbush the 11th, Fregburg the 12th, and Muhlheim, near Cologne, the 13th. I forbear to recapitulate the enthusiastic demonstrations that have followed the entry of the Allics again into this capital. I enclose your Lordship a Frankfort Ga-

zette, and you will, no doubt, observe with pleasure, the collection of the Austrian reserves, and the admirable proclamation of Baron Hiller; it was certainly published before the accounts of the battles of Leipzig could have reached him.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

P.S. An account is just received, that a part of the French garrison of Magdebourg has been entirely defeated and driven under the walls of the place. Seven hundred infantry and six cannon have been taken. I enclose the bulletin published at Halle on the 9th instant.

From the Frankfort Gazette .- The Austrian Corps d'Armée, united to that of the Bavarian Army, under the orders of his Excellency the Ceneral of Cavalry, Count de Wrede, consists of three divisions. The Field-Marshal Lieut. de Fresnel, who at this moment supplies the place of the Count de Wrede, commands the first division, which is composed of a battalion of chasseurs of the right of the Archduke Rodolph, and of that of Jordis. He has under his orders the Major-Generals Gurdegg and Woitmann. The second division, consisting of two battalions of Landwehr, and of seven battalions of grenadiers, is under the orders of Field-Marshal Lieut. de Bach, who has under him the Major-Gens. Ruder and Klenau. The Field Marshal Lieut, de Spleny commands the third division, which is composed of the hussars of the Archduke Joseph, of Szeckler, and of Frimout, of the Uhlans of Schwartzenberg, of the dragoons of Guesewich, and of the cuirassiers of Lichtenstein. The Major-Gen. de Tillon is the second in command of this division.

Proclamation published by Gen. Von Hiller, at Trent, on the 26th of Oct. 1813. People of Italy !- I have passed the Alps with an army of sixty thousand men, and I enter the plains of Italy. Providence is going to put a period to the tyranny that oppressed you; sacrificed your youths in the north of Spain, for an unjust cause; paralysed commerce and industry, and spread desolation in the fields of Italy, so favoured by Heaven. I have occupied the passes leading from Italy into Austria; I have turned, at their sources, the Isonzo, the Tagliamento, the Piave, and the Brenta; and I have made it impossible for your General-in-Chief to escape me, whithersoever he may turn. Verona, Mantua, and Milan, expect to be delivered in a few days. The north, the east, and west of Europe, have furnished all their forces, and the flower of their young population, to re-establish the independence of their States, and they are now free. Search in Austria, in Russia, in Prussia, or in Spain, the French who ruled the world! you will find corpses, prisoners, wounded, and traces of devastation; but the enemy have there no longer any hodics of troops

The fine provinces of the South of Europe, ought likewise to participate in the under arms. joy of the world, on account of the return of ancient times, of order and of justice. My Sovereign has been pleased to entrust to me this great work; rise, therefore, people of Italy; you know what means of resistance the enemy has to oppose to me; you are aware that they are the last. I have under my banners thirty thousand men, who have not yet fought in this holy war, and who are burning with a desire of sharing in the glory of those that preceded them. Fresh armies are forming beyond the Alps; the fate of Italy is decided; remind your children that they were born in the ancient country of glory, and that the height of glory consists in combating under the banuers of the most just of Monarchs, for the peace of the world, and for the independence of nations.

The General of Artillery, Commander-in Chief of the Imperial and Royal Army BARON VON HILLER. of the Tyrol and of Italy.

Bulletin published at Halle, Nov. 9, 1813 .- An estafette which arived last night from Calbe to the Royal Military Government, brings the account that, yesterday, the 8th instant, part of the French garrison of Magdeburg was totally defeated between Calbe and Schoncbeck, and pursued as far as the ramparts of Magdeburg.—The enemy lost seven hundred infantry and four hundred horse, together with six guns. The Prussians have entered Schonebeck and Salze, amid the most joyful acclamations of the inhabitants. The magazines of salt and fuel at Schonebeck are rescued, and those valuable salt works, intended to have been destroyed by the enemy, who devastates every thing, are saved. Near Frohse many Frenchmen were driven into the Elbe, and last night the number of prisoners amounted to several thousand men.

Hanover, Nov. 11, 1813.—My Lord, Since closing my dispatches, I have seen the inclosed Supplement to the Frankfort Gazette of the 4th instant, containing an account of the operations of Gen. Wrede, at Hanau and Frankfort, on the 29th, 30th, and 31st ultimo. I annex also the Proclamation issued by the Regency of Hanover.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut-Gen.

Copy of the Supplement to the Frankfort Gazette of the 4th Nov. 1813.

Head-Quarters, Frankfort, Nov. 3, 1813.—After the capture of Wurtzburg, the combined Austrian and Bavarian army directed its march on Hanau, in order to encounter the grand French army, which was effecting its retreat by that place.—On the 29th October, our advanced guard encountered the enemy between Rottenhach and Gelnhausen; and, after a severe combat, the General of Division, Delamotte, took from him two cannon, and four thousand prisoners, among which were two Generals, and one hundred and fifty officers.

The 30th, in the morning, the General-in-Chief, Count de Wrede, made a reconnoisance, from which it was positively ascertained that the enemy had still from sixty to eighty thousand men. In consequence of the detachments which the combined army had made, it had then only thirty thousand men in front of Hanau; and the General-in-Chief, who, with forces so unequal, could not oppose the project of the enemy to effect his retreat, by the road to Frankfort, determined at least to render that operation as difficult to him as possible. In consequence, he placed the combined army before Hanau, the right wing leaning upon the Renzing, and the left à cheval upon the roads which lead from Gelnhausen to Frankfort. The advanced guard had orders to retire into the position of the army, which movement General Delamotte executed with the greatest regularity. On the left wing of the combined army, in the plain between the town of Hanau and the wood of Lampner. several batteries had been placed to receive the enemy when he should debouch. The greatest part of the cavalry had also been posted there, to prevent, as much as possible, the enemy from forming. On the 30th, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the enemy advanced upon the road, in heavy columns, whilst their tirailleurs passed through the wood. One hundred and eighty pieces of cannon were brought forward to oblige the Allied army to give way. The Emperor Napoleon made every effort to attain that object, but in vain. The Allied Army, with heroic bravery kept possession of the field of battle until night. The heavy charges of cavalry on the left wing, and all the attacks upon the right, were repulsed. The Bavarian General, Count Bekers, with his division, particularly contributed, by the most glorious firmness, to this success. The enemy had suffered considerable loss, particularly in his old guard. The object of the Commander to impede the retreat of the enemy was accomplished, and, in the night, he withdrew his left wing behind Hanau, in, order not to expose it without necessity, as well as to enable him to renew the combat on the following day. The enemy commenced his retreat.-In order to cover. it, he attacked Hanau by assault, which was occupied by the Austrian brigade; de Dimar: several of his attempts were fruitless; and he was obliged to content himself with throwing some shells into the town: this fire, however, did but littles damage during the night.

In order to spare the town, and prevent the renewal of the bombardment, the General-in-Chief withdrew the garrison on the 31st of October, at eight in the morning. The French, however, having on their entry into Hanau begun to pillage, and driven out the inhabitants who were occupied in extinguishing the fire, the General-in-chief resolved to prevent the destruction of the town, and caused it to be retaken at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The General, accompanied by his suite, and with the Austrian General de Geppert, at the head of a column of grenadiers and Austrian chasseurs, directed the assault in person, which took place with the greatest regularity. In half an hour the town was taken; but the Commander-in-Chief was mortally wounded. This irreparable loss for the Allied army incensed the troops to a degree which rendered it no longer possible to restrain them, every Frenchman that could be found in the city was bayonetted. The enemy posted themselves beyond the gates upon the bridge of the Renzing; but, in spite of the most spirited resistance, he was immediately driven from this position, and the next morning he completely effected his retreat. The Allied army is in pursuit of him .- The troops of the Combined Army vied with each other in giving proofs of the most distinguished valour. Their loss is comparatively inconsiderable; it amounts in the total to seven thousand killed and wounded, and comprising some missing; the army has lost neither colours nor cannon: the enemy, on the contrary, has left upon the field of battle fifteen thousand men killed and wounded; the greatest part of the latter have perished in the wood of Lampner; the rapidity with which the enemy effected his retreat not having permitted him to carry them off. The road from Hanau to Frankfort is covered with dead bodies, dead horses, and dismounted ammunition waggons, and proves the disorder in which the remains of the grand French army fled. Fugitives are taken upon all the roads, and besides those already mentioned, fifteen thousand prisoners have recently been brought in; their numbers augment every instant. Among these prisoners are found the Generals Morsel and Avesani, and two hundred and eighty officers. FRESNEL.

PROCLAMATION .- The victorious arms of powers allied against France, have under the manifest protection of Divine Providence, nearly completed the deliverance of the country from her ten years' sufferings. The valiant army of the North is already approaching; it is led by His Royal Highness the Illustrious Crown Prince of Sweden, whose love of justice and heroism have both disposed and qualified him to become the deliverer of the Germans. The troops of our King, attached to this army, have already occupied the capital, and great part of the country. All faithful Hanoverians will gratefully venerate, in this consolatory change of affairs, those wise measures which His Majesty, our beloved King, has ever steadily pursued during the most untoward circumstances, and which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who is no less warmly interested in the welfare of the hereditary German states of his house, has, with equal constancy, continued and completed. Instead of groaning under the yoke of foreign rulers, to whom the annihilation of our coustitution and language, the destruction of our property, and the shedding of the blood of our children, were only a pretext for the gratification of an idle ambition, we are now once more blessed by the paternal Government of native Princes, who are accustomed to seek their glory and happiness in accomplishing our own. A son of our highly revered Monarch, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who, ever since his earlier residence among the Hanoverians, has conceived the most lively attachment to them, is himself on the spot, and has most generously resolved actively to contribute towards effecting the welfare of the ancient inheritance of his illustrious ancestors.

In this joyful change of circumstances, we have not hesitated, in the name of the lawful Sovereign, to resume the Government of the Electoral Dominions. We had flattered ourselves to have had the satisfaction, even in this early notification, of

communicating to the faithful German subjects of his Majesty, the first expressions which his Royal Highness the Prince, our present Regent, has been pleased, so early as the 5th of last October, to address to them, in order to assure them of his gracious intentions, and of his indefatigable endeavours for their happiness. Accidental circumstances have as yet prevented us from receiving this most condescending Proclamation of his Royal Highness. We must therefore content ourselves, for the present, with the assurance, that his Royal Highness is particularly solicitous to restore, as speedily as possible, his subjects to the enjoyment of their former happy constitution. To execute this high intention will be our most pleasing duty. But every thing has been too much overturned to allow of this object being attained at once. We, therefore, preliminarily, confirm the provincial Commissions of Government, which have been appointed by the military authority, and which, under our superintendence, will henceforward provide for the several provinces, whatever in each may be of the first and most pressing necessity, not doubting but that, supported by the tried loyalty and attachment of Hanoverians, we shall quickly witness among us the revival of our former happiness, and of our earlier comforts, provided that a lasting peace secures what has hitherto been gained .--But if we would obtain this, it is not yet time to lay aside our arms. The enemy is defeated; he is humbled beyond any former period; but he may, he will rise again, should the Germans prematurely imagine that they may take rest. It ought not to be concealed, that for a time to come, ample sacrifices, as well as further efforts of our long-tried valour, are indispensable. The public spirit and ancient military glory of the Hanoverians, are pledges that they are willing and ready to make them; and that, after so many successes, they will not shrink from any call, manfully to sustain the last struggle. Concord, courage, confidence, and patriotism. infallibly ensure success.

The Privy Councillors of the King of Great Britain, appointed to the Electoral Ministry of Brunswick-Lunebourg, for the State and Cabinet,

Hunover, Nov. 4, 1813.

DECKEN,

BREMER.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Published by Authority

THURSDAY, November 25, 1813.

Downing-Street, November 24, 1813.—The Marquis of Worcester has arrived with a dispatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to the Earl Bathurst by the Marquis of Wellington, dated

St. Pé, Nov. 13, 1813.—My LORD,—The enemy have, since, the beginning of August, occupied a position with their right upon the sea, in front of St. Jean de Luz, and on the left of the Nivelle, their centre on La Petite La Rhune in Sarre, and on the heights behind the village, and their left, consisting of two divisions of infantry, under the Conte D'Erlon on the right of that river, on a strong height in rear of Anhoue, and on the mountain of Mondarin, which protected the approach to that village; they had had one division under General Foy at St. Jean Pied de Port, which was joined by one of the army of Arragon, under General Paris, at the time the left of the Allied army crossed the Bidassoa on 7th October; General Foy's division joined those on the heights behind Anhoue, when Lieut.-Gen, Sir Rowland Hill moved into the valley of Bastan. The enemy, not satisfied with the natural strength of this position, had the whole of it fortified, and their right, in particular, had been made so strong, that I did not deem it expedient to attack it in front.

Pamplona having surrendered on the 31st of October, and the right of the army having been disengaged from covering the blockade of that place, I moved Lieut.-



Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, on the 6th and 7th, into the valley of Bastan, as soon as the state of the roads, after the recent rains, would permit, intending to attack the enemy on the 8th instant; but the rain which fell on the 7th instant having again rendered the roads impracticable, I was obliged to defer the attack till the 10th, when we completely succeeded in carrying all the positions on the enemy's left and centre, in separating the former from the latter, and by these means turning the enemy's strong positions occupied by their right on the lower Nivelle, which they were obliged to evacuate during the night, having taken fifty-one pieces of cannon, and fourteen hundred prisoners. The object of the attack being to force the enemy's centre and to establish our army in rear of their right, the attack was made in columns of divisions, each led by the General Officer commanding it, and each forming its own reserve. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill directed the movement of the right, consisting of the 2d division, under Lieut -Gen. the Hou. Sir William Stewart; the 6th division, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Clinton; a Portuguese division, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton, and a Spanish division, under General Morillo, and Colonel Grant's brigade of cavalry; and a brigade of Portuguese artillery, under Licut.-Col. Tulloh; and three mountain guns, under Lieut. Robe, which attacked

the positions of the enemy behind Anhoue. Marshal Sir William Beresford directed the movements of the right of the centre, consisting of the 3d division, under Major-Gen. the Hon. Charles Colville; the 7th divison, under Mariscal de Campo Le Cor; and the 4th division, under Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Lowry Cole. The latter attacked the redoubts in front of Sarré, that village and the heights behind it, supported on their left by the army of reserve of Andalusia, under the command of the Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Giron, which attacked the enemy's positions on their right of Sarré, on the slopes of La Petite La Rhune, and the heights beyond the village, on the left of the 4th division .-Major-Gen. Charles Baron Alten attacked, with the light division and General Longa's Spanish division, the enemy's positions on La Petite La Rhune, and having carried them, co-operated with the right of the centre on the attack of the heights behind Sarré. General Alten's brigade of cavalry, under the direction of Lieut. Gen Sir Stapleton Cotton, followed the movements of the centre, and there were three brigades of British artillery with this part of the army, and three mountain guns with General Giron, and three with Major-General Charles Alten. Lieut,-Gen. Don Manuel Freyre moved, in two columns, from the heights of Mandale towards Ascain, in order to take advantage of any movements the enemy might make from the right of his position towards his centre: and Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hope, with the left of the army, drove in the enemy's out-posts in front of their intrenchments on the Lower Nivelle, carried the redoubt above Orogue, and established himself on the heights immediately opposite Sibour, in readiness to take advantage of any movement made by the enemy's right. The attack began at day-light, and Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Lowry Cole having obliged the enemy to evacuate the redoubt on their right, in front of Sarré, by a cannonade, and that in front of the left of the village having been likewise evacuated on the approach of the 7th division, under General Le Cor, to attack it, Lieut. Gen. Sir Lowry Cole attacked and possessed himself of the village, which was turned, on its left, by the the 3d division, under Major Gen. the Hon. Charles Colville, and on its right by the reserve of Andalusia, under Don Pedro Giron, and Major-Gen. Charles Baron Alten carried the positions on La Petite La Rhune. The whole then co-operated in the attack of the enemy's main position behind the village. The 3d and 7th divisions immediately carried the redoubts on the left of the enemy's centre, and the light division those on the right, while the 4th division, with the reserve of Andalusia on the left, attacked their positions in their centre. By these attacks, the enemy were obliged to abandon their strong positions, which they had fortified with much care and labour; and they left in the principal redoubt on the height the 1st battalion 88th regiment, which immediately surrendered.

While these operations were going on in the centre, I had the pleasure of seeing the 6th division, under Lieut .- Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, after having crossed the Nivelle, and having driven in the enemy's piquets on both banks, and having covered the passage of the Portuguese division, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton, on its right, make a most handsome attack upon the right of the enemy's position behind Auhoue, and on the right of the Nivelle, and carry all the intrenchments, and the redoubt on the flank. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton supported with the Portuguese division, the 6th division on its right, and both co-operated in the attack of the second redoubt, which was immediately carried. Major-Gen. Pringle's brigade of the 2d division, under Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Wm. Stewart, drove in the enemy's piquets on the Nivelle and in front of Auhoue, and then Major-General Byng's brigade of the 2d division carried the intrenchments and a redoubt further on the enemy's left, in which attack the Major-General and these troops distinguished themselves. Major-Gen. Morillo covered the advance of the whole to the heights behind Anhoue, by attacking the enemy's posts on the slopes of Mondarin, and following them towards Itzatce. The troops on the heights behind Anhoue were, by these operations, under the direction of Lt.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, forced to retire towards the bridge of Cambo, on the Nivelle; with the exception of the division in Mondarin, which, by the march of a part of the 2d division, under Lieut .- Gen. the Hon. Sir William Stewart, was pushed into the mountains towards Baygory .-As soon as the heights were carried on both banks of the Nivelle, I directed the 3d and 7th divisions, being the right of our centre, to move by the left of that river upon St. Pé, and the 6th division by the right of that river, on the same place, while the 4th and light divisions, and General Girou's reserve, held the heights above Ascain, and covered this movement on that side, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill covered it on the other. A part of the enemy's troops had retired from their centre, and had crossed the Nivelle at St. Pé; and as soon as the 6th division approached, the 3d division, under Major-Gen. the Hon. Charles Colville, and the 7th division, under Gen. Le Cor, crossed that river and attacked, and immediately gained possession of the heights beyond it. We were thus established in the rear of the enemy's right; but so much of the day was now spent, that it was impossible to make any further movement, and I was obliged to defer our further operations till the following morning.

The enemy evacuated Ascain in the afternoon, of which village Lieut.-Gen. Don Manuel Freyre took possession; and quitted all their works and positions in front of St. Jean de Luz during the night, and retired upon Bidart, destroying all the bridges on the Lower Nivelle. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir John Hope followed them with the left of the army, as soon as he could cross the river; and Marshal Sir William Beresford moved the centre of the army as far as the state of the roads, after a violent fall of rain would allow; and the enemy retired again on the night of the 11th, into an intrenched camp in front of Bayonne. In the course of the operations of which I have given your Lordship an outline, in which we have driven the enemy from positions which they had been fortifying with great labour and care for three months, in which we have taken fifty-one pieces of cannon, six tumbrils of ammunition, and 1400 prisoners, I have great satisfaction in reporting the good conduct of all the officers and troops. The report itself will shew how much reason I had to be satisfied with the conduct of Marshal Sir W. Beresford, and of Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Hill, who directed the attack of the centre and right of the army; and with that of Lieut.-Gens. the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, the Hon. Sir William Stewart, Sir John Hamilton and Sir Henry Clinton; and Major-Gen. the Hon, C. Colville. Charles Baron Alten, Mariscal De Campo P. Le Cor, and Mariscal De Campo Don Pablo Morillo, commanding divisions of infantry; and with that of Don Pedro Girou, commanding the reserve of Andalusia.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill and Marshal Sir William Beresford, and these General Officers, have reported their sense of the cou-

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duct of the Generals and troops under their command, respectively; and I particularly request you Lordship's attention to the conduct of Major-Gen. Byng, and of Major-Gen. Lambert, who conducted the attack of the 6th division. I likewise particularly observe the gallant conduct of the 51st and 68th regiments, under the command of Major Rice and Lieut.-Col. Hawkins, in Major-Gen. Inglis's brigade, in the attack of the heights above St. Pe, in the afternoon of the 10th. The 8th Portuguese brigade, in the 3d division, under Major Gen. Power, likewise distinguished themselves in the attack of the left of the enemy's centre, and Major-Gen. Anson's brigade, of the 4th division, in the village of Sarré, and the centre of the heights. Although the most brilliant part of this service did not fall to the lot of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir J. Hope, and Lieut.-Gen. Don M. Freyre, I have every reason to be satisfied with the mode in which these General Officers conducted the service of which they had the direction. Our loss, although severe, has not been so great as might have been expected, considering the strength of the positions attacked, and the length of time (from day-light till dark) during which the troops were engaged: but I am concerned to add, that Colonel Barnard, of the 95th, has been severely, though I hope not dangerously, wounded; and that we have lost in Lieut .- Col. Lloyd, of the 94th, an officer who had frequently distinguished himself, and was of great promise. I received the greatest assistance in forming the plan for this attack, and throughout the operations, from the Quarter-Master-General Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Pakenham, and from Lieut.-Col. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieut.-Col. Campbell, and all the Officers of my personal Staff, and His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange. The artillery which was in the field was of great use to us; and I cannot sufficiently acknowledge the intelligence and activity with which it was brought to the point of attack, under the direction of Col. Dickson, over the bad roads through the mountains, at this season of the year. I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Marquis of Worcester, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship. WELLINGTON.

P. S. I inclose a return of killed and wounded.

Since the return of the enemy's loss was received, we have taken one hundred more prisoners, and four hundred wounded.

British killed—3 majors, 4 captains, 11 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 23 serjeants, 4 drummers, 229 rank and file, 13 horses. Portuguese killed—1 lieut. 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 5 serjeants, 56 rank & file, 3 horses. British wounded—2 general staff, 4 lt.-colonels, 1 major, 30 captains, 58 lieutenants, 21 ensigns, 4 staff, 104 serjeants, 19 drummers, 1534 rank and file, 23 horses. Portuguese wounded—2 lieutenant-colonels, 8 captains, 9 lieutenants, 15 ensigns, 1 staff, 28 serjeants, 6 drummers, 432 rank and file, 3 horses. British missing—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 54 rank and file. Portuguese missing—15 rank and file. Total killed—3 majors, 4 captains, 12 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 1 staff, 28 serjeants, 4 drummers, 285 rank and file, 16 horses. Total wounded—2 general staff, 6 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 38 captains, 67 lieutenants, 36 ensigns, 5 staff, 132 serjeants, 25 drummers, 1966 rank and file, 25 horses. Total missing—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 69 rank and file. General Total—2 general staff, 6 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 44 captains, 80 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 6 staff, 161 serjeants, 29 drummers, 2320 rank and file, 41 horses.

British Officers killed Nov. 10. 1813.—Royal Engineers—Lieut. R. G. Power. 27th Foot—Major Thomas Johnston. 32d do.—Ensign John O'Brien Buller. 40th do.—Ensign Alexander Dobbin. 43d do.—Capt. Thomas Capel, and Lieut. Edward Freer. 51st do.—Lieut. Maurice Stephens, and John D. Taylor. 57th do.—Major Dudley Ackland, and Lieut. George Knox. 60th do.—Lieut. Thomas Eccles. 61st do.—Eapt. W. H., Furnace, and Lieut. Christopher Kellett. 68th do.—Capt. Henry Bury

Irwin, and Lieut. Roger Stopford. 85th do.—Eusign Arthur Johnston. 87th do.—Ensign Morgan Hilliard. 91st do.—Capt. David M'Intire. 94th do.—Major Thomas Lloyd (Lieut. Col). 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieut. George Boyd. Brunswick Light Infantry—Lieut. George Schartorns.

British Officers wounded .- General Staff-Majors-General James Kempt, and John Byng, slightly. 3d Foot Guards-Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Lieut.-Col. C. Rooke, severely. 1st Foot Guards-Brigade Major Capt. Charles Allix, severely, Royal Horse Artillery-Lieut, James Day, severely. Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.-Ensign Wm. Anstruther, severely. 3d Foot-Capt. Charles Cameron, severely. 4th do. 1st Batt. Lieut. Jeffy Salvin, severely. 5th do. 1st Batt .- Capt. George Clarke, and Lieut. Charles Elias Bird, severely. 11th do. 1st Batt .- Capt. Charles Turner, Licut. Robert Gethin, Lieut J. Ffennell, severely; Lieut. John Moulds, slightly; Ensign Matthew Trimble, severely. 24th do. 2d Batt .- Capt. Jas. Brickell, severely; Ensign R. Marsh, slightly. 27th do. 3d Batt .- Lieut. William Phibbs, Ensigns John Galbraith and Samuel Ireland, severely. 31st do. 3d Batt.-Capt. James Girdlestone, severely. 32d do. 1st Batt .- Lieut. John Boase, slightly. 36th do. 1st Batt .-Captains W. Blakeney and W. Gillam severely; Lieut. Wm. Tunstall, severely; Lieut. Thomas L'Estrange, slightly; Ensign James M'Cabe, severely; Ensign John Skerry, slightly. 38th do. 1st Batt .- Ensign Andrew Oliver, slightly; Assistant-Surgeon Samuel Cotman, severely. 40th do. 1st. Batt .- Lieut .- Col. Henry Thornton, severely; Capt. John Henry Barnett, severely; Capt. Peter Bishop, severely; Lieut. Nath. Carter, slightly; Lieut. John Richardson, severely; Adjt. Isaac Cheetham, slightly. 42d do. 1st Batt.-Captain Mungo M'Pherson, severely; Lieut. Kennett M'Dougal, severely. 43d do. 1st Batt.-Capt. Robert Murcheson, severely (since dead); Lieuts. Wyndham, Madden, and John Angrove, severely; Lients. Edward D'Arcy and John Meyricke, slightly; James Considine, severely; Licut. Alex. Steele, slightly; John M'Lean, jun. slightly; Ensign John Marshal Miles, slightly. 48th do. 1st. Batt.-Lieuts. Stephen Collins and Francis M. Scott, severely; Lieut. Zach. Thatcher, slightly; Ensign Benj. Thompson, severely. 51st do. 1st Batt,-Lieut. Walter Mahon, severely; Lieutenant Henry Martin, slightly. 52d ditto. 1st Batt .- Capt. Wm. Rentall, severely; Lieut. Charles York, slightly; Lieuts. Geo. Ulrick Barlow and Matthew Anderson, severely, Lieuts. Charles Kenny and Matthew Agnew, slightly. 53d do. 2d Batt.-Capt. James Mackay, severely. 57th do. 1st Batt .- Lieut. Col. Duncan M'Donald, severely; Capts. John Burrowes (Major), and Hector Maclaine, severely; Lieuts. Rob. Ross and John Hughes, severely. 60th do. 5th Batt .- Capt. James Stopford and Lieut. John Passley, severely; Ensign Henry Shewbridge, slightly; 61st do. 1st Batt .- Captains James Horton, Marcus Annesley, and Hugh Eccles, severely; Lieuts. Robert Belton and Arthur Toole, severely. 66th do. 2d. Batt .- Capt. Robt. Pyne, severely; Lieut. Robt. Dobbins, severely. 63th do .- Capt. Henry Archdale, slightly; Capt. Nathaniel Gledstanes, severely; Lieuts. Rob. Clark and Wm. Mendham, severely; Ensign Joseph Gibson, slightly; Ensign Thomas Browning, severely. 79th do. 1st Batt .- Ensign John Thompson, slightly. 82d Foot, 1st Batt .- Capt. George Marshall, severely; Lieuts. Charles Mortimer, Kingston Cuthbert, William Mason, J. B. Sydserff, Richard Whitaker, severely. 83d Foot, 2d Batt.-Lieut. Herbert Wyatt, severely: Lieuts. Francis M'Barry and C. Watson, slightly; Ensign Francis Burgess, severely. 87th Foot, 2d Batt .- Major Hugh Gough (Lieut, Col.), Lieuts. John Kelly and Joseph Leslic, Ensigns James Kennedy and Henry Bailley, severely. 94th Foot .- Lieut. J. Thornton, severely; Lieut. J. Tweedie, slightly. 95th Foot, 1st Batt .- Lieut .- Col. Andrew F. Barnard, (Col.) severely; Capt. C. Smyth, severely; Lient. W. Haggup, severely; and Lieut. D. Fendham, severely. 95th Foot, 2d Batt .- Capt. W. Cox, slightly: Lieut. C. Eaton, severely; Lieut. H. Scott, severely; and 2d Lieut. J. Doyle, severely. 95th Foot, 8d B. tt.-Lieut J. Kirkman, slightly: and Lieut. Loftus Jones, severely. Chasseurs Britanniques



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Adjt. Bouissingault, slightly. 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Capt. W. Humbruck, severely, left arm amputated. 2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieut. Lewis Behne, severely; Adjt. Bernhard Reif Kugel, slightly. 2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieut. Claus Decken, slightly; Lieut. C. Willie, severely. Brunswick Light Infantry—Captain W. Koch, severely; Lieuts. W. Unruh, and Otto Broembsen, severely; Eusign C. Burman, severely. Volunteers, 40th Foot, 1st Batt.—G. Booth, severely. 59th Foot, 2d Batt.—J. A. Blood, slightly. 87th Foot, 2d Batt.—R. Bagnall, and W. H. Bourne, severely. British Officers missing.—5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. J. Hamilton. 27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieut. W. Crawley. 51st Foot—Capt. J. H. Phelps.

Supplement to the London Gazette EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, November 24, 1813.

Foreign-Office, November 25, 1813.—DISPASCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. from His Excellency Gen. Viscount Cathcart, K. T. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles W. Stewart, K. B. and Edward Thornton, Esq.

Dispatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. dated Frankfort, Nov. 7, 1813.

MY LORD, His Imperial Majesty made his public entry into Frankfort yesterday morning. He was met at some distance from the town by the Emperor Alexander and his attendants. His Majesty received the keys of the city from the Chief Magistrates at the Hanau Gate, and afterwards proceeded on horseback through the principal streets to the Cathedral Church, where Te Deum was performed, As I accompanied His Imperial Majesty on this occasion, I was a near witness of the enthusiastic applause with which he was received. The streets, the windows, and even the roofs of the houses were crowded with spectators, who appeared to vie with each other in demonstrations of joy; it was impossible to mistake the sincere and heartfelt emotion by which they were produced. The affectionote regard of the inhabitants was loudly testified at seeing the Sovereign, who, twenty-one years ago, had been crowned within their walls, re-appear in the character of their deliverer. In the evening, the two Emperors went to the theatre, and were received with acclamations; every sentiment of the piece which had reference to their exertions in the cause of Europe, was loudly applauded. Pleasing as it is to dwell on these circumstances, I am equally happy in being able to inform your Lordship of the continued progress of the Allies, and of the substantial acquisitions which have been recently made by the accession of different Princes to the common cause. The states of Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau, and Baden, have respectively addressed themselves to His Imperial Majesty. They have renounced the Confederation of the Rhine, and, in imploring His Majesty's mediation with the Allied Powers, have expressed their desire to join the alliance. Other States of less importance have followed the same course, and I may now venture to congratulate your Lordship on the complete dissolution of that formidable confederacy, instituted by Buonaparte for the double purpose of proving either an impregnable bulwark to France, in the event of foreign invasion, or the instrument in his hands of the subjugation of the ABERDEEN, rest of Europe,

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Extract of a Dispatch from Viscount Cathcart, K. T. dated Frankfort on the Maine, November 8, 1813.

The Emperor Alexander made his entry into the city of Frankfort on the Maine, at noon, on the 5th instant, at the head of the horse artillery and about fifty squadrons of the cavalry of the Russian imperial guard and reserve, and some squadrons of the Prussian guard, amidst the loudest acclamations of many thousand inhabitants. His Imperial Majesty stopped near the quarter prepared for him to see his cavalry pass, which they did in the most perfect parade order, after a march of one hundred English miles (cantoning and assembling from cantonments included), which they performed in forty-eight hours; viz. from Schwinfurth, by Wurtzburg and Aschaffenburg, to this place. On the following day the Emperor Francis arrived. The Emperor of Russia met his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty at some distance from Frankfort, and both Sovereigns proceeded to the Cathedral, where Divine Service was performed, and Te Deum was sung.

The last dispatch I had the bonour to address your Lordship was dated the 30th ult. from Memingen. Napoleon has escaped from the Cossacks and his other pursuers, and has carried the remains of his guard, and some other corps, to the left bank of the Rhine, leaving but few troops here. The possession of a fortress at Erfurth has been the great instrument by which this retreat has been effected. It was thought possible that he would make some stand behind this post, while, on the contrary, he redoubled his speed; and having possession of the best road, while the cross roads by which the Allies endeavoured to intercept him, were scarcely passable. he gained several marches. Gen. Count Wrede gallantly arrested his progress for two days at Hanau; on the first of which, particularly, the French fought with great obstinacy, and the loss has been considerable on both sides. There is one small spot, where an officer of rank, who saw it, assures me, that the carnage of men and horses was most extraordinary. The efforts of this Austrian and Bavarian army, though they stopped the enemy for two days, could not prevent his arriving at Mayence before the columns under the orders of the Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg could overtake him. There are different accounts of the enemy's force; but considering the numbers left on the field of battle at Leipzig, and in that city, the number of prisoners sent to the rear during the retreat by all the corps which came up with the enemy, and the losses inseparable from all retreats of so difficult and so protracted a nature, it seems impossible, that he can have carried fifty thousand men with him, though there are persons who estimate the force still higher. Buonaparte was present in the battle of Hanau, and his officers are said to have displayed more military talent on that occasion than they have lately shewn. The main army is assembling here, and will immediately be ready for ulterior operations. Field-Marshal Blucher's army is moving to the Rhine, in the direction of Ehrenbreitstein. His head-quarters are this day at Limbourg. The King of Prussia has been at Berlin and Breslau since the battle of Leipsig. His Majesty is expected here immediately.

Dispatch from Viscount Cathcart, K. T. dated Frankfort on the Maine, Nov. 10, 1813.

My Lord, The enemy had retained a position at Hockheim, and was employed in restoring the old lines, which passed from the tête-de-pont at Cassel round that position, and back to the Rhine. Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg determined to put a stop to this work, and to occupy the position himself. With this view an attack was made yesterday, in which the lines were carried by assault, and the enemy was driven into the works of Cassel, with the loss of several hundred prisoners and four pieces of cannon. I have the honour to enclose herewith the report I have this moment received of this gallant affair from Major-Gen. Sir Robert Wilson. It has been the constant practice of the Major-General, throughout this and the last campaign, to accompany every attack of consequence that has taken place within his reach, and on this occasion he was with one of the storming parties. In adverting



to this circumstance, it is but justice to this officer to state, that the zeal, activity, and intrepidity, which he has displayed on every occasion, have conciliated for him the esteem of all officers of every rank and nation, who have been witnesses of them, and have certainly done great credit to his Majesty's service.

CATHCART.

The Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Frankfort, Nov. 10, 1813 .- MY LORD, I bave the honour to acquaint you, that the corps of Count Guilay, and Gen. Meerfeldt, with the Austrian reserve cavalry, moved to dislodge the enemy from Hockheim, which town and position it was understood he was fortifying. Count Guilay marched upon the chausee from Hockst. Gen. Meerfeldt's corps, commanded by Prince Louis Lichtenstein, was directed on the Lonner Muhl, between Hockst and Cassel. The attack commenced about two o'clock, P. M. The enemy fired vigorously from the cannon at Hockst, upon six pieces of cannon in a work which headed the column of Prince Louis, and threw many shells from the mortars at Cassel. The Austrian artillery, however, advanced with so much courage and rapidity, that the enemy's fire was soon slackened, when the columns of infantry rushed forward, and carried the intreachments and town, which was surrounded by a high wall, and double palisado at the entrances. The intreuchments had not been completed, but were traced on a considerable scale. Four pieces of cannon were taken, and the Commander of the town, the Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Guilemeau, various officers, and several hundred men, were made prisoners. The remainder of the enemy (the corps of Gen. Bertram) retreated upon Costheim and Cassel, and occupying the intervening wooded ground, maintained, for the rest of the day, a sharp tirailleur fire, but in which they must have suffered much, as the Austrian cannon played on them from a height above their position, and other guns on the left bank of the Maine threw their fire in flank. The Austrian loss is not considerable; but several officers are much regretted. The Prince Marshal has ordered the heights above Cassel to be fortified; until the works are completed, the corps engaged yesterday will occupy the ground. The sight of the Austrian flag, again waving victorious over the Rhine, and of the enemy's great military depot, whence issued those armies that have caused so much desolation and misery in Germany, excited an interest in yesterday's operations which every individual felt, and which was finally expressed by peals of enthusiastic acclamation as ROBERT WILSON, Major Gen. the Prince Marshal passed.

Dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. dated Hanover, Nov. 16, 1813.

My Lord, It is with sincere satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that accounts were received this morning at this place by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, from Gen. Thielman, commanding the Saxon troops on the Elbe, which state, that Gen. Gouvion St. Cyr, and the French garrison of Dresden (consisting of nearly 16,000 men) after ineffectually attempting to obtain a capitulation, surrendered as prisoners of war to Gen. Kleinau, commanding the Allied forces before the place. I congratulate your Lordship on this good intelligence, and have the honour to be, &c. Chas. Stewart, Lieut. Gen,

To Viscount Castlereagh.

Extract of a Dispatch from Edward Thornton, Esq. dated Bremen, 19th Nov. 1813. I have the honour of informing your Lordship, that I arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, the Prince Royal having reached it early in the morning of the preceding day. I found here the Messenger Daniels, whom Sir Charles Stewart dispatched from Hanover, and who, after having made an unsuccessful attempt to go down the Weser, returned to this place. He proceeds again to-day. He gives me the opportunity of informing your Lordship, that the Prince Royal has received

information that the Russian troops belonging to the corps of Gen. Winzingerode, are in possession of Groeningen, and have advanced as far as the Yssel, where they occupy Zwol, Zutphen, and are in the neighbourhood of Deventer. The corps d'armée, under the command of General Bulow, is marching upon Arnheim; but the fatiguing marches which it has had to sustain have rendered it necessary to give the troops a few days repose, between Munster and that place.

This intelligence appears to have determined His Royal Highness to proceed in person to Holland, at the head of the Russian and Prussian troops, leaving the conduct of the affairs in the North, Davoust and the re-capture of Hamburgh, to General Baron Adlercreutz, with the Swedish troops and the corps of Count Valmoden, and the Russian troops under the command of Gen. Benningsen.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, November 27, 1813.

Foreign Office, November 27, 1813.—A DISPATOH, of which the following is an extract, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Licut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir. C. W. Stewart, K. B. dated Gottingen, November 4, 1813.—I herewith have the honour of enclosing to your Lordship, the reports which have this day reached me from the Silesian army.

Operations of the Army of Silesia during the retreat of the French ..

Before day-light on the morning of the 27th of October, the enemy had quitted the town of Eisenach, which was immediately after entered by Marshal Blucher's army, an advanced corps of which had been sent directly in pursuit, and came up with the rear of the enemy at the entrance of the defiles, in the mountains, within about a German mile from the town. The blowing up of several ammunition waggons, the destruction or abandonment of baggage, and the capture of several stragglers, was the immediate consequence, but the enemy had penetrated far into the defiles, where the ground was not favourable for the advance of the cavalry, and it was only by following his march for the three subsequent days, that the precipitancy and disasters of his flight became obvious. For an extent of nearly 50 English miles, from Eisenach to Fulda, carcases of dead and dying horses, without number, dead bodies of men, who had been either killed or perished through hunger, sickness, or fatigue, lying on the roads or in the ditches; parties of prisoners and stragglers, brought in by the Cossacks, blown up or destroyed ammunition and baggage waggons, in such numbers as absolutely to obstruct the road, sufficiently attested the sufferings of the enemy, whilst pillaged and burning towns and villages marked, at the same time, the ferocity with which he had conducted himself. The number of the dead bodies on the road had been considerably augmented, from a resolution that had been taken to carry off all the sick and wounded, not resulting surely from any principle of humanity, but probably as matter of boast, in the relations that might be given to the world of the event as several of these men were found abandoned on the road, in the last gasp of hunger and disease, the dead and the dying frequently mixed together, lying in groupes of six or eight, by half-extinguished fires, on the road side. Several of these men must have been compelled to move on foot, as their bodies were found on the road with the sticks with which they had endeavoured to support their march, lying by their sides. The number of dead bodies might have been counted by hundreds, and in the space from Eisenach to Fulda, could certainly not have amounted to much less than a thousand. The enemy continued to he closely pursued during the three days march from Eisenach to Vach Hunefeld and Fulda, and frequent cannonading cusued at the head of the advanced



guard, but the nature of the country not permitting the cavalry to act, the enemy escaped with only such losses as have been enumerated.

On arrival at Fulda, it was ascertained that Buonaparte had fled in the direction of Frankfort, but a subsequent relation assures, that Gen. Count Wrede has taken Hanau, with his Bavarian troops, by assault, on the 28th; Napoleon would be therefore compelled to turn towards Coblentz, and Marshal Blucher has made his dispositions for following him in that direction. Gen. Count St. Priest, of Gen Baron Sachen's division, has, in the mean time, entered Cassel. 'Gen. Baron Sachen, who had not found it necessary to pursue in that direction, halts this day at Lautubach, Gen. Count Langeron at Luder, and Gen. D'Yorck at Neuchoff. The whole will move forward immediately on the Lahn.

Fulda, 31st October, 1813.

Operations of the Army of Silesia during the retreat of the French.

Ulrickstein, Nov. 2, 1813.—It had been the original intention of Field-Marshal Blucher, to keep the high road to Frankfort, on which he was already the foremost in advance; but the columns of the grand combined army following close on the same route, the solicitations of the Prince Marshal commanding it, who represented the difficulties of subsistence, and the advance of Gen. Wrede on Hanau, induced him to turn off to the right; so as effectually to provide against the enemy's effecting his retreat by the way of Coblentz. The first day's march was to Ulrickstein, an old town with a castle, on the highest pinnacle of the Vorelberg mountains. The roads to it were full of every obstacle that hills, woods, ravines, murasses, and roads that had never been destined for wheel conveyances, could present; and were in fact such, as, according to any usual military calculation, would have been considered as impracticable for the movements of a large army; infantry, cavalry, artillery, and baggage, every thing, however, was pushed over them. The Russian twelvepounders frequently stuck in the road, but where six horses were not sufficient, twelve were tackled; and finally, every thing was made to yield to the perseverance and determined resolution which has distinguished all the operations of this army. The troops after their long march, were cantoned in several of the small mountain villages; and corps of three thousand men were alotted to some, whose usual population would not amount to as many hundreds. The inhabitants supplied their wants with cheerfulness in every thing. The soldiers were delighted, and they had equal reason to be satisfied with each other. The soldiers from Caucasus and the Volga, forgot all the fatigues of their long marches, in the hospitable reception these peasants had afforded them. On arrival at Ulrickstein, accounts were received by Field-Marshal Blucher, that Gen. Wrede had fallen in with the enemy, during their retreat on the 29th, and took four thousand prisoners, many of them of the guards. On the 30th, he was himself attacked by Napoleon, but enabled to maintain his position. On the 31st, another affair is reported to have taken place, but the result is not known. At or near Gelnhausen, Gen. Platoff fell in with the enemy, and, as reported to the Field-Marshal, has taken three thousand prisoners. The Field-Marshal marches this day to Giessen.

P. S. Gressen, Nov. 2, 1813, 4 P. M.—It is here reported, that Napoleon is still in Frankfort, and has concentered his army between and round Hanau, Frankfort, and the Rhine: that Gen. Wrede, who had possessed himself of both Hanau and Frankfort, found it necessary to draw in his force, to resist the attacks of Napoleon, who, after his first affairs, returned from the Frankfort road to attack the General; and that he is now in position, about these towns, both of which he occupies. There are further reports of another battle, in which Gen. Wrede has been successful, but no accounts to be relied on, have been, as yet, received.

ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

Vol. I.]

NEW SERIES, JULY, 1814.

[No. 3.

Biography.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER I, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

AT a period like the present, when surrounding nations are looking up to the Russian cabinet, as to the grand arbiter of their destinies, the life and actions of the monarch who presides over his councils, cannot be regarded with indifference, but must excite a general interest. Independently, however, of his power, of the extent of his empire, and of its importance in the scale of nations, the virtues of Alexander entitle him to precedence of notice.

Before we proceed, however, to our immediate subject, let us take a rapid glance at Russia, as she appeared in the "times of old," ere she had assumed that gigantic power which she now possesses.

The empire of Russia occupies a space of 2,700,500 geometrical square miles; viz. in the frigid zone 67,157, and in the temperate 2,633,349, amounting to almost one fourteenth of the northern hemisphere; with a population of 31,000,000. To this may be added the emperor's late conquests in Persia, from the black Sea to the banks of the Caspian, containing a population of 6,000,000.

Russia, until the ninth century, was very little known; but from that period an air of veracity attends her chronicles. In the tenth century she was much engaged in war with the emperor of Constantinople. About the same time her princes embraced the Christian religion; that faith was finally established in Russia; and from this era may be dated the first dawn of its civilization. At the commencement, however, of the thirteenth century, the progressive effects of Christianity were arrested by the inroads of the Tartars, who, after numerous contests, proved victorious, and desolated Russia. They, indeed, did not long remain there; but, oppressed by the Swedes and Poles, who took advantage of her distress, the power of Russia was palsied; and, fresh bodies of Tartars arriving, the country was wholly subjugated. The slavery of the Russians lasted for upwards of two centuries, when Ivan Vassilievitz, a man of talent and vigour, but partaking of the barbarity of his age and country, ascended the throne. This prince, after a long series of conflicts, partially succeeded in emancipating his people from their dependence on the Tertars. His son and successor, Vassili, attempted to complete the independence of Russia, but did not entirely succeed; the final overthrow of the Partars being reserved for Ivan Vassilievitz II, who entirely destroyed the Tartar kingdom of Astracan, and also triumphed over the Poles. This prince commenced an intercourse with the more civilized parts of Europe, and was desirous of introducing some degree of refinement among his subjects; but he found them N. S. Vol. I. No. 3

some, who had served her father with fidelity, and now enjoyed the rewards of their services, resolved to hazard all for her deliverance, and to risk every thing in order to place her upon the throne. They attempted, and succeeded: the revolution was effected in a single night. On the 5th of December, the Princess Elizabeth was a kind of prisoner in the imperial palace; on the 6th she was seated on the imperial throne; and, the tongues of her subjects being at liberty, she was saluted Empress of all the Russias, by the unanimous voice of

the people.

No sooner were her brows adorned with the crown of her illustrious ancestor, than she displayed the highest marks of those virtues which had rendered her worthy of elevation. She rewarded munificently such as had assisted in the revolution, and magnanimously suffered those who had persecuted her to escape with lenity. She caused many of the abuses which had been committed in the internal management of the empire, to be redressed; restored the great families of Russia to their just ranks, and, what must have been peculiarly gratifying to her subjects at large, entrusted them with the principal employments in the government. In the administration of foreign affairs, very little alteration took place; but, by her wise and moderate behaviour, she secured respect to her government abroad, as, by her tenderness and maternal affection for her people, she maintained the most perfect serenity throughout her domi-In nothing, however, did her conduct apppear more wise and amiable, than in the care she took for settling the succession, which she knew must be fixed, before she could hope to see her government firmly established. She therefore sent for her nephew, the young Duke of Holstein, who was the presumptive heir to the imperial crown, under the original establishment of Peter the Great. Having fixed upon her successor, her next object was to obtain for him a consort. On this occasion, Sophia Augusta Frederica (afterwards Catharine III) the Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst, was selected, when only fourteen years of age. The father of this astonishing female, who, on the throne of the czars, swayed a more absolute sceptre, and ruled over a greater extent of dominion, than any other cotemporary sovereign, was glad to procure employment in the service of a king, whose house had but recently emerged from the electoral office; and she herself was scarcely distinguished from the crowd of dependents at the Prussian court.

For this unexpected honour, the young princess was chiefly indebted to the tender regard which the Empress Elizabeth always entertained for the me-

mory of her uncle, who, at a former period, had been her lover.

On their marriage, the young duke and his bride were formally acknowledged by her imperial majesty and the senate, as grand duke and duchess of Russia; the empress at the same time presenting them with the palace of Organien baum

as a summer residence.

The duchess, though she never leved, soon acquired the art of governing her husband, and even concealed his foibles, which would otherwise have been eminently conspicuous. She at first imagined that she could only reign by his means, and therefore prudently determined to make him appear worthy of a throne. A period of eight years had elapsed since their marriage, and no issue appearing, much discontent began to prevail. Soon after this, however, the birth of a son and daughter put an end to apprehension, and gave fresh sta-

The grand duke and duchess gave themselves up to the enjoyment of their respective voluptuous and amatory pleasures, until the exposure of an attachment between the duchess and Count Poniatowski, afterwards king of Poland, produced an entire change in the system and conduct of the future empress. The height of her ambition had formerly been, to direct the councils of her husband, when he should become a sovereign; but she now determined, if possible, to obtain the crown for her son, and the regency for herself. The task was an herculean one; but, by the enterprizing genius of the duchess, it would probably have been accomplished, had not a sudden and unexpected

revolution in the ministry terminated her intrigues.

A gloomy interval now ensued; in which, while Peter, surrounded by his male and female favourites, consumed whole days and nights in intoxication, and forgot that he was a prince, the duchess soothed her anguish by study, and, in retirement, laid the foundation of her future greatness, and, in some measure, rendered herself worthy of a throne.

Such was their situation when Elizabeth died in January, 1762. The grand duke at length ascended the throne, by the name of Peter III. the commencement of his reign wearing a peculiarly auspicious aspect. But his actions were grounded in error. He suddenly made peace with the king of Prussia, for whom he had ever shown a marked predilection; commenced war against Denmark; and attempted, perhaps too forcibly, to reform a barbarous and fanatical clergy, whose power Peter I. had curbed, but whose persons he still affected to consider as sacred. To these false steps may be attributed the catastrophe of his short reign, which lasted only six months.

There were some few intervals in which this monarch appeared great, and even magnanimous; but unfortunately they were of short duration. To the honour of his memory, however, it should be mentioned, that, immediately after his accession, he threw open the state prisons; recalled a number of exiles from Siberia; limited the despotism of his officers; abridged his own power, by abolishing the secret council of chancery, and framed a memorable decree, enfranchising the nobles from compulsive service in the army, and al-

lowing them to travel without the royal permission.

The failings of Peter escaped not the watchful eyes of his enemies. The lofty spirit of the empress triumphed over the imbecility of her husband, and she at length succeeded in removing him from a throne which he was incompetent to fill. His melancholy end, and the subsequent assassination of the unfortunate Ivan, son to the Princess of Mecklenburgh, are well known, and will

ever be recollected with horror.

The empress, on her assumption of the crown, had notified the event to all the courts of Europe, under her new name of Catharine Alexiewna II. The leading events of her ambitious career are fresh in the recollection of the public. "Denmark," says a cotemporary writer, "was devoted to her will during the whole course of her reign; Sweden reduced to the necessity of courting her alliance; the old monarchy of France afraid to avert the destruction of its ancient ally; Great Britain obliged to yield in its demand for the restoration of Oczakow: Poland partitioned, and the lion's share reserved for herself; Turkey at her feet, and Constantinople waiting but for her nod, to behold the Greek cross once more flying on its battlements.—Such is the grand outline of her splendid reign."

It was on the 10th of November, 1797, that Catharine departed this life; and

she was immediately succeeded by her son, the late Emperor Paul.

During the reign of this prince, which comprised a considerable period of the late contest with France, the formidable empire of Russia alternately formed a source of hope and fear to other nations. Actuated by the vacillating notions of a capricious monarch, it seemed to retire from one war only to engage in another; and the destinies of Russia, as well as those in some measure of the rest of Europe, seemed to depend upon the will of a madman. The perverseness which characterized his external policy, was no less conspicuous in all the measures of his domestic administration. The circulation of books was stopped, commerce was suspended, and civilization at a stand. At length the extreme of despotism and impolicy engendered a conspiracy, which terminated in his death.

Although his general conduct was strongly tinctured with insanity, it is by no means certain that he was the domestic tyrant which he has been represented. On the contrary, Kotzebue, who appears to have been intimately acquainted with his character, asserts that he should fill a volume, were he to bring forward all the domestic incidents in which the Emperor Paul proved himself to be a tender husband and a good father. The same writer also pays the following pathetic tribute to his memory:—"Peace be to the ashes of a man who committed acts of violence from mere hastiness of temper, but never to gratify his caprice; who, in whatever he did, imagined that he was doing an act of justice. A man, whose faults may be attributed, in a great measure, to the nature of his education, to the extraordinary events which distinguished the period of his reign, and to the character of the people who surrounded him! A man who might often have been mistaken, with regard to the means he employed to do good, but whose invariable aim was to be good and just; who scattered innumerable benefits around him, yet saw nothing but noxious plants spring up, whose blossoms pleased his eye, while their poisonous vapour tarnished and destroyed him."

On the 11th of March, 1801, the career of Paul was closed; and, early on the following morning, the accession of his son, Alexander, the pupil of the great Catharine, was announced. The principal nobility had already paid him their homage in the chapel of the Winter Palace; and the people gave themselves up to joy, and to the free indulgence of those hopes which the known virtues

of the young monarch so naturally inspired.

To assume, with tranquillity, the reins of an empire, stained with the blood of a father and of a grandfather; to ascend, with fortitude and resignation, a throne which so few princes had enjoyed with security, or resigned but by a violent death, required a combination of humanity, philosophy, and religion. But, educated by philosophers of the French school, whose names have become infamous in the revolutionary annals of France and Switzerland, how was this combination to be expected in the mind of Alexander? Its existence, however, must be considered as a proof, that genuine virtue is capable of resisting the seduction of fictitious improvement, and that true genius is superior to the dazzling theories of a dangerous sophistry.

Alexander promised to tread in the steps of Catharine II. His first acts consisted principally in the abolition of the most odious decrees of Paul; and the whole of his measures were characterized by tolerance, benevolence, and wisdom. At the period when he was proclaimed emperor, terror presided at home, and a desolating war raged abroad. His subjects were slaves, his dominions were agitated, and his allies were defeated. In the short space of three months, peace had been concluded; the fetters of his subjects, which it would have been impolitic to break, were lightened; and the losses of his allies were repaired. He had no enemy, but counted as many friends as hations. Tyranny was banished from his councils, and despotism from his government. He allowed every one to dress according to his own fancy; relieved the inhabitants of the capital from the troublesome duty of alighting from their carriages at the approach of any of the imperial family; dismissed the court advocate, who was universally and justly detested; abolished the secret inquisition, that had become the scourge of the country; restored the senate to its former authority; set at liberty the state prisoners in the fortress, and recalled the unjustly exiled from all climates.

In the month of September, in the same year in which he ascended the throne, the emperor, accompanied by his royal consort, proceeded to Moscow, the ancient capital of the empire, where their coronation was performed with the utmost splendour and solemnity. On this occasion, thirty thousand persons were entertained at dinner at Moscow. The wine flowed from fountains; and the happy event was followed by a proclamation, ordering the suppression of the recruiting service during the remainder of the year; the remission of the fines not collected; and the release of the insolvent debtors of the crown.

By his concern for religious toleration, Alexander has much endeared himself to his subjects at large. Among other traits, which evince his benevolence of heart, may be mentioned, his establishment of an institution for ameliorating

the condition of the poor in St. Petersburgh.

The anecdotes which are related of Alexander, during his subsequent journey to Memel, do him honour as a man and as a sovereign. At his levees and entertainments he received with equal address the respectable citizens and the nobles. At the respective places through which he passed, he gave orders, that if the dishes for which he might ask were not at hand, no trouble should be taken to procure them, but that others should be substituted. He travelled with a very small retinue: and the endeavours which he uniformly used to diminish taxes, to ameliorate the condition of the peasants, to facilitate commerce, and to diffuse knowledge throughout his dominions, held forth a prospect of happiness to the Russians hitherto unknown.

It has been remarked, that a dutiful and respectful son makes always a good husband, a tender parent, and an affectionate brother. Alexander was the best of sons: he is the best of husbands, of fathers, and of brothers, as well as of sovereigns. To see him in private, in the midst of his family, is as pleasing, as it is edifying to approach him in public, surrounded by his subjects, doing justice, distributing favours, relieving distress, and encouraging virtue. As the empress is his only wife, the Russian nation is his only mistress; and his subjects belong as much to his family as his brothers, sisters, or children.

The following is the general routine mode in which he passes his time:—
He rises at six, and transacts business in the cabinet till about ten, when he has a military levee till twelve. From that hour till two, when dinner is served, he mostly walks about with the empress. Shortly after three he rises from table, and dispatches business till five. From five till eight in the evening concerts are given, in which the emperor himself sometimes bears a part. The imperial family go to supper a little after eight; and, as soon as the clock strikes ten, the officers in waiting withdraw, and the emperor retires to rest. As noble and dignified in his manners, as simple and becoming in his conduct, he commands the admiration of strangers, as much as he possesses the adoration of his subjects.

Mr. Carr, in his, "Northern Summer," recently published, presents us with

the following portrait of this amiable sovereign.

"The present Emperor Alexander is about thirty-five years of age, his face is full, very fair, and his complexion pale; his eyes blue, and expressive of that beneficent mildness, which is one of the prominent features of his character. His person is tall, lusty, and well proportioned: but, being a little deaf, to facilitate his hearing, he stoops: his deportment is condescending, yet dignified. In the discharge of his august duties, he displays great activity and acuteness, without show and bustle: the leading features of his mind are sound discretion and humanity, qualities which cannot fail to render an empire flourishing, and a people happy! He is so much an enemy to parade, that he is frequently seen wrapped up in his regimental cloak, riding about the capital alone, upon a little common horse: in this manner he has been known to administer to the wants of the poor. It is his wish, if he should be recognised in this state of privity, that no one will take off their hats; but the graciousness of this desire only puts the heart in the hand as it uncovers the head. I have many times seen him in a chariot, perfectly plain, of a dark olive, drawn by four horses, driven by a hearded coachman, a common little postillion, and attended by a single footman. Soldiers are always upon the look-out for him, to give timely notice to the guard of his approach: without this precaution it would be impossible, amidst the crowd of carriages which is to be seen in the residence, to pay him the honour due to his rank. The emperor is very much attached to the English, numbers of whom have settled in the empire, and have formed, under the auspices of the government, a sort of colony. The emperor has often been heard to say, that "the man within whose reach heaven has placed the greatest materials for making life happy, was, in his opinion, an English country gentleman!

From Mr. Carr we also learn, that the face of the reigning empress is very sweet and expressive; that her person is slight, but very elegant, and of the usual height of her sex; that she is remarkably amuable, and diffident, even to shyness; that her mind is highly cultivated, and her manners soft, gracious, and fascinating; and that the emperor and empress have no family, though they were united at an extraordinary early age, from a wish of Catharine to contemplate as many of her posterity, who were destined to succeed to the

throne, as she could before she died.

Alexander's natural genius has been highly cultivated by a brilliant edheation, and improved by extensive reading. He speaks most of the European

languages, and is enthusiastic in his admiration of the arts.

In the choice of his counsellors, he has displayed a judgment unbiassed by partiality, and influenced only by a desire to unite the liberty of the subject with the security of the throne; to make the Russians at once free and loyal; to set limits to his own hereditary authority, by annihilating hereditary boundage; and to establish freedom in the north of Europe. His chancellor, Count Worenzoff, an enlightened philanthropist, and able statesman, executes with perseverance and vigour the liberal plans which are projected by the emperor, and proves himself worthy to occupy the high station to which he has been called by his sovereign.

From the commencement of his reign, the Emperor Alexander has evinced a marked partiality for the English, (with whose language; character, and manners he is perfectly acquainted) as the splendid presents which he has made to

a number of individuals sufficiently testify.

As all events since the commencement of the last campaign, which placed Paris in the hands of Russia and the rest of her Allies, are fresh in the recol-



lection of every reader, we will close this sketch of his life with a letter from James Grange, Esq. to the Royal Humane Society of London, stating the particulars of his restoring to life, by his own personal exertion, a Polish peasant, for which a gold medal was voted to him by that Honourable Society:

"His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander, in one of his journies through Poland, by his own personal exertion, restored to life a peasant of that country, who had been drowned a considerable time. This very interesting occurrence came to my knowledge during my late stay at St. Petersburgh; and took place between Koyna and Wilna (in Lithuania,) on the banks of the

little river Wilia, whence the last mentioned town derives its name.

"The Emperor, from some cause or other immaterial to the present subject, had considerably advanced his attendants; and, being led by the winding of the road within a short distance of the above-mentioned river, and perceiving several persons assembled near the edge of the water, out of which they appeared to be dragging something, instantly alighted, and, approaching the spot, found it to be the body of a man apparently lifeless. Prompted by humanity alone, and without any other assistance than that of the ignorant boors around him, to whom he was no otherwise known, than that his uniform indicated an officer of rank, he had him conveyed to, and laid on the side of a bank, and immediately proceeded, with his own hands, to assist in taking off the wet clothes from the apparent corpse, and to rub his temples, wrists, &c. which his Imperial Majesty continued for a considerable time, using every other means, (though destitute of every medical assistance) that appeared at the moment most likely to restore animation; but all without effect.

In the midst of this occupation, the Emperor was joined by the gentlemen of his suite, among whom were Prince Wolkousky and Count Liewen (two Russian noblemen,) and Dr. Weilly, His Majesty's head surgeon, an English gentleman, whose professional abilities are so well known, (at least on the Continent) that they need no comment, who always travels with, and indeed

never quits His Majesty at any time.

"Their exertions were immediately added to those of the Emperor, and, on the Doctor's attempting to bleed the patient, His Majesty held and rubbed his arm, and gave every other assistance in his power; however that, and all other means they could devise, proved equally ineffectual; so much so, that after above three hours' fruitless attempts to recover him, the Doctor declared, to the extreme chagrin of the Emperor (who was by this time become very anxious about it) to be his opinion that life was quite gone, and that it was

useless proceeding any farther.

" Fatigued as he was by such continued exertion, the Emperor could not, however, rest satisfied, without entreating Dr. Weilly to persevere, and to make a fresh attempt to bleed him. The Doctor, although (as he declared to me himself, and from whose own mouth I have these particulars) he had not the slightest hope of being more successful in this than in former ones, proceeded, nevertheless, to obey the positive injunctions of His Imperial Majesty; when the whole of them, (the noblemen, &c.) making a last effort in rubbing, &c. the Emperor had, at length, the inexpressible satisfaction of seeing blood make its appearance, accompanied by a slight groan.

"The emotions of His Imperial on this occasion, the Doctor informed me, are not to be described, and, in the plenitude of his joy, he exclaimed in French,

"Good God! This is the brightest day of my life!"

and the tears, which instantaneously sprang into his eyes, indicated that

these words came from the heart.

"The accompanying snuff box, on which this interesting event is faithfully, though roughly delineated, (the poor inhabitants of that part of Poland being no great artists,) was sketched at a neighbouring town, for the purpose of commemorating this restoration; and is one of four presented, on this occasion, to the principal actors in it; namely, His Imperial Majesty and the three gentlemen above mentioned, who are, (though not very correctly, it is true) represented on it.

"Your's most faithfully,
"James Grange."

ACCOUNT OF THE ROAD FROM ANGERS TO BLOIS.

FOR THE USE OF SOME TRAVELLERS INTO FRANCE IN THE ENSU-ING MONTH.

IN my former letter, or rather packet, I recommended that the route of your intended tour into the south and east of France, should be in the first place from Paris to Angers, thence along the Loire to Blois, and thence to Lyons, Avignon, &c. I have already given you a detailed account of this road as far as Angers; I now proceed to describe in like detail the road from Angers to Blois, a country abounding in every image of natural beauty, and dignified as the scene and memorial of many a great action in the early French history.

In leaving Angers you will be greatly struck with the beauty of its vicinity. Nothing can be more delightful than its environs, whether for those who walk or ride. The country is thickly enclosed, and on each side of the river varied with hill and dale, with woodland and mea-The villages and small towns along the whole bank of the Loire are numerous, and invariably picturesque and beautiful. In the vicinity of Angers the vineyards are very frequent, and cover the hills, and even the valleys, with their luxuriance: nothing can be more beautiful than the natural festoons which are formed by their long branches as they project over the road, and when the grapes are ripe the landscape wants nothing of perfect beauty. The peasantry, the Vignerons as they are called, live in the midst of their vineyards: their habitations are usually excavated out of the rocks and small hillocks on which they grow their vines, and as these hillocks are usually composed of strata of chalk, the cottages are dry and comfortable. Some of them as seen from the road, being covered even over their doors by the vine branches, had the appearance of so many nests, and as many of them as had two stories were picturesque in the extreme. Upon the whole, the condition of the peasantry in this part of France is very comfortable: they are temperate, unceasingly gay, and sufficiently clad; their wants are few, and therefore their labour, added to the fertility of the soil, is sufficient to satisfy them. They repine not for luxuries of which they can have no notion.

The province of Anjou, of which Angers is the capital, does not yield to any country in France either for beauty or fertility. As much of it as lays along the Loire, I have already had occasion to describe, and the road thence to Blois is not a whit behind it. Every village is most romantically situated; some in orchards, some in fenced gardens, some in comfields, and others in vales and in recesses on each side of the road. When the corn is ripe, nothing can equal the beauty of the landscape. In some fields you will see the reapers at work, and the harvest going on with true French gaiety. Sometimes you will see them dancing in the field; sometimes sitting round some central tree sporting and gamboling with the women and girls. There is no scene in England which can enter into comparison with a French harvest. The women however have more than their due share of the labour; they reap, bind, and load.

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Some of the elder women are accordingly very coarse, but the girls are spirited, and pleasing. They will nod to you whenever you catch their eyes, and if you stop your horses, will come to you, at whatever distance, as if to satisfy your inquiries.

An estate was for sale, at the time at which these observations were made. The price and particulars were as follows: There were six hundred acres of land, a good house, and the purchase-money was five thousand pounds English. Four hundred acres were arable, the other wood and heath. In England, the price of such an estate would have been at least twenty thousand pounds. The land, though stony, was good, and under the hands of a tolerable farmer, might have cleared the purchase-money in five years. There was a trout-stream and fish-ponds, and the whole country was even infested with game. The chateau itself would certainly have required some repairs; it was large and rambling, and seemed to have more wood than brick. The land, however, was richly worth the money four times over.

Saumur, the next principal stage from Angers towards Amboise, is a small, but very pretty town, on the southern bank of the Loire. There are here two bridges over the river; the one from the northern shore to an island in the middle of the river; the other from the island to the southern shore. Saumur was formerly a fortified city, and though the fortifications are now neglected and in perfect ruin, it still maintains its rank as a military town, and the names of travellers are formally required, and formally registered. The inn at which we put up, when we were there, was very comfortable; but the beds were so scented with lavender as to prevent us from sleeping. Here likewise we had the hap-

piness of being again waited upon by females.

I have long adopted it as my rule in travelling, to obtain information on three points in every foreign town or village where I might happen to stop, namely, the price of provisions, the price of land, and the price of house-rent. The price of provisions at Saumur is very cheap: beef, not very good, that is, not very fat, about 11d. (English) per pound; mutton and veal about 2d.; two fowls 8d.; two ducks 10d.; geese and turkies from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; fuel, as much as would serve three fires for the year, about 51; a house of two stories and garrets, two rooms in front and two in back in each story, such being the manner in which they are built, a passage running through the middle, and the rooms being on each side-such a house, resembling an English parsonage, about five Louis a year; or with a garden, paddock, and orchard, about eight Louis; butter 8d. per pound; cheese 4d.; and milk a halfpenny a quart. According to the best estimate I could make, a family, consisting of a man, his wife, three or four children, two maid-servants, a man-servant, and three horses, might be easily kept at Saumur, and in its neighbourhood, for about 100l. a year. I am fully persuaded that I am rather over than under the mark. The country immediately about Saumur is as lively and beautiful as the town itself. It chiefly consists of corn-fields studded with groves, or rather tufts of trees, and divided by

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green fences, in which were pear and apple-trees in full bearing. fields near the town had paths around them and across them, where the towns-folk, as I understood from my informer, were accustomed to walk in the evening, and which, the corn being ripe and high, were pleasantly recluse. The proprietors of the lands, I should think, must gain little from their fields being the customary promenade of their townsmen. One thing, however, I have observed peculiar to the landholders in France—that wherever the free use of their property can contribute in any thing to the enjoyment of others; wherever their fields, or even their parks and gardens, lie convenient for a promenade, those fields, parks, and gardens, are thrown open, and whatever they contain, flowers, fruits, and seats, are all at the public disposal. A Frenchman never thinks of stopping up a bye-path, because it passes within half a mile of his window; a Frenchman never thinks of raising the height of his own wall, in order to interrupt the prospect of his neighbour. One quality, in a few words, pervades all the actions, all the words, and all the thoughts of the better kind of Frenchmen-a general politeness, an anxious selfdenial, which is daily making sacrifices to oblige others.

From Saumur the road proceeds to les Trois Volets, and Langes. It is still along the banks of the Loire, and continues on the southern side till you reach Chousay, a very sweet village, about twelve miles from Saumur. We had here (when we passed) a repast of bread, grapes, and a sweet wine peculiar to the country; but the name of which I have not noted; and though together with our servants we drank nearly four quart bottles, and ate a good quantity of grapes and bread, our reckoning did not exceed seven francs. Nothing indeed surprised me so much as the uncommon cheapness in this country. The country to Chousay has a very near resemblance to what I have above described, except that it is more hilly, and the hills being clothed in vines, more beautiful. On some of these hills, moreover, amidst groves or tufts of trees, and lawns extending down the declivity are some very pretty chateaus, which being white and clean, look gay and animated. The landscape, indeed, improves upon you as you advance, every mile is as charming as the preceding, but every miles begins to have a new character. Sometimes the river runs through a plain in which the peasants are gathering in their harvest, to the very brink of the water. Sometimes, the banks on each side are covered with forests, from the centre of which are visible steeples, villas, windmills, and abbeys. At Chousay, I saw the cleanly way in which the Vignerons of the Loire bruise their grapes. In Spain and Portugal, they are put into a mash tub, and the juice is trodden from them by the bare feet of men, women, and girls, hired for the purpose: here the practice is to use a wooden pestle. The grapes being collected and picked, are put into a large vat, where they are bruised in the manner I have mentioned, and are thence carried to the press. The vintage had not indeed as yet begun, but I saw the process performed on a small quantity of grapes, which had been ripened in a garden. Every vineyard proprietor, besides his stock-fruit, has some peculiar species of grape from which he makes the wine for his own use and that of his immediate friends: these grapes are very carefully picked and culled, and none but the soundest and best are thrown into the tub. The wine thus made is infinitely superior to the stock-wine for sale : when old, it is not inferior to Hock, and I believe is frequently sold as such by the foreign purchasers.

The next post is Planchoury, a small village, like Chousay. The

inn here is a farm-house.

From Planchoury throughout the whole way to Tours, the scenery exceeds all the powers of description. The Loire rolls its lovely stream through groves, meads, and flowers. On both sides is a border of meadow clad in the richest green, varied sometimes by hills which hang over the river, the sides of these hills robed in all the rich livery of the ripening. grape, and the towers and battlements of castles just surmounting the woods in which they were embosomed. How delightful must it be to wander in a summer's evening along these lovely banks, far from the din of the distant world, and where the deep tranquillity is only interrupted by the song of the nightingale, the whistle of the swain returning from labour, or the carrol of the milkmaid as she is filling her pail. Surely man was formed-most peculiarly to relish the charms of Nature.

You will next pass through Langeais, a small town, celebrated for its melons, with which it supplies Paris, and all France. This town was known to the Romans, by whom it was called Alingavia. You must not fail to stop to examine its castle, which is celebrated in the history of France, as the scene of the marriage of Charles the Eighth and Anne of Bretagne. The castle, as may be expected, is now in ruins; but enough remains of it, to prove its former magnificence. It frowns with much sublimity over the subject land. I never remember to have passed through a more levely country, more varied scenery, abounding in vines, corn, meadow, wood, and water, than the whole of the road between

Saumur and Tours. From Langeais, an hour will bring you to Tours, where I would advise you to stay at least three days .- It will require at least this time to see

what is worthy of note.

Nothing indeed can be more charming than the situation of this town. Imagine a plain between two rivers, the Loire and the Cher, and this plain subdivided into compartments of every variety of cultivated land, corn-fields studded with fruit-trees, and a range of hills in the distance covered with vineyards to their top, whilst every eminence has its villa, or abbey, or ruined tower. The cities in France, at least those on the Loire, have all somewhat of a rural character; this may be imputed to their comparative want of that trade and manufactures, which in England convert every thing in the vicinity of a town into store-yards. In France, trade has more room than she can well fill, and therefore has no occasion to trespass beyond her limits. There are few towns but have larger quays than their actual commerce requires, and still fewer but what have more manufactories than they have capitals to keep them in work.

The general appearance of Tours, when first entered by a traveller, is brisk, gay, and clean; a great part of it having been burnt down during the reign of the unfortunate Louis, nearly the whole of the main street was laid out and rebuilt at the expence of that Monarch. What before was close and narrow, was then widened and rendered pervious to a direct current of air. The houses are built of a white stone, so as to give this part of the town a perfect resemblance to Bath. Some of them, moreover, are spacious and elegant, and all of them neat, and with every external appearance of comfort. The tradesmen have every appearance of being in more substantial circumstances than is usual with the French provincial dealers; their houses, therefore, are neat and in good repair, the windows are not patched with paper, the wood-work is fresh painted, and the pavement kept clean.

The name of the Huguenots, a party which so fatally divided France during three reigns, originated in one of the gates of this city, which is called the Hugon gate, from Hugo, an ancient count of Tours. In the popular superstition and nursery tales of the country, this Hugo is converted into a being somewhat between a fairy and a fiend, and even the illustrious De Thou has not disdained to make mention of this circumstance: "Casaro duni," says this celebrated historian, "Hugo Rex celebratur, qui noctu Pomæria civitatis obequitare, et obvios homines pulsare et rapere dicitur." Be this as it may, the party of the Huguenots, according to Davila, having originated in this city, they were thence called Huguenots, as a term of derision and reproach.

The cathedral, with more decency than in England, is open at all hours of the day, and is not exhibited for money. It has nothing however to distinguish it except its antiquity, two beautiful towers; and a library of most valuable manuscripts. Amongst these there is a copy of the Pentateuch, written in the alphabet of the country, upwards of eleven hundred years ago. There is likewise a copy of the four Evangelists, written in Saxon letters, in the beginning of the fifth century, about fifty years after Constantine declared Christianity to be the religion of the Roman Empire. Next to the cathedral, St. Martin's church is usually shewn to strangers. It is the largest church in France, but very dark. damp, and built in a very bad taste. The tomb of St. Martin, whomtradition reports to be buried here, is behind the great Altar; it is of black marble, and though very simple, is very striking. The ancient kings of France used to come to this tomb previous to any of their important expeditions, and after having made the usual prayers. of intercersion used to take away the mantle of the Saint as the banner under which they were to fight: this mautle still remains.

The quay is broad, brisk, and clean. Even the French merchants seem never to lose sight of the union of pleasure and profit: their quays are terraces, and serve them as well for promenades as for business. One reason, however, for the superiority of the French over the English quays, may be, that the French Government consider these quays as public and national works, and therefore puts them, I believe, under the same system of management as the roads. What Government does, and does

with attention, will be done well, because Government consults for the general good; whilst individual proprietors are only actuated by their own immediate interest. If the wharfs and quays on the Thames had been laid out by the English Government, would they have so totally defaced and degraded the banks of that noble river?

There is an excellent market for provisions; I had not the opportunity of seeing it on the market day, but was informed in answer to my inquiries, that every article was plentiful, and very cheap. Wood, which is so dear in every other part of France, is here very cheap, the country being overspread with forests, and the river furnishing a ready transportation. Houses are good and cheap; the rent of a house consisting of a ground floor, two stories above, and attics, the windows in front of each floor being from six to eight, with coach-house, stables, garden and orchards, is about 201. English money, the taxes from 11. 10s. to 21., and parish rates about 10s. annually. I should not forget to mention, that the gardens are large, sometimes two or three acres, encompassed with high walls, and well planted with fruit-trees, and particularly wall-fruit.

The society of Tours is infinitely beyond that of any other provincial town in France. I have already mentioned, that there are some excellent houses within the city, and they are in great numbers in the immediate vicinity. Tours, in this respect, resembles Canterbury or Salisbury, in England. It is the favourite retreat of such advocates as have made fortunes in their profession. The noblesse of the province have their balls and assemblies almost weekly during the summer months; and even in the winter, Tours is by many preferred to Paris. be an unpardonable omission, whilst I am upon this subject, not to notice the uncommon beauty of the younger women; a beauty, the effect of which is much raised by their vivacity, and unwearied gaiety. There is a very pretty custom at their balls; if a lady accepts a partner, she presents him, if in summer, with a flower; if in winter, with a ribbon of what she has adopted as her colour. Every unmarried lady has a colour which she has adopted as her own, and which she always wears on some part of her dress.

Tours was formerly celebrated for its silk manufactory, and enough of it still remains to invite and to gratify the curiosity of a traveller. The attention of the French Government is now unintermittingly occupied in efforts to raise the manufactures of the kingdom, but whilst the war makes such large demands, trade must necessarily be cramped. The manufactories, however, still continue to work, and produce some beautiful flowered damasks, and brilliant stuffs. The weavers for the most part work at their own houses, and have so much by the piece, the silk being furnished them by their employers. The prices vary with the pattern and quality of the work; two livres per day is the average of what can be earned by the weavers. The women weave as well as the men, and their earnings may be estimated at about one half. Upon the whole, however, these manufactures are in a very drooping condition, and are carcely visible to a foreign visitant, unless the immediate object of his

inquiry. There is likewise a ribbon manufactory, but the ribbons are very inferior to those of England. About 1000 persons may be employed in these two manufactories.

You must not fail to visit the castle of Plessis les Tours, which is not more than a mile from the city. This chateau was built by that execrable tyrant, Louis the Eleventh, it was his constant residence during his lifetime, and the scene of his horrible death. This monarch is one of those whom all concur in mentioning with execration; Richard of England has found apologists in this ingenious age, but no one has come forward to defend the memory of the French Tiberius. The castle is built of brick, and is very pleasantly situated, being surrounded by woods. In the chapel is a portrait of Louis the Eleventh; he is painted as in the act of saluting the Virgin Mary, and our Saviour as an infant. His features are harsh, and something of the tyrant is legible even through the adulation of the painter. The castle, though built about 1450, is still perfect in all its parts, and has some large apartments.

Of all the cities in France, Tours, I should think, best adapted for an Englishman.—The country is delightful and healthy, the society good, and every necessary article of life plentiful and cheap. Beef, veal, and mutton, are to be had in great plenty, and the two latter excellent. Poultry is equally plentiful and cheap. Fuel, to those who have horses, amounts almost to nothing; house-rent likewise very reasonable. Land in purchase about 151. per acre, one with another—wood, beath, and arable. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town the meadow land is dear. Young persons would find Tours a delightful residence, as there is a never-ceasing course of balls and parties. A carriage may be kept cheaply; in a word, I would venture positively to say, that for 2501. English money annually, a family might live at Tours in plenty and elegance; but let them not have English servants.

To say all in a word upon this point, if an English, an American, or a Swedish gentleman, wish to settle in France, I would recommend above all provinces either Tourraine or the Limosin. What the country is as to natural beauty, and as to fertility of soil, you may see through every league; it is that mixture of the wild and of the cultivated, of the field, of the wood, of the vineyard, and of the garden, which is not to be equalled in Europe, and which has rendered this part of France the favourite of painters and poets from time immemorial. Here the Troubadours have built their fairy castles, have settled their magicians, and bound their ladies in enchanted gardens; and even the popular superstition of the country seems to have taken its tone and colour from the images around. Tourraine, and all the country on the banks of the Loire, has a kind of popular mythology of its own; it is the land of fairies and elfins, and there is scarcely a glen, a grove, or a shady recess, but what has its tale belonging to it. What one of the French poets has said of the Seine, may be said with more truth of the Loire-all its women are queens, and all its young men poets. The climate exactly corresponds to this singular beauty of the country. In many years there is no such thing as snow, and frosts are not frequent, and never severe. The rainy weather comes usually at once, and is confined to the spring. There are no fogs and vapours as is usual in the northern kingdoms: the spring is a continuance of such weather as is seen in England about the middle of The harvest begins about the latter end of June, but is sometimes so late as the middle of July; it continues a month. The vent de bize is very rare in these provinces. The great heats are from the middle of June to the middle of August. During this time, the climate of Tourraine certainly exceeds any thing that is common in England. The heaths are covered with thyme, lavender, rosemary, and the juniper-tree: nothing can be more delightful than the scent of them, when the wind blows over them. The hedges are every where interspersed with flowers; there are blossoms of some kind or other throughout the year. I must not, however, disguise from you, there are some drawbacks from this excellence: the countries south of the Loire are subject to violent storms of rain and hail, and the latter particularly is occasionally so violent, as to beat down and destroy all the corn and vintage on which it may fall. These hail-storms, however, at least in this excessive degree, are not very frequent; they sometimes do not occur once in five years. Some years ago, they were more frequent than they are at present: they used to come on at that time with a violence which swept every thing before them, even destroying the cattle, and it is said that even men have been killed by these hail-stones. storms, however, are now considered as natural phenomena.

The plenty of these provinces, I speak of Tourraine and Anjou, is such as might be expected from their climate, and the fertility of the soil. I am persuaded, that a family or an individual might live at one-fourth of the expence which it would cost them either in England or in America. Bread is cheaper by two-thirds, and meat of all kinds is about one-fourth of the London market. Land, both in rent and purchase, is likewise inanitely cheaper than in England, and if managed with any skill, would replace its purchase-monoy in seven years. The French farmers, for want of capital, leave half their land totally uncultivated, and the other half is most scandalously neglected. An English farmer would instantaneously double or quadruple the produce of the province. The government, moreover, admits foreigners of any country as denizens, under the condition that they shall apply themselves to agriculture or manufactures. I am not, however, certain that agriculture is included in this permission, but I am inclined to believe that it is comprehended in it. Of one thing I am sure, that the government would not refuse its protection, and if required, its special licence, to any foreign agriculturist, who

should be desirous of purchasing and settling.

The next stage from Tours is Mont Louis, and a most singular place it is. The Traveller will arrive in the midst of the village and its inhabitants before he sees it. Imagine a number of sandy hills on each side of the road, and the sides of them scooped out into houses or rather caves, and you have a sufficient idea of this French village, containing some hundreds of inhabitants. The hills being hollowed out on the further extremity from the road, a traveller might certainly pass through it.

without perceiving any thing of it. This style is even carried where there is not the same natural advantage of a hill to hollow out. village extends into the plain, which is likewise dug out into subterraneous houses, and which are only visible by the smoke issuing from the chimnies. I could not understand the convenience or necessity The ground, indeed, being chalky, for these kind of habitations. is at once dry and easily dug, but on the other hand, the country so abounds in wood and clay, that a very little industry, and a very little expence, might have provided these living human beings with something better than a grave. You must not, however necessarily infer the misery of the French peasantry, because you see them in such unfit habitations. When we compare the French poor with the poor in our own country, we must take all circumstances with us. When you see the French peasantry so ill lodged, and so scantily clad, you must bring into your view at the same time the difference of the climate. Here, the same spring and summer sun shines the whole year round; the rains are short, and all confined to their season; they know nothing of the northern damps: a piece of muslin or fine linen hung in one of the Mount or Louis caves, for six months, would be dry and unsullied when removed. Those caves, moreover, bad as they are, belong to their inhabitants; the property is their own. Amboise, is the next town, and like all the towns on the Loire, is very pleasantly situated, but has nothing in its structure to recommend it to particular notice. It consists of two streets and a chateau. Before the Revolution it was very singularly divided into two parishes and two churches: all gentlemen, all military officers, all landed proprietors who possessed honorary fiefs, and all strangers who were temporary residents, were considered as belonging to one parish, and the people and the bourgeois were attached to the other. The Revolution has annihilated these absurd disstinctions, and every one now belongs to the parish in which he resides, or has property.

No one will neglect to visit the chateau, or castle, which is indeed well worthy of the particular attention of travellers. It is built upon a lofty and craggy rock, and overhangs the Loire, which flows at the bottom; the side on the Loire is perpendicular, and of great height, so as to ren-This vast structure was not all the work of der it almost inaccessible. one time, or of one author. The present castle was built upon the ruins of one which was destroyed by the Normans in the year 882, but having gone into decay, was repaired and enlarged by Francis the First and Charles the Eighth. The latter prince was born in this castle, and during his whole reign it was the constant summer residence of the court. The most remarkable part of this structure is what is called the oratory of Louis the Wicked; it is at a great depth beneath the foundation of the castle, and the descent to it is by spiral or well-stairs. It is literally nothing more than a dangeon, on a platform, in which is a prostrate statue representing the dead body of our Lord, as taken from the Cross, covered with streaks of blood, and the skin in welts, as if fresh from the scourge. According to the tradition of the neighbourhood, this was the daily scene 2 B

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of the private devotions of Louis the Eleventh; and the character of the place and of the images around, have certainly some symphony with the known disposition of that monorch. No one, even in the horrible Revolution, has disturbed these relics; it is still exhibited as the tyrant's dungeon, and no one enters or leaves it without feeling a renewed idea of the character of that execrable monster.

The conspiracy of Amboise having originated in this city, the walls and dungeous of the castle still retain some relics of the ferocious crut². ties exercised by the triumphant party of the Guises. Spikes, nails, and short iron gibbets and chains, are still shewn on the walls, on which were suspended the bodies of the prisoners who fell into their hands. How difficult is it to reconcile such ferocity to the known greatness of the Duke of Guise; but religious fury has no limits, and a true enthusiast comforts himself that he tortures the body to save the soul. Thank Heaven, that the days of such infuriate zeal are over; but Heaven forbid that we should pass to the other extreme. Great as may be the evils of bigotry, the mischief of religious indifference, or in other words, of no religion at all, would be infinitely greater. The one may affect the world as a storm, the other is a perpetual pestilence, beneath the influence of which every thing that is generous and noble, morals, and even private honour, must fall to the ground.

From Amboise to Blois, the next principal town, is thirty miles. The country for some leagues very nearly resembles the preceding road, except that it is more thickly spread with houses, and better cultivated. Windmills are very frequent along the whole line of the Loire, the wheat of the country being ground in the vicinity of the river, so as to be more convenient for transportation. These mills are beautifully situated on the hills and rising grounds, and add much to the cheerfulness of the scenery. The road, moreover, is as various as it is beautiful. Sometimes it passes through open fields, in which the peasantry are at work to get in their harvest. Upon sight of your horses, the labourers, male and female, will cease from their work, and run up to your carriage. The younger women will probably present you with some wheat, barley, or whatever may be the subject of their labour, accompanying it with rustic salutations, and more frequently declining than accepting any pecuniary return.

Their wages, are very different according to the season. In harvest-time, they have as much as 36 sols, about 1s. 6d. English money. The average daily wages of the year may amount to 24 sols, or a shilling English: they are allowed moreover, three pints of the wine of the country. Their condition is upon the whole very comfortable, the greater part of them have a cow, and a small slip of land. There is a great deal of common land along the whole course of the Loire, and the farmers have a practice of exchanging with the poor. The poor, for example, in many districts, have a right of commonage, during a certain number of days, over all the common fields; the farmers having possession of these lands, and finding it inconvenient to be subject to this participation, frequently buy it off, and in exchange assign an acre or more to every cottage in

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the parish. These cottages are let to the labourers for life at a mere nominal rent, and are continued to their families, as long as they remain honest and industrious. There is indeed no such thing as parochial taxes for the relief of the poor, as in England, but distress seldom hap-

pens without being immediately relieved.

The French poor live very cheaply, and yet all things considered, very sufficiently. The traveller, who has lived almost the whole of his life in northern climates, can scarcely form any idea, what a very different kind of sustenance is required in a southern one. In Ireland, however, how many robust bodies are solely nourished on milk and potatoes : now chesnuts and grapes, and turnips and onions in France, are what potatoes are in Ireland. The breakfast of the labourers usually consists of bread and fruit, his dinner of bread and an onion, his supper of bread, milk, and chesnuts. Sometimes a pound of meat may be boiled with the onion, and a bouille is thus made, which with management will go through the week. The climate is such as to require no expence in fuel, and very little in clothes.

Before reaching Blois, you will pass one or two villages. Ecures is one of them; it is a hamlet situated on a plain, which in its verdure, and in the fanciful disposition of some trees and groves, will remind you

very strongly of an English park.

From Ecures to Chousi, another village, the country varies very considerably. The road is very good, but occasionally sandy. To make up for this heaviness, it is picturesque to a degree. The fields on each side are so small as to give them an air of snugness, and to suggest the idea to a traveller, how delightful, would be a fancy cottage in such a. situation. These fields were well enclosed with thick and high hedges, and ornamented with hedge-rows of chesnut and walnut trees. There were scarcely any of them but what had a foot-path on the side of the road: in others there were bye-paths which led from the road into the country, sometimes to a village, the chimnies only of which were visible; at other times to a chateau, the gilded pinnacle of which shone afar from some distant hill. I observed several fields of flax and hemp, and we passed several cottages, in the gardens of which the flax flourished in great perfection. Every peasant grows a sufficient quantity for his own use, and the females of his family work them up into a strong, but decent looking linen. This is another circumstance, which must not be forgotten in the comparison between the poor of France and other kingdoms. The French peasantry, and particularly the women, have more ingenuity than the English or American poor; they universally make every thing that is connected with their own clothes. Their beds, blankets, coats, and linen of all kind, are of the manufacture of their own families. The produce of the man's labour goes clear to the purchase of food; the labour of his wife and daughters, and even a small portion of their labour, is sufficient to clothe him and to provide him with his bed.

A great quantity of maize is cultivated in this part of the kingdom. The roofs of the cottages are covered with it drying in the sun; the ears are of a bright golden yellow, and in the cottage gardens it has a beautiful effect. There is a very striking difference between the system of cultivating the flax in England and in France. In England the richest land only is chosen, in France every soil indiscriminately. The result of this indifference is, that the flax in France is infinitely finer than in England, a circumstance which may account for the superiority of their lawns and cambrics.

You will next reach Blois, a town well known in the history of France. Its situation is as agreeable as that of all the other principal towns on the The main part of it is built upon an hill which descends by a gentle declivity to the Loire; the remaining part of it is a suburb on the opposite side of the river, to which it is joined by a bridge resembling that at Kew, in England. From the hill on which the town stands is a beautiful view of a rich and lovely country, and there is certainly not a town in France or in Europe, with the exception of Tours and Toulouse, which can command such a delightful landscape. The structure of the town does not correspond with the beauty of its site. The streets are narrow, and the houses low. There are some of the houses, however, which are very respectable, and evidently the habitation of a superior class of inhabitants. They reminded me much of what are common in the county towns of England.

But the boast and ornament of Blois is its chateau, or castle, and I

shall therefore describe it with some fullness.

The situation of it is extremely commanding, and therefore very beautiful. It is built upon a rock which overhangs the Loire, all the castles upon this river being built with the evident purpose of controuling and commanding the navigation. What will first strike you very forcibly is the variety and evident dissimilarity of the several parts. This circumstance is explained, by the castle being the work of several princes. The eastern and southern fronts were built by Louis the Twelfth about the year 1520, the northern front was the work of Francis the First, and the western side of Gaston, duke of Orleans. Every part accordingly has a different character. What is built by Louis the Twelfth is heavy, dark, and gothic, with small rooms, and pointed arches. The work of Francis the First is a curious specimen of the Gothic architecture in its progress, perhaps in its very act of transit, into the Greek and Roman orders; and what has been done by Gaston, bears the character of the magnificent mind and bold genius of that great prince.

The rooms, as I have said, such as were built by Louis the Twelfth, are small, and those by Francis spacious, lofty, and boldly vaulted. Nothing will astonish the Traveller more than the minor ornaments on the points of the arches; they are however grossly and vulgarly indecent, but such was the taste of the age. Others of the ornaments are less objectionable: they consist of the devices of the several princes who had

resided there.

The traveller is always shewn the chamber in which the Duke of Guise was assassinated, and the guide will point out the spot on which he fell.

A small chamber, or rather anti-chamber, leads to a larger apartment: the Duke had passed through the door of this anti-chamber, and was opening the further door which leads into the larger apartment, when he was assassinated by order of Henry the Third. His body was immediately dragged into the larger apartment, and the king came to view it. "How great a man was that!" said he, pointing to his prostrate body. Historians are still divided on the quality of this act, whether it is to be considered as a just execution, or as a cowardly assassination. Considering the necessary falsehood, and breach of faith, under which it must have been perpetrated, the moralist can have no hesitation to execrate it as a murder.

You pass from this part of the castle to the tower at the western extremity, called La Tour de chateau Regnaud, and so called, because a seigniory of that name, though distant twenty-one miles, is visible from its summit. The cardinal of Guise, being seized on the same day in which his brother was assassinated, was imprisoned in this castle, and after passing a night in the dungeons, was executed on the day following. The dungeons are the most horrible holes which it is possible to conceive: the descent to them entirely indisposed us from going down. Imagine a dark gloomy room, itself a horrible dungeon, and in the centre of the floor a round hole of the size and shape of those on the paved foot-paths in the streets in London for shooting coals into the cellars. Such is the descent to these dungeons: and in such a place did the great and proud Cardinal of Guise terminate a life of turmoil and ambition.

You are next led to visit the Salle des Etats, or the States-hall, so called because the States General were there assembled by Henry the Third: it is a large and lofty room, but the part of it which chiefly attracts the attention of travellers is the fire-place, where the bodies of the Guises were reduced to ashes on the day following their murder. It is not however easy to conceive, why vengeance should be carried so far.

The western front of the castle, which was built by Gaston, Duke of Orleans, is in every respect worthy of that great prince, and of the architect employed by him, the illustrious Mansard. The architect laboured three years upon this front, and having already spent three hundred and thirty thousand livres, informed the prince, that it would require one hundred thousand more to render it habitable. This prince, however eager both to encourage the artist and to have the work finished, could not muster up the money, which was in that age an immense sum: the front, therefore, was left in the state in which it now remains. It is as much to the credit of the Duke as to that of the architect, that this noble front constituted his pride, and that he felt the value of this work of Mansard.

The gardens of the castle are worthy of the structure to which they are attached: Henry the Fourth divided them by a gallery into the upper and lower gardens, but nothing now remains of this gallery but the ruins. The garden itself is now sold or let to private persons.

Blois has several other buildings which are worthy of the attention of a leisurely traveller: amongst these is the college, which formerly be-



longed to the Jesuits, and which is at present a national school. The church attached to the college combines every order of architecture: there are two splendid monuments, moreover, the one to Gaston Duke of Orleans, the other to a daughter of this prince. The courts, likewise, in which the police is administered, are not unworthy of a cursory attention; they are very ancient, having been built by the former Counts of Blois.

The aqueducts are worthy of note; the waters rise from a deep subterraneous spring, and are conveyed in a channel cut in a rock. This channel is said to be of Roman construction, and from its characteristic boldness, and even greatness, it most probably is so. Whence is it, that this people communicated their characteristic energy even to trifles. The channel of the aqueduct empties itself into a reservoir adjoining the city walls, whence they are distributed in pipes through all quarters of the city.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE OF ST. SEBASTIAN. By Lieut,-Col. John J. Jones.

July 13th.—ON the retreat of the French army after its defeat at Vittoria, Marshal Jourdan threw a garrison into St. Sebastian, of between 3 and 4000 men, which place was immediately afterwards invested by the Spaniards, and in the beginning of July, the 5th division of the army, and two Portuguese brigades, making a force of 9 or 10,000 men, arrived before it to form the siege, which was entrusted to Lieutenant-general Sir T. Graham.

A proportion of artillery, consisting of 24-pounders, with 1500 rounds of ammunition per gun, six 8-inch howitzers with 1000, and four 10-inch mortars with 500 rounds, and four 68-pounders with a proportion of shells, were in ships at Los Passages, and with the army there were six 18-pounders: this quantity of artillery was deemed adequate to the attack of the place.

The town of St. Sebastian is built on a peninsula, running nearly east and west: the northern side being washed by the river Urumea, the southern by the sea; the front defences which cross the isthmus towards the land, are a double line of works, with the usual counterscarp, covered-way and glacis, but the works running lengthways of the peninsula, are only a single line, and trusting to the water in their front to render them inaccessible, they are built without any cover, and the northern line is quite exposed from the top to the bottom, to a range of hills on the right bank of the river, at the distance of six or seven hundred yards from it; the not covering these walls appears an unaccountable oversight, as the Urumea, for some hours before and after low water, is fordable, and the tide recedes so much, that for the same period there is a considerable space dry along the left bank of the river, by which troops can march to the foot of the wall.

Marshal Berwick, when he attacked St. Sebastian in 1719, aware of this circumstance, threw up batteries on those hills to breach the town wall, and whilst that was effecting, he pushed on approaches along the isthmus, and established himself on the covered-way of the land front: as is but too frequently the case, as soon as the breach was practicable, the governor capitulated for the town, and the duke obliged him, with the garrison to retire into the castle. It was now proposed to follow the same mode of attack, and as a preliminary, the garrison were to be driven from a post they occupied about 7 or 800 yards in advance of the town, formed by the Convent of St. Bartolomeo, and a redoubt then in progress; and from a small circular work, which they made with casks on the causeway: four 18-pounders, and two howitzers, were put in battery for that purpose.

The operations against the town were commenced by the erection of batteries on the hills to the north of the Urumea, for twenty 24-pounders, four 8-inch howitzers, four 10-inch mortars, and four 68-pounder carronades; the guns to breach the sea wall between the two towers; the carronades to be used with shells only, and the mortars to be directed against the land front and castle.

14th July,—The first two Batteries opened on the Convent of St. Bartolomeo.

15th July.—A false attack was made on the Convent of St. Bartolomeo, to ascertain if the enemy intended obstinately to defend it, which the troops carrying further than was ordered were obliged to retire with some loss.

17th July.—The end of the Convent having been entirely beaten down, the 9th regiment and a Portuguese brigade assaulted and carried it with little difficulty.

Two more Batteries for the four 18-pounders and the two howitzers, were thrown up in the night, in a situation to enfilade, and take in reverse the defences of the town.

Night of the 18th July.—The suburbs of St. Martin which the enemy had burned were occupied; they, however, continued to hold the circular redoubt.

Night between 19th and 20th July.—Approaches were struck out to the right and left of St. Martin.

20th July .- All the Batteries opened.

Night between 20th and 21st July.—Early in the evening the enemy abandoned the circular redoubt: a working party of 700 men had been prepared to open a parallel across the isthmus, but the night proving extremely dark, tempestuous, and rainy, the men dispersed amongst the ruined buildings of St. Martin, and not more than 200 could be collected together; therefore only about one third of the parallel and the right approach to it were opened.

21st July.—Sir T. Graham sent a flag of truce with a summons to the Governor, but which he would not receive.

Night between the 21st and 22d of July .- The left communication, and the remainder of the parallel across the isthmus, was opened; the parallel near its left crossed a drain level with the ground, 4 feet high, and 3 feet wide, through which ran a pipe to convey water into the town-Lieutenant Reid ventured to explore it, and at the end of 230 yards, he found it closed by a door in the counterscarp, opposite to the face of the right demi-bastion of the hornwork; as the ditch was narrow, it was thought that by forming a mine at this extremity of the drain, the explosion would throw earth sufficient against the escarpe, only 24 feet high, to form a road over it: eight feet at the end of the aqueduct was therefore stopped with filled sand-bags, and 30 barrels of powder of 90lbs. each lodged against it, and a saucission led to the mouth of the drain.

23d July .- The breach between the two towers about 100 feet in length, was considered practicable, and as had been practised at the former sieges, the fire of all the guns was concentrated on a part of the wall to its left, to effect a second breach, and by evening that also was considered practicable on a front of 30 feet. At the same time the four 10-inch mortars, and the 68-pounder carronades, were turned on the defences, and on the houses in rear of the breach to prevent the enemy working to form an obstacle of them.

24th July .- The breaches were to have been stormed at day-light, at which time the tide was out, and the troops were formed in readiness: but the houses at the back of the breach being on fire, it was supposed they would prevent the advance of the troops after gaining the summit,

and in consequence the order was countermanded.

Night between 24th and 25th July .- A trench was opened in advance of the parallel to contain a firing party on the hornwork during the assault.

25th July .- The assault was ordered to take place at day-light: the storming party, about 2000 men, to assemble in the trenches, and the

explosion of the mine to be the signal to advance.

The distance of the uncovered approach from the trenches to the breach, was about 300 yards in face of an extensive front of works, over very difficult ground, consisting of rocks covered with sea-weed, and intermediate pools of water; the fire of the place was yet entire, and the breach was flanked by two towers, which, though considerably

injured were still occupied.

At 5 a. m. the mine was sprung, and destroyed a considerable length of the counterscarp and glacis, and created so much astonishment in the enemy posted on the works near to it, that they abandoned them for the moment, and the advance of the storming party reached the breach, before any great fire was brought upon them; on attempting to ascend the breach, the enemy opened so heavy a fire, and threw down such a quantity of shells, &c. from the towers on the flanks, and from the summit of the breaches, that the men began to waver, and in a short time the assaulting party had returned into the trenches, with the loss of nearly 100 killed, and 400 wounded,

The advanced guard, with Lieutenant Jones who led them, were made prisoners on the breach: of the other Engineers, Captain Lewis was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Machell was killed. Lieutenant-colonel Sir R. Fletcher was wounded at the same time in the trenches.

This assault does not appear to have failed from want of exertion, but from the fire of the place having been left entire, and from the great distance at which the covered approaches were from the breach; the troops are stated in the Gazette to have done their duty, but that it was beyond the power of gallantry to overcome the difficulties opposed to them.

Sir T. Graham's words are, "notwithstanding the distinguished gallantry of the troops employed, the attack did not succeed. The enemy occupied in force all the defences of the place which looked that way, and from which, and all round the breach, they were enabled to bring so destructive a fire of grape and musketry, flanking and enfilading the column, and to throw over so many hand-grenades on the troops that it became necessary to desist from the assault.

"Though this attack has failed, it would be great injustice not to assure your Lordship, that the troops conducted themselves with their usual gallantry, and only retired when I thought a further perseverance in the attack would have occasioned a useless sacrifice of brave men."

On this failure being reported, Lord Wellington came over from Lesaca, and decided to renew the same mode of attack, but on a much more extended scale, as soon as sufficient guns and ammunition should arrive from England: the augmentation to the attack was to extend the breach on the left, to the salient angle of the demi-bastion of the main front, and from batteries to be established on the left of the attack, to continue it round the whole of its face, and to the end of the high curtain above it.

27th July.—At 7 a. m. the enemy made a sortie to feel the guard of the trenches; surprised it, and entering the parallel at the left, swept it to the right, carrying into the place 200 prisoners: in consequence of this loss, the guard was concentrated in a small portion of the left of the parallel, and the right of the trenches was only occasionally patrolled.

28th July.—Marshal Soult attacked Lord Wellington in the hope to relieve Pampeluua, and the result of that action not being known to Sir Thomas Graham, on the 29th he embarked all the battering artillery and stores at Los Passages, and sent the transports to sea; the siege was therefore converted into a blockade, the guard continuing to hold the trenches.

3d August.—The enemy surprised a patrole in the parallel and made it prisoners.

6th August.—The guns and stores were relanded at Los Passages.

18th August.—The additional artillery and ammunition arrived from England.

24th August.—The entire of the trenches was again occupied and the siege recommenced.

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On the left, two additional Batteries for 13 guns, (to breach the face of the left demi-bastion, and the curtain above it,) at 700 yards distance, were commenced, and on the right cover was begun for seven additional howitzers, four 68-pounder carronades, twenty-one 24-pounders, and 16 mortars, being 48 pieces of ordnance, in addition to the 32 put in battery for the previous operation.

At midnight the enemy made a sortie, entered the advanced part of the trenches, and carried confusion into the parallel; in attempting, however, to sweep along its right, they were checked by a part of the guard of the trenches, and obliged to retire, carrying off with them about 12 prisoners.

26th August.—The batteries opened at 8 a.m. On the isthmus the 13 guns were directed to breach the left demi-bastion of the main front and the end of the curtain in continuation of the old breach, and the face of the left demi-bastion of the horn-work, which were all seen in a line, one above the other.

The fire of the batteries on the right was directed to breach the two towers one on each flank of the old breach, and to continue that breach to the salient angle of the demi-bastion, and to breach the end of the curtain above it.

Two shafts were sunk to form galleries to prevent the enemy mining under the advanced part of the trenches.

Night between the 26th and 27th August.—The two last erected batteries being at a long distance to breach, and not seeing the foot of the escarpes, cover was made for four of the guns in a preferable situation.

A party of 200 men was landed this night on the high rocky island of Sta. Clara, and made prisoners of the enemy's guard on it, of an officer and 24 men.

Night between 27th and 28th August.—The enemy made a sortie, but profiting by past experience, such precautions had been taken of posting sentinels, &c. and the men so prepared to stand to their arms, that it was immediately repulsed, without effecting the slightest mischief.

29th August.—A Battery opened on the face of the demi-bastion of the main front; the 18-pounders and the howitzers were turned on the enemy's batteries, and several mortars and the carronades at the right attack, were directed to the same object, and in the course of the day the enemy's fire was nearly subdued; and it was afterwards ascertained that they lost many men, particularly by the spherical case shot, which they endeavoured to imitate, by firing common shells filled with small balls, and bursting them over the heads of the troops, but without any effect.

30th August.—The breaches now appearing good and practicable, it became time to prepare the necessary debouches for the troops: at the advanced sap on the right, to break through the sea wall, which was of masonry, 4 ft. thick, and 10 ft. above the level of high water, three shafts were commenced, the first close at the back of the wall, the second 25 feet from the wall, and the third 40 feet from the second, they were sunk 8 feet below the surface of the ground, and a small return made to contain the powder: they were then each loaded with 540 pounds of powder.

31st August.—At 2 a. m. the three mines were sprung, and blew the wall completely down: the diameters of the etomories were about 30 feet, they were immediately connected, and by 10 a. m. formed a good passage out for troops, and accomplished the original object of securing all the works in their rear, from the effects of any galleries the enemy might have run out to form mines in that direction. At the time of low water about 11 a. m. the columns for the assault moved out of the trenches by the openings in front of the battery, and in a few minutes after the advance of the forlorn hope the enemy exploded two mines, which blew down part of the sea line wall, but as the troops were not in very close order nor very near the wall, their loss was not great.

From the Mirador and Battery Del Principe on the castle, a fire of grape and shells was opened on the columns, and continued during the time they were disputing the breach. The main curtain even to the end breached, was strongly occupied by grenadiers, and the left branch of the hornwork was well manned, and from thence a heavy fire was maintained on the breach, great part of which was exposed to it, but the tower of Amezquita, on the left of the breach, was fortunately not manned.

Up the end of the curtain the breach was accessible quite to the terreplein, but the enemy's situation there was commanding, and the ascent much exposed to the fire of the hornwork.

At the back of the whole of the rest of the breach was a perpendicular fall, from 15 to 25 feet in depth, under which were the ruins of the houses which joined on to the back of the breach, and here and there was left an end wall of the houses, by which alone it was possible to descend. A line of retrenchment carried along the nearest standing parallel walls, was strongly occupied by the enemy, and which entirely swept the confined summit of the breach.

The storming parties advanced to the breach, and there remained on the side of it without being able to crown the top, from the heavy fire from the intrenched ruins within: many desperate efforts were made to gain it without effect, particularly up to the curtain, but the enemy maintained that post firmly; fresh troops were sent on successively, as fast as they could be filed out of the trenches, with laudable perseverance, and 500 Portuguese, in two detachments, forded the river Urumea near its mouth, in a very handsome style, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry.

The breach was now covered with troops remaining in the same unfavourable situation, and unable to gain the summit: upwards of two hours of continued exertion had elapsed, when, by a happy chance, a quantity of combustibles exploded within the breach, and the French began to waver; the assailants made fresh efforts; the ravelin and left branch of the hornwork were abandoned by the enemy: the retrenchment within the breach was soon afterwards deserted by them, and the nien by degrees got over the ruins and gained the curtain.

The troops being now assembled in great numbers on the breach, pushed into the town; the garrison, dispirited at its great loss, and inti-

midated at the perseverance shown in sending fresh men, was quickly driven, from all its retrenchments except the Convent of Sta. Teresa, into the castle.

From the superior height of the curtain, the artillery in the batteries on the right of the Urumea, were able to keep up a fire on that part during the assault, without injury to the troops at the foot of the breach, and being extremely well served it occasioned a severe loss to the enemy, and probably caused the explosion which led to the final success of the assault.

The assailants had upwards of 500 killed, and 1500 wounded; of the garrison, besides the actual killed and wounded during the assault, 700 were made prisoners in the town.

Of the Engineers, Lieutenant-colonel Sir R. Fletcher, Bart., Captains Rhodes and Collyer were killed, Lieutenant-colonel Burgoyne, Lieutenants Barry and Marshall wounded.

As soon as the town was carried, a communication was made from the left of the parallel to the salient angle of the ditch of the ravelin, through the counterscarp which was blown in, and so into the town by the great gate, and preparatious were made to reduce the castle.

The plan for the attick was to erect batteries on the works of the town, and breach some of the main points of the castle defences, as the Battery de la Reyna, the Mirador, and the keep, as well as the thin looped-holed walls connecting them.

3d September.—A new battery, for 17 guns, was commenced, occupying the whole terre-plein of the hornwork, and another for 3 guns, on the left of the cask redoubt.

A discussion for surrender was entered into with General Rey, which he broke off.

4th September.—The town, which caught fire soon after the assault from the quantity of ammunition and combustibles of all sorts scattered about, was now nearly consumed, and the fire became a great impediment to carrying the approaches forward.

7th September.—The enemy had fired but very little since the assault, and by this evening the roofs of the unburnt houses and steeples had been prepared for musketry, to open at the time of the assault on the castle.

8th September.—At 10 a. m. all the batteries opened on the castle, viz. from the left of the attack.

No. 7 with three 24-pounders against the Mirador.

8 three 18-pounders against the lower defences.

9 seventeen 24-pounders against the Mirador and Battery de la Réyna.

Island two 24-pounders and one 8-inch howitzer, to sweep the back of the castle.

From the right of the attack, 33 pieces of ordnance against the castle generally. The fire was extremely powerful and well directed, plowing up every part of the confined space of the castle: the enemy kpet con-

cealed chiefly in little narrow trenches, which they had made along the front of the heights, but evidently they lost many men. About 12 a white flag was hoisted, and the garrison surrendered prisoners of war:—their numbers had been reduced to 80 officers and 1756 men, out of which 23 officers and 512 men were in the hospital.

The loss of the besiegers during the attack was
53 off. 898 men killed
150 off. 2340 do. wounded
7 off. 332 do. missing.

There were used at this siege,

2726 gabions 1476 18-feet fascines 20,000 sand-bags.

The expenditure of ammuniton during the siege was

Round shot	\{ 24-pounders 43,367 \} \{ 18-pounders 9303 \}	52,670
Grape shot	24-pounders 2094	2094
Spherical shel	1930 18-pounders	4278
Common she	lls { 10 inch	11,521

Total shot and shells 70,563

Powder, whole harrels, 90 pounds each, 5579

MEMOIRS OF THE FRENCH SENATE.

FR. ANT. BOISSY D'ANGLAS.

FR. ANT. BOISSY D'ANGLAS, barrister in the parliament, maitre d'hotel of Monsieur, was in 1789 appointed deputy of the tiers etat of the seneschalate of Annonay to the states-general. At their opening he called the attention of the communes to the necessity of forming themselves into a national assembly; and on the 15th of May he made a tolerably moderate motion, tending to a conciliation with the noblesse. He wrote in answer to Messieurs Bergasse and De Calonne, respecting the finances and the revolution, and afterwards to the declaration of the abbe Raynal. He defended the 14th of July, and the 5th and 6th of October, 1789. He demanded in 1790, that measures should be taken against the insurgents of the camp of Jules, and denounced a charge delivered by the archbishop of Vienne, as hostile to the revolution. In 1791 he was chosen secretary, then protested against the insertion of his name in a list of deputies pointed out as having voted for England, in the affair of the colonies, and gloried in being among the number of the minority which endeavoured to secure the rights of men of colour. It was in September of the same year that he resigned his situation as maitre d'hotel to Mousieur. He several times addressed the assembly



without effect, on the honours to be paid to Jean Jacques Rosseau. Being appointed after the session deputy-syndic of the department of Ardeche, he challenged the public examination of his conduct, which examination he said it was a duty of the members of a free nation to make. In September, 1792, being chosen deputy to the national convention, he was immediately sent on a mission to Lyon, with Vitet and Legendre, to still the disturbances which had arisen there on the subject of provisions. At the time of Louis XVI.'s trial, he voted for detention till deportation should be judged proper. During the reign of terror, he kept himself aside, and did not appear again in the tribune till after the 9th of Thermidor, year 2d, (27th of July, 1794,) on the 7th of October, 1794, he was chosen secretary, and on the 3d of December following, urged the suppression of executive committees; some days after he entered into the committee of public safety, and made, in the name of that body, frequent reports on the subject of provisions: he also demanded that measures might be taken against the priests who troubled the department of Ardeche. As he was particularly intrusted with the care of watching that Paris was properly supplied with provisions, he caused a committee to be appointed for that purpose, and, on different occasions, set the convention at ease about the subsistence of that city. At the same time he denounced a work favouring the Royalists, and set himself up against the partisans of monarchy, declaring that the republican system was the only one that suited France. At the end of January he pronounced a long discourse, which was much applauded, on the exterior relations of France, and the conditions on which she sought to treat with other powers. On the 21st of February, after a report concerning national festivals, he caused a decree to be passed for the free exercise of all forms of worship without exterior signs, and without any establishment paid by the state. On the 28th of the same month he gave an account of the throngs which there were in Paris at the doors of the bakers, and attributed them to a malcontent disposition; and eight days after, on his report; the convention fixed the method of the distribution of provisions, notwithstanding which the throngs assumed a more alarming character. Boissy d'Anglas did not shut his eyes to the dangers which he had brought upon himself, by taking charge of the responsibility of this delicate part of the administration, at a time when the supply of provisions was so greatly impeded by the ill repute of the assignats; and, in a motion of order, he imparted to the assembly the fears with which he was inspired by the state of things, and pressed for measures against the demagogues and the royalists, who, he said, were attacking the republic at the same time. On the 15th of March he at last confessed in the tribune the scarcity of provisions, and presented a decree to restrain the distribution of them. On the 17th, several sections of Paris having come to demand bread of the convention, Boissy announced that 1800 sacks of flour had been distributed the same day; he accused the petitioners of sedition, and denounced meetings in the Faubourg St. Marceau. On the 20th of March, after having presented, in a motion of

order, a picture of the miseries of France under the tyranny of Robespierre, he proposed to annul the judgments passed by the revolutionary tribunals since the 2d of Prairial, year 2, (11th of May, 1794,) and to restore the property of the persons condemned; these proposals were received with the warmest applauses. On the 1st of April, at the moment when he was beginning a report on the supplies of provisions, he was interrupted by the noise of a multitude of individuals of both sexes, who, having broken through the guard, were crying, " Bread, bread, and the constitution of 1793!" This rebellious tumult, stirred up by the demagogues of the Faubourg St. Antoine, had no other result than causing a decree to be passed for the deportation of Collot d'Herbois, Billaud, and Barere. When it was dissipated, Boissy, who had remained tranquil, finished his report; but the faction of the anarchists continued to mark him out for public hatred; and on the 1st of Prairial a new insurrection brought greater dangers on him. On that day he filled the chair in the place of Andre Dumont, was several times aimed at by twenty guns at once, and remained a long time surrounded by these madmen. One of them placed himself before him, carrying at the end of a pike the head of the deputy Ferand, and Boissy continued to shew a coolness which had something astonishing in it; he even had the courage to observe to this multitude, that by besieging the convention thus, they prevented it from attending to the means of their subsistence; but his voice was drowned by new cries; this mob was also dissipated by the armed force. The next day Boissy was received at the tribune with universal applauses; he related several instances of selfdevotion which he had witnessed the day before. Louvet voted him thanks in the name of the country. He was afterwards named a member of the committee charged with presenting a scheme for a constitution, and on the 13th of June he made a report. On the 9th of July he contradicted the rumour that the republic was to give up the fortresses of Holland to Prussia. On the 4th of August he made a report concerning the colonies, and caused them to be declared integral parts of the French republic. On the 27th he pronounced a discourse on the political situation of Europe, and proposed to remove every trace of barbarity from the revolutionary laws, and to rally all the French around the republic: a decree was passed for translating it into all languages. On the 2d of September he demanded that the committee of public instruction should present a list of the Frenchmen to whom the public. gratitude dedicated statues, and he was surprised at not finding in the public squares, those of Fenelon, Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Buffon. On the 4th of September he supported the proposal of recalling Taleyrand Perigord. On the 1st of October he voted for the reunion of Holland; and at this period he denied a work on the limits of France, which was attributed to him. On the 15th of October some explanations took place in a general committe, about Boissy and some other deputies, relative to what could have gained them the praises of the sections of Paris, when they declared against the rest of the convention.

Afterwards, in a correspondence with Lemaitre, Boissy was named as a royal agent; and from that time he saw his credit diminish amongst the conventionalists, notwithstanding some invectives in the tribune against the royalists. He was even formally accused of having demanded a perpetual president instead of the executive directory; placed at the head of the constitution of the year 3, the Jacobins called it, the patrician constitution of Boissy d'Anglas, and others the babebibobu constitution, on account of its simplicity, and of the slight stammering with which he is affected. Boissy becoming a member of the council of 500, was immediately elected their secretary. On the 4th of September he supported the request of the wives of Collot d'Herbois and Billaud Varennes for the liberation of their husbands. On the 10th he made a motion in favour of the liberty of the press, and opposed any temporary limitation. On the 17th of July, 1796, he was appointed president. On the 30th of August, he opposed the amnesty of the crimes relative to the revolution; he retraced those which had been committed in its course, and said that he could not consent to their remaining unpunished. On the 23d of September, he demanded that the legislative body would express its wish for peace; he afterwards declared against the law of the 3d Brumaire, which excluded the relations of emigrants from public functions. On the 30th of October he pleaded for the freedom of journals, and accused the directory of having set the example of licence, by paying for calumnies against the deputies. In the discussion of the law of the 3d of Brumaire, he declared that every thing was to be feared from limiting the choice of the people, but that there was not any inconvenience in limiting that of the government, and, on this occasion, he launched into an invective against the terrorists who had stained Bourdeaux and Lyons with blood. On the 9th of November, 1796, he attacked the abuses of gaming-houses, and accused the directory of protecting vice. In April, 1797, he was appointed deputy of Paris to the council of five hundred. A short time after he protested against the barbarity of outlawing returned emigrants. He afterwards opposed the system adopted by the directory relative to the colonies, and accused Truguet of having caused Santonax to be sent to St. Domingo. On the 23d of June he supported the motion of Dumolard, who wished the directory to be called to account for their conduct with regard to Genoa and Venice. On the 11th of July he spoke with eloquence in favour of the banished priests, and of liberty of worship. On the 20th he demanded the re-organization of the national guard, a measure which he regarded as indispensable, in consideration of the dissensions which existed between the directory and the councils, to whom he pointed out the dismission of the ministers, especially the minister of police, who had shewn himself favourable to the majority of the deputies, and the arrival of the terrorists of the departments in Paris. These opinions caused him to be included in the number of deputies conducted to deportation on the 18th of Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) but he contrived to withdraw himself from it, and was recalled to France after the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799). In March, 1801, he became a member of the tribunate, of which he was elected president in December, 1802. In the beginning of the following year, he made a part of the new consistory of the reformed church of Paris; was decorated with the title of legislator on the 25th of November, 1804; became a member of the senate on the 17th of February, 1805, and commandant of the legion of honour on the same day.

JOSEPH EMANUEL SIEYES.

Joseph Emanuel Sieves, member of the preservative senate, and of the Institute of France, born at Fréjus in 1748, was vicar-general to the bishop of Chartres, and canon and chancellor of the church of that city, when he was appointed deputy from the tiers-état of Paris to the states-general. He owed this nomination to the famous pamphlet, "What is the Tiers-Etat?" which gained him immense popularity. On the 10th of June, 1789, he pressed the assembly of the tiers-etat to inquire into the powers, in order to constitute itself, and thus to compel the other orders to some step or other. On the 15th he proposed to constitute themselves an assembly of the representatives of the nation, and then to proceed to the completion of the constitutional act. On the 8th of July he insisted on the dismission of the troops whom the king had summoned to the capital, declaring that the monarch seemed to intend thereby to put a restraint on the deliberations of the assembly. On the 10th of August he opposed the abolition of tythes, and cried out in the middle of the debate: "They wish to be free, and they do not know how to be just." On the 7th of September, he, in a long speech, opposed the granting the veto to the king, and declared for one single hall of meeting. It is, however, to be observed that, in a kind of digression, he gave the plan of a legislative power nearly similar to that which the convention afterwards decreed, that is to say, composed of two councils, the one deliberative, the other intrusted with the power of sanctioning. He also proposed a declaration of the rights of man, but it was rejected as too metaphysical. It was he who suggested the idea of dividing France into departments, districts and municipalities; an operation which contributed in no small degree to consolidate the revolution. From the time of the first troubles, he had appeared to attach himself to the faction of Orleans; and, in the dispositions made at Châtelet concerning the events of the 5th and 6th of October, the count de la Châtre asserted that he had heard him say to some one who told him that there was an insurrection in Paris; "I know it, but I do not understand any thing about it; it goes the other way." Being called upon for his own testimony, he deposed that he, like all good citizens, had had his indignation excited by the scenes of the 5th and 6th of October, but declared himself ignorant of the causes of them. In the course of the same month he published a work entitled, Observations on the Property of the Clergy, in which he again endeavoured to defend that order from the meditated plunder. In 1790 he employed himself much in the commit-

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tees, laboured at the constitution, and seldom appeared in the tribune. It was then that Mirabeau said in full assembly, that the silence of Sieyes was a public calamity. At the beginning of the year, however, he presented a project for the suppression of the abuses of the press; yet at the same time retaining freedom of thought; this work, which is very much laboured, is another proof of the difficulty of making a good law on this subject in a free state. He afterwards voted for the institution of juries in civil as well as criminal cases; in June he was raised to the presidentship, notwithstanding his refusal to fulfil the functions. A few days after, he received a kind of popular ovation, at the same time when several deputies joined the club of 1789, in order to celebrate the period of the constitution of the chamber of commons into a national assembly. In February, 1791, he was chosen member of the department of Paris: and, being informed, in the month of March, that he was going to be nominated bishop of that city, he announced to the elective assembly that he must beg leave to decline the honour intended him. About the beginning of May he courageously supported, in the tribune of the assembly, a decree that the department had made in favour of liberty of worship, and inveighed against "those who led the people astray, so far as to make them take their defenders for their assassins, and their assassins for their defenders." In July, 1791, he published a letter in which, developing his principles concerning monarchial government, he says: "It is neither for the sake of flattering old habits, nor through any superstitious sentiment of royalism that I prefer monarchy; I prefer it because it is evident to me that the citizen has more liberty in a monarchy than in a republic, and because, in every circumstance, there is more freedom under the former of those governments." Being appointed, in September, deputy from the department of Sarthe to the convention, he avoided profiting by the ascendant that he had over several of his collegues, and took care to keep himself in a manner in the back ground, and to envelope himself as much as possible in great apparent insignificance, in order to escape the storms that he saw gathering. On Louis XVI.'s trial he remained true to this system; and, at the time of the four nominal appeals which decided the king's fate, the words yes, no, and death, were the only ones heard from his mouth. In the beginning of 1793 he had presented a scheme for the organization of the war administration, but, having met with contridictious, he shut himself up in the silence of thought, as in a sanctuary. He was, notwithstanding this, appointed to the first committees of public safety; and, on the 10th of November, 1793, he announced that, if he did not give back his letters of priesthood, it was that he had long before parted with them: but that he completely renounced his functions. During the contest of the 9th Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) he conducted himself with his usual circumspection, and even kept silence till 1795; then he appeared oftener in the tribune, expressed, at different times his horror of the crimes of Robespierre, and pressed the assembly to recal the members who had

been proscribed by him. He soon entered into the committee of public safety, procured the adoption of his law of general police against popular insurrections, and solemnly proclaimed the legality of the constitution of 1793, at the orginization of which he was appointed to assist. In April he refused the presidentship of the convention, as he had before done several times; and was afterwards sent into Holland with Rewbell, to conclude a treaty between France and the new republic. On his return he appeared to direct the diplomatic affairs of that time, and to have an influence on the treaties with Prussia and Spain. He took little share in the detail of the constitutional laws at which he was appointed to labour; the idea of forming the legislative body into two councils alone appeared to belong to him; and the convention refused to admit his project for a constitutional jury. At the end of October he was appointed a member of the directory, but refused the situation, and prefered continuing a member of the council of 500. During the years 1796 and 1797 he was constantly employed in all the committees that were charged with the most important affairs, especially in the committee of five which was created to examine into the measures to be adopted with regard to the judges who had refused to take the oath of hatred to royalty; and in those which proposed a forced loan, and the exclusion of the ex-nobles from public functions. On the 12th of April, 1797, he was near perishing by the hand of one of his countrymen, but his wounds were not very dangerous. The new third having entered into the council. in May, he frequently absented himself from the meetings till the 18th Fructider (4th of September). In the meetings which followed, he voted for the proscription of the Clichien deputies, and especially of Boissy d'Anglas. Shortly after he was chosen secretary, and then president; went out of the legislative body; in May, 1798, was re-elected into it; then sent as ambassador to Berlin, where he resided till the month of May, 1799, at which period he was again named a member of the directory, and accepted the station. The critical situation in which France then was, from the incapacity of the directors, rendered a new form of government desirable. Sièyès, convinced of the impossibility. of continuing the directorial constitution, was deputed by his party to general Bonaparte to inform him of the dangers with which government was threatened. On general Bonaparte's return from Egypt, the plan of the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November 1799,) was immediately concerted between that general and Sièyès, by the intervention of Talleyrand and Ræderer; and the consular constitution was substituted for that of the year three. Sièyès, at first temporary consul, was appointed to the conservative senate, of which he became first president; and, at the desire of the two other consuls, Bonaparte and Roger-Ducos, the legislative committees, before they dissolved, offered to Sièves, as a national reward, the estate of Crosne, which he accepted. Since that time he has remained in the conservative senate.

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THE LIVES OF THE

GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY.

IT is our purpose under this head to execute a task very much wanted, that of giving a complete Collection of The Lives of the Great Captains of Modern History. As far as respects France this has been already executed by Brantome, but we have no English Writer who has attempted it. The materials of these Lives will be as follows: 1. Where the subjects themselves have left their own Memoirs, they shall be given in full. 2. Where these Lives have been written by any author of authority, they will likewise be given in full,—such work being translated or reprinted. 3. In want of such materials, the best will be selected from the annals and memoirs of the age in which they lived.

THE LIFE OF FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE POTEMKIN.

CHAP. IX.

(Continued from page 144)

ENVY, which fastens itself upon great men, has magnified what was but show, and diminished what was real. If Potemkin could not pass, in the eyes of the witnesses of this extraordinary procession, for a profound statesman and skilful minister, as he pretended to be, he must however have been considered as a man of fertile genius, of an eccentric imagination, and of uncommon talents. Besides, is it to be supposed that Catharine herself really credited the delusions with which her ministers endeavoured to amuse her? Could this princess fancy that it was possible for countries which had but just acknowledged her sway, to be already in such a flourishing state? Would she have been authorized to expect such a metamorphosis through the genius of Potemkin? Would the genius either of Sully or of Colbert have accomplished it in so short a time? Catharine probably was the confidant and not the dupe of her minister. And, after all, her journey to Cherson proved extremely useful in a political point of view: it did infinite good to the provinces she travelled through; it scattered money about, and made known the natural advantages and productiveness of these countries, independently of what art superadded to their natural beauty on this occasion. It has given foreigners a high idea of the power of Russia, and of the wealth of the Empress. Lastly, it fixed the attention of the Russian government upon these newly acquired provinces, encouraged their inhabitants, and prepared the way for that splendor and real and lasting prosperity which these countries are every day attaining by a rapid gradation.

Taking it for granted that Catharine was acquainted with the intentions of her minister in regard to the scenes that were to be performed, during this journey, which was contrived solely for the purpose of making a deep impression upon both foreigners and natives; we shall not dwell upon another trick (if this expression may be used) with which some authors have seriously reproached Potemkin, and which appears to us an obvious consequence of the secret views by which he was actuated. In

several towns through which the Empress passed, the shops were full of all kinds of bale-goods, and the magazines crammed with bags that seemed to contain large stores of corn. Both the bales and the bags, it is said, were empty: very few of them contained the articles which were ticketed on the out-side merely for show. Were even this circumstance true, we have already apologized for Potemkin in this respect: but indeed it seems more probable that the whole is a fabrication. There is no reason why, in a country so fertile in corn as Russia, it should have been difficult to have formed large magazines, particularly as the stay of the troops, in the provinces through which the Empress passed, rendered that precaution necessary. Nor is it at all impossible that merchants of Petersburgh, Riga, Moscow, Casan, Astrachan, Cherson, Poland, and even Germany, might have hastened to carry their merchandize on a road where an opulent and extravagant court was to pass, and which necessarily would attract an immense concourse of strangers. many more important errors have crept into the writings of historians who were eager to reflect upon great statesmen, merely to give themselves an appearance of severity which overawes their readers! A proneness to censure has perhaps been the source of as much exaggeration as the mean propensity to flattery. Without attempting any comparison between these two blemishes, we shall barely observe that they each mislead and impose upon the reader.

After a short voyage, the fleet cast anchor at Kanieve, on the Boristhenes; where the king of Poland, Stanislaus Augustus, had been waiting three months under the name of Count Poniatowsky, and had expended three millions of livres to see the Empress for three hours.

It is not positively known whether Potemkin invited the King to meet the Empress, that his Majesty might, by his presence, augment the splendour of the journey, or whether Stanislaus himself wished for an interview with Catharine. The circumstance that the King received one hundred thousand roubles for his journey, seems to warrant the first supposition.

The meeting of the two Sovereigns must have been interesting for the spectators, and affecting for themselves. They had not seen each other since Poniatowsky had been at Petersburgh, as ambassador for the King of Poland and Elector of Saxony. Catharine at that time held but a secondary rank. The intimacy which had subsisted between them had been free from ambition and political views, and of course mutually gratifying. The monarch of Poland, who had a loving and tender heart, might perhaps, at their first interview, have recalled with pleasure the remembrance of those happy moments: but this recollection of times so different from her present situation, did not suit the provid and now powerful Catharine. The Prince de Ligne went, in a small boat, to inform the King of the arrival of the Empress. An hour after, the great imperial lords fetched him in a brilliant sloop. The Empress received Poniatowsky with ceremony, in the presence of Potenkin, Momonoff, and some other lords. Surprised at this formal reception, the King

looked a little embarrassed: but recovering from his momentary surprise, he addressed the Empress with that gracefulness and dignity which was natural to him. As for Catharine, she could not on this occasion belie her usual affability; but with her wonted amiableness of manners, she took care to blend the superiority of an empress, and appeared more anxious to inspire Stanislaus with respect and gratitude, than with any other sentiment. The king was indeed imposed on by the appearance of esteem which Catharine shewed to him, and he thought it more sincere than it actually proved. He preferred some requests; he solicited an increase of revenue and prerogatives for himself, and the free navigation of the Dnieper for his subjects. The Empress feigned to grant every thing, though firmly resolved to perform none of her promises. Potemkin did the same. He was in truth delighted with the Polish monarch, whom he had never seen before: but this favourable impression did not make him forget the designs which he might have upon Poland, or the necessity of keeping that republic in the most absolute dependency on Russia, until it should become one of her provinces. Stanislaus, however, with that frankness and unsuspecting simplicity natural to himself, placed as full confidence in the good faith of the minister, as he had before in the sincerity of the Empress. The dinner was uncommonly magnificent, and the greatest cheerfulness was visible in every countenance. The monarch's health was drunk under a triple discharge of all the guns of the fleet. Delighted with the agreeable moments he had passed, with the attentions he had received, and with the flattering discourses that had been addressed to him, the King took leave of the Empress, fully convinced that he had entirely gained her over to his interests. He went back to Kanieve, where he entertained the courtiers of Catharine with a brilliant supper and a superb fire-work. The whole night that the squadron remained at anchor under the windows of the King, the hills and dales were illuminated by a representation of the Vesuvius.

Catharine continued her journey by water; but after leaving Kanieve, her voyage was not without danger. It is rather surprising, that so much pains should have been taken to excavate the bed of the river, and to embellish its shores, and no attention paid to examine the vessel which conveyed the illustrious traveller. A violent storm arose; two or three gallies were wrecked on sand-banks, and that of the Empress being in a bad condition, was in the most imminent danger of being dashed to pieces against the rocks, by the violence of the current, which her unskilful mariners knew not how to avoid. Had it not been for the Prince of Anhalt and the minister Besborodko, who devoted themselves to save the Empress, and assisted the sailors in manœuvring the galley, she would have infallibly perished. In the midst of this confusion, a vessel loaded with wine was burnt close to the imperial galley, and added new peril to that with which the Empress was threatened by the waves. She kept perfectly cool and collected, as she constantly did on every ocçasion, where her life was in danger.

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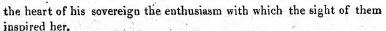
After this perilous and harassing day, the Empress landed at Krementzchuk, where she was lodged in a superbly ornamented palace, which had just been built for her, and close to which a beautiful garden had been planted, adorned with the most rare exotic trees. Here she found an army of twelve thousand horsemen newly clothed, among which Potemkin's fine regiment of cuirassiers were the most conspicuous. They manœuvred in her presence, and the Empress was so satisfied, that she wrote to the governor of Petersburgh.

"I found, on my arrival here, one-third of that fine cavalry, of which some railers pretend to deny the existence. However, I have seen these troops, and I have seen them in a state of perfection, to which no other corps comes near. I beg you will tell it to the unbelievers, and make use of my letter to put an end to the cavils of the ill-disposed. It is high time that entire justice should be done to those who devote themselves to my service, and that of the state, with as much zeal as success."

The Emperor Joseph the Second, who travelled by the name of Count Falkenstein, had already arrived some time before Catharine at Cherson. He now came to meet her at Kaidak, the ancient metropolis of the Zaporogians, where she landed, near the Cataracts, to continue her route by land with the Emperor. He joined this princess the moment after Potemkin had given her a brilliant concert. It was repeated on his account. As he was a great musician, nothing appeared to interest and astonish him more than fifty a, b, c, that is to say, a concert in which several musicians play the same note. The Prince de Ligne says, such a concert is a heavenly music, at least, it is too extraordinary to be known on earth.

At Cherson Catharine lodged at the admiralty, which had been most brilliantly fitted up for her reception. A throne in particular had been erected, which cost fourteen thousand roubles. Cherson was, as it were, the metropolis of a new empire to Catharine; it was here, above all, that Potemkin wished to display a magnificence worthy of an empress of the East.

This rising town appeared already opulent and populous. Several houses had been built before the arrival of the Empress; they were all occupied, owing to the extraordinary concourse of strangers from all countries. Greeks, Tartars, French, among whom were Edward Dillon and Alexander Lameth; Spaniards, among whom was Miranda, since a general of the French Republic, and recently a founder of the new free states of South America; English, among whom shone Lady Craven, afterwards Margravine of Anspach; Poles, and others, had been attracted either by mere curiosity, or by the wish of paying homage to the Empress. Many brilliant warehouses, which displayed the most costly and various merchandize, announced the first dawn of a commerce that could not fail of acquiring every day more consistency and splendour. Catharine, on walking through the streets of Cherson, was in a continual enchantment; and Potemkin, as the author of these wonders, shared in



In several respects, it is true, the prosperity of this new colony was more apparent than real. For instance, it was not commerce alone that had furnished it with the various articles which its warehouses contained in abundance: immense quantities of goods had been purchased at Moscow and Warsaw, and transported to Cherson at the expence of the state. But this expence must have been repaid, and these goods mostly consumed, by the number of strangers, whom curiosity to witness such an uncommon spectacle, and the splendour of this long-talked-of journey, had drawn to Cherson. Among the females who graced the court of Catharine, was a Grecian lady of exquisite beauty, whose charms had touched the heart of Prince Potemkin. His partiality for her made him confer the government of Cherson upon her husband, Colonel de Witte. A few years after, when she went to Constantinople, the French ambassador, Count de Choiseul-Gouffier, accommodated her with apartments in the Hotel de France; and after the death of Potemkin, she followed the fortunes of the Polish count, Felix Potocki; but, at the solicitations of the Countess, his wife, the Empress caused Madame de Witte to be confined in a numery. The Prince de Ligne pronounced her the handsomest female in the universe.

The port of Cherson was crowded with ships, and there were several on the stocks. Three vessels were launched; one of 66 guns, and two frigates of 40 guns each. The gauzes, laces, furbelows, garlands, pearls and flowers, with which the canopies erected on shore for the two imperial majesties were ornamented, looked as if they had been arranged by the most delicate hands; and yet all was the work of Russian soldiers. There was no deception in the bustle of the port, or in the expedition with which ships were built. This is a most important concern for Russia; and surely, the man whose genius had so skilfully and successfully watched over this essential branch of administration, might be allowed to employ some forced means to give the appearance of prosperity to less interesting and still neglected parts.

As the Empress was walking through the streets of Cherson, she was imperceptibly led to a gate facing the east, over which was a Greek inscription in these words: "This is the road that leads to Byzantium." Had this inscription been an old one, it would only have shewn that it served as a guide-post to travellers. But Potemkin, who neglected nothing that could confirm Catharine in her grand projects, directed her attention to the words of the inscription; and her Majesty appeared flattered with the omen.

Potemkin had here two objects in view. He wanted to communicate to Joseph the Second the ardour which he kept alive in the breast of Catharine for the ruin of Turkey, and its partition between the two powers. This last hope was calculated to captivate Joseph. The monarch, however, was fully aware of the obstacles which the other powers of Europe would oppose to the execution of this design. He particularly considered,

that, from the situation of his dominions, he alone would have these obstacles to encounter, while they would scarcely affect his ally. Russia, to which the best part of the booty was to devolve, would obtain it almost without any effort: while he, reduced to a less share, was running the risk of having to contend for it with powerful adversaries. It cannot be supposed that these or similar considerations might not have made an impression on the mind of the Emperor; and this monarch must undoubtedly have been very far from sharing the ardent enthusiasm of Catharine with regard to their mutual design. But the first news of the rebellion that had broke out in Brabant, which he received at Cherson, was well calculated to cool his ardour. He courtier-like, dissembled the uneasy feelings which this event must have caused. It was conjectured he would immediately have set out for the Netherlands: but, without discovering his intention or explaining the motives of his conduct, he did not appear disposed to leave the Empress; on the contrary, he attended her on her journey to the interior of the Crimæa. In the mean time, he mentioned the necessity of sending numerous forces to the revolted provinces, as a difficulty which would greatly enhance the value of the assistance he had promised to Russia. Joseph the Second had a good understanding, much firmness, genius, great military and political talents, and excellent intentions: and with all these splendid qualities, he brought great misfortunes upon his subjects, caused still greater evils to impend over his family, and, as he foresaw them, died brokenhearted. Seduced by the fondness of innovating which characterised his time, without being sufficiently acquainted with the human heart to calculate the effect of the changes he projected, he thought he might trample under foot what he called prejudices, because he despised them. The insurrection, of which he was apprised at Cherson, and which he did not think worthy of any serious attention, had entirely been brought on by his own fault. It proved the primary cause of the dreadful shock which Europe has since experienced, and of the fall of more than one

The Empres was received in the Crimea by all the Mirzas with the most lively demonstrations of respect and attachment. Catharine rewarded them with magnificent presents, though there was so little sincerity in their protestations, that very shortly after they attempted to join the Turks against the Russians.

The chiefs of the Tartars ordered their troops to perform various evolutions for the amusement of the Empress. Suddenly the carriage in which she rode with the Emperor was surrounded by a body of one thousand Tartars; they were appointed to escort her: but Joseph the Second, who had not been apprised of their intention beforehand, expressed a surprise which bordered on uneasiness; while the Empress, confiding in Potemkin, and justly supposing that nothing was done without his orders, preserved her usual tranquillity. In fact, what had she to fear, from a small body of Tartars, in a country where her minister had collected, at no great distance, an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men?

At Barczisaraï the Empress resided in the palace of the last khan of the Crimæa, which was a compound of Moorish, Arabian, Chinese, and Turkish architecture, with fountains, little gardens, paintings, gilt ornaments, and inscriptions, in every corner. In the evening of the first day of her abode in that town, Potemkin entertained her with the spectacle of a mountain artificially illuminated, which suddenly appeared in a blaze.—Catharine, in the whole course of this journey, received the demonstrations of affection and respect from her subjects with a particular affability and satisfaction, that sweetly rewarded the efforts which were made every where to please her.

From Stare Crim, a building of which was transformed into a palace, to sleep there a single night, the Empress returned to St. Petersburgh by way of Pultawa. On reaching that place, she was filled with rapture at a spectacle which Potemkin had prepared for her, and which was worthy alike of her to whom he gave it and of him by whom it was contrived. Two armies appeared on a sudden. They engaged and began a battle, which was the exact representation of that famous conflict in which Peter the First routed Charles the Twelfth of Sweden on the same spot. While Catharine was rapturously applauding the exploits and triumphs of the nation she governed; Joseph, moved at the sight of the Swedish hero in the same dress which he wore on that fatal day, could not help deploring the misfortune of that formidable warrior, who wanted nothing but a more mature understanding to have been one

of the greatest men.

At Moscow, Joseph left Catharine, delighted with her behaviour and the attentions of her court. On parting, he is reported to have given a positive promise to the Empress that he would assist her to have her grandson crowned at Constantinople. However it is by no means probable that he had any intention of performing his promise. He returned to his dominions through Poland; while Catharine pursued the road to Petersburgh, where she arrived on the 22d of July.

Potemkin did not accompany the Empress farther than Pultawa. Having determined at any rate to provoke the Turks to declare war and commence hostilities, he thought he ought to remain on the frontiers, whence he could more easily accomplish his purpose. In this resolution Potemkin was influenced by a personal motive. In case of a rupture, he wished to commence the operations and capture a fortress. This was a necessary step to obtain for himself the grand military order of St. George, the only Russian order with which he was not decorated, and which, on that account, he most ardently longed for. He had taken every possible precaution to succeed in this his two-fold pro-Emissaries in every part of the Ottoman empire supplied him with accurate intelligence. He was informed that his measures began to make a lively impression upon the Divan, and that the Turks were at length disposed to hostilities. This was exactly the point to which Potemkin wished to bring them. And these secret intrigues, besides, were not the only means to which he had recourse. The Russians took care to give much more open provocations. Abusing the privileges which had been granted to them by the last treaty, they were not contented with trading freely with their vessels in the Black Sea, they even obstructed the traffic of the Turks; and the complaints and remonstrances which the Sublime Porte preferred on this subject at Petersburgh, were not listened to, but the infractions of the Russians openly tolerated by their government. At length, Potemkin, who could no longer contain his impatience, prevailed with the Empress to order her ambassador at Constantinople to require of the Sublime Porte a prompt and definitive answer concerning the disputes that had arisen relative to the boundaries of the two empires, and some other claims to which the Turks could not yet resolve to accede. The peremptory request of a hasty decision was a new affront, added to the many imperious demands with which Russia was continually insulting the weak Ottomans. It was therefore justly supposed that if the Grand Signior retained any sense of his own dignity, his answer would be a declaration of war. The Divan, however, had once more the weakness not to appear offended; it returned an answer in the course of a few days to the demands of the cabinet of St. Petersburgh; and, recapitulating them one after the other, it observed:

"That the Sublime Porte refused to admit a Russian consulat Varna,

because the people of that town would not receive him."

"That it declined the proposal of building a Greek church at Constantinople, because it was of a nature so extraordinary as to preclude all examination."

"That it considered the proposition of recognising the submission of the Crimæa to the Russian empire, as an infraction of the last treaties."

"Lastly, that, to the demand of an account of their warlike preparations, the Turks had a right to ask in reply, what was the object of the immense armaments of Russia, and particularly of the stationing of a Russian fleet in the Black Sea."

Some time after this reply had been transmitted to M. de Bulgakof, the Russian ambassador at Constinople, this minister received a note, couched in rather peremptory terms, and shewing that the Divan, better informed of the secret intentions of Russia, and sensible of the impossibility of continuing at peace with that power, had determined to prefer, in its turn, demands, which if granted, would protect the Ottoman empire against an aggression, in which its enemy would have had too many advantages; and, if refused, would clearly unveil its true sentiments. By this note the Turks demanded.

"1st, That the Russian troops should evacuate Kartalinia; and that the cabinet of St. Petersburgh should no longer protect Prince Heraclius."

"2dly, That the Russian vessels in the ports of Turkey, which were suspected of carrying thither prohibited goods, should all be submitted without exception, to a rigorous search."

"3dly, That the Russian consuls in the Turkish empire should be strictly confined to functions relating to commerce; and that if they were suspected of meddling with other affairs, the Sublime Porte should be immediately authorized to expel them from her dominions."

"4thly, That it should be free to the Porte to keep consuls in the commercial towns of Russia, just as she permitted the Russians to have them in Turkey."

" 5thly, That, under no pretence whatever, should Russia be allowed to support the pretensions of the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia; and that, especially, she should not grant any assistance to individuals

of the families of the Hospodars."

After the example of Russia, the Sublime Porte required a prompt answer: but M. de Bulgakof declared that he must consult his court; and accordingly dispatched an extraordinary messenger to St. Petersburgh.

It would not have been difficult to have settled these differences. the demands of the Porte were not unreasonable, and indicated on her part the desire of maintaining a peace, of which the inhabitants of Turkey ardently wished the continuation, it would have been easy for the two powers to have agreed, without having recourse to arms. But Potemkin panted for war. Vexed at the tardiness of the Ottomans, and at not having yet been able to rouse their pride, he expressly ordered Bulgakof to bring the Divan to an open rupture; leaving to him the choice of the means for accomplishing this object.

Being thus duly authorised, and certain of support, the Russian ambassador exceeded all bounds. He made a jest of the note that had been communicated to him by the Divan; and declared that his court could not pay any attention or make any reply to propositions which were too ridiculous to deserve being seriously discussed. Not satisfied with treating the business with extreme levity, he tolerated the same freedom in the young men attached to his embassy. Several of them affected to conduct themselves most indecorously; and it is even said that some carried their impudence so fas as to be guilty of rudeness to the grand

While Bulgakof was entering so well into Potemkin's views, and so faithfully executing his orders, the Turks, excited by England and Prussia, and inflamed by their own resentment, were nevertheless a prey to great uneasiness. They could not explain the silence of the Count de Choiseul-Gouffier, the French ambassador at Constantinople. A treaty had just been concluded at Petersburgh between France and This was in fact but a commercial treaty, yet it might contain some secret articles. England, jealous at seeing herself deprived of the exclusive trade of the North, insinuated to the Turkish ministers that France was allied with Russia for the purpose of destroying the Ottoman empire. The warlike preparations commenced by Russia soon after the conclusion of that treaty; the journey of the Empress to the Crimæa; the circumstance of Count de Segur, the French ambassador at Petersburgh, being selected to accompany her on this journey; the flattering preference shewn to the very minister who had negociated and signed a treaty, the source of so much uneasiness to the Porte; his being treated, during the whole journey, with the most marked attention; lastly, the Count de Choiseul persisting in the most obstinate silence under such distressing circumstances; his giving the Porte not the least sign of regard or concern in the name of his court ;-all these things co-operated to strengthen the suspicions which England so industriously strove to excite, and seriously alarmed the Divan.

The motive which induced the French ambassador to persevere in the silence of which the Porte complained, was different from that which the English endeavoured to assign. As he had not received any communications from the Russian ambassador, he was ignorant of the subjects of complaint which that power had, or pretended to have, against the Turks; and as he could not penetrate into the secret designs of Catharine and her minister, he appreheuded no rupture between the two courts. When the grand-vizier requested him to explain himself categorically respecting the intentions of France, the Count de Choiseul prevailed with Count Segur to complain at Petersburgh of the mysterious conduct which Mr. de Bulgakof manifested towards him. The Empress readily listened to his complaint. She ordered her minister at Constantinople to be less reserved with the Count de Choiseul, and to consult with him about the most proper means of maintaining peace. This order did not compromise Catherine, and wrought no change in her projects. The pacific views which this command professed, deceived no one. Bulgakof acted as before, and continued to provoke and dispositions. The French ambassador made some attempts to preserve peace; probably without expecting any great success from his

The English, more anxious than ever to irritate the Porte, promised her negociations. their assistance, and gave her to understand that she had nothing to hope from France. At length the Turks themselves, deeming war inevitable, determined not to give Russia time to make greater preparations, but rather to avail themselves of those which they had made at a considerable Convinced that, if France did not assist, she would at least not declare against them; relying also on the promises of England, and upon the diversion which Prussia was to make in their favour; and confident that with such assistance, they could not fail of obtaining splendid triumphs over Russia, the Turks at last, displaying more boldness than could have been expected, resolved to be the aggressors, and on the 18th of August, 1787, proclaimed war against Russia.

CHAP X.

Potemkin is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army against the Turks.

THE Turkish declaration of war, and the news that Mr. de Bulgakof had been confined at Constantinople in the castle of the Seven Towers, reached Petersburgh on the festival of St. Alexander Newski, at the moment when a splendid ball was going forward at court. The intelligence did not at all disturb the entertainment : the joy occasioned by the actual commencement of a war so much wished for, tended rather to heighten its mirth. Count Besborodko immediately wrote a manifesto, which on the following Sunday was read in the imperial chapel, in the presence of the Empress and her court.

This manifesto, couched in the usual spirit of such writings, contained the blackest charges against the Porte, and the highest encomiums on the conduct of Russia. The Turks had been treacherous, faithless, and insolent, in every transaction, and the Russians loyal, faithful, and moderate. After a long enumeration of the pretended wrongs committed by the Porte, it ended by observing, "that the act of sending Mr. de Bulgakof, the Russian ambassador, to the castle of Seven Towers, where, in contempt of the rights of nations, he is kept a prisoner, supersedes the necessity of making farther reflection on the subject. The Porte has thought fit to unite perfidy with the most insulting attack. She omits no one circumstance that can evince the strong desire she had long felt of breaking a peace which was granted in the most liberal manner. Provoked by a conduct so offensive, the Empress sees herself obliged, unwillingly, to take up arms, as the only means remaining of maintaining her rights, which she has acquired at the expence of so much blood, and of vindicating her insulted dignity. Entirely innocent of all the evils attendant on the war now ready to be kindled, she has a right to depend upon divine protection, and the succour of her friends, as well as upon the devout prayers of all christians, to enable her to triumph, in the cause of justice and self-defence."

Notwithstanding this kind of appeal, France, which was already agitated by domestic disturbances, determined to remain neuter. Spain followed her example. Sweden intended to avail herself of the moment when Russia should be occupied elsewhere, to attack her with the prospect of greater success. England and Prussia declared for the Porte, and endeavoured to strengthen the Turks with the alliance of the Poles, whom they excited to defend their liberties, which were continually attacked by the Russians. Joseph the Second, alone faithful to his engagements, joined the Empress, to effect with her the destruction of the ancient and formidable enemy of his subjects and of his house. But the insurrection of Brabant, which was raging in all its fury, and some disturbances that then began to break out in Hungary, prevented his employing in this grand enterprise forces sufficient to insure its success.

The Turks prepared for war with the greatest alacrity. Troops were assembled from every part of the empire. The grand-vizier unfurled the standard of Mahomet, and formidable armies advanced from the shores of the Danube to the frontiers of the Ukraine and the Crimæa. To increase the respect of the people for his minister and the confidence of the army in his abilities, and to enable him to provide instantaneously for any sudden exigencies and direct the operations of the war with greater effect, the sultan entrusted the grand-vizier with almost unbounded dictatorial powers. He sent him a gold-hilted sabre, richly ornamented with diamonds. The old captain Pasha, who nad grown grey in the service of his country, was appointed grand-admiral of the Turkish fleet, and general of all the armies to be employed on the Euxine. A squadron

of sixteen ships of the line, eight frigates, and sixteen smaller vessels, sailed under his command. The old admiral was just then returned from Egypt, where he had subdued the rebellious Beys, Ibrahim and Amurath, and collected a tribute of more than twelve millions of piastres. But, far from being inflated with this success, he even now recollected with grief and humility the disasters of Tscheshme, where his fleet, in a former war, had been destroyed by Alexey Orloff.

As the Turks suspected the fidelity of the Greeks, they disarmed them all, and at the same time invited the Tartars to return to their allegiance to the grand-signior. In vain had the Empress loaded them with presents, in vain had she caused the Koran to be printed, and mosques to be built for them; they beheld in her only the Christian, and eagerly returned to their ancient masters. The Mirzas elected Shah Par Gheray for their khan, who soon collected an army of forty thousand Tartars.

Potemkin, on his part, did not remain idle. At his recommendation, a fleet of eight ships of the line, twelve frigates, and near two hundred brigs and gun-boats, was equipped in the Euxine, and two strong squabrigs and gun-boats, was equipped in the Euxine, and Greig, were in drons, under the command of Admirals Kruse and Greig, were in readiness at Cronstadt to sail for the Mediterranean. He also reminded the Emperor of Germany of his promises and engagements; and this prince, equally desirous of a war with the Turks, was not long before he sent a numerous army to besiege Belgrade, and another strong corps to join the Russian army.

Prince Potemkin, as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, had under his orders the old Marshal Romanzoff, and Generals Soltikoff, Suwaroff, Repnin, Kamenskoi, Kakoffsky, and others. He formed his army into two grand divisions. The first, which was called the Army of the Ukraine, was placed under the command of Marshal Romanzoff, and destined to commence hostilities in Moldavia: the second, which Potemkin commanded in person, and which was called the Army of Ekatharinoslaaf, marched towards Oczakoff.

It was on this march that the column of Major-general Rehbinder met the Sheik Mansour at the head of the Tartar hordes of Mount Caucasus. They were intrenched behind their waggons. On the approach of the Russians, they repeated aloud a short prayer, and then displayed the most desperate courage in defence of their intrenchments. But their valour was of no avail; the trenches were carried, and four hundred Tartars left dead upon the spot. Having collected fresh troops during the night, the Tartar chief boldly returned to the charge the next day; and without being dismayed by their artillery, he attacked the Russians in their camp. The Tartars were repulsed with great slaughter. But the contest was not ended. The Tartars, being reinforced, made a third attempt, in which Major-general Prince Radischeff completely defeated them. The Tartar villages around were plundered, and destroyed by fire. Some attempts of the Turks against the island of Taman and the Crimæa met with no better success.

Next to the destruction of a Russian army or fleet, nothing was more interesting to the Porte than the recovery of Kinburn. This fortress is situated exactly opposite to Oczakoff, from which it is separated by the mouth of the Dnieper. A Turkish squadron appeared under its walls, but returned without making any attempt. But the brave garrison of Oczakoff, though deserted by the Turkish fleet, made every effort to recover Kinburn. They were however repulsed in their two first attempts. In the mean time the Russian garrison of Kinburn was secretly reinforced. Ignorant of this circumstance, five thousand Turks made a third effort. They crossed the river in the night, and attacked the fortress The Russians maintained their posts; and as soon as the before day. day dawned, they quitted the defensive, and sallying from the gates under the command of the brave Suwaroff, who so greatly distinguished himself in later times, they attacked the Turks in their turn. A desperate action ensued; the Turks were reinforced; but the Russians returned three times to the charge, and their perseverance crowned their valour with a complete victory. Four thousand Turks were found dead on the field of battle; while the loss of the Russians was comparatively small. Suwaroff himself, who always animated his troops by his example, was wounded in the conflict. A grand Te Deum was solemnly sung in all the churches at Petersburgh.

But this success did not stimulate Potemkin to make an attempt upon Oczakoff. The Prince de Ligne found him soon after in a most desponding mood at his head-quarters of Elizabeth Gorod. He complained of being in want of every thing; and declared he should be the most unfortunate of men, if Heaven did not assist him. Prince de Ligne presented him with a letter of the Emperor, which contained the Austrian plan of operations; and asked him what he intended to do? Potemkin promised to give his plan the next day. But a fortnight elapsed before he sent this laconic plan: "With the help of Providence, I shall attack whatever enemies I meet between the Bog and the Dniester."

(To be continued.)

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES

OF THE

CAMPAIGNS OF BUONAPARTE,

SINCE THE PEACE OF AMIENS.

BEING A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WHOLE OF THE BULLETINS
PUBLISHED BY BUONAPARTE TO HIS ABDICATION.

IT is the well-known opinion of some of our ablest Generals, that the French Bulletins of Buonaparte contain the most complete practical lessons of modern warfare, and with a due allowance for some exaggeration, include the fullest narrative of the most memorable campaigns on record. A wish, therefore, has often been expressed that they were all published in one form, so as to form a portable manual as well for future reference as for present study. It is our present purpose to effect this. In this, and in the six following numbers of the Chronicle, we shall accordingly give a complete collection of the whole of the Bulletins published by Buonaparte. This began only in the first Campaign after he was Emperor. The form of a Bulletin being considered in fureign Cabinets as belonging only to Sovereigns.

CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY OF 1805.

(Continued from page 160.)

THIRTIETH BULLETIN CONTINUED.

AMONGST the wounded are, Gen. St. Hilaire, who, wounded at the beginning of the battle, remained the whole day on the field; he covered himself with glory: generals of division, Kellerman and Walther; generals of brigade, Valhabert, Thiebault, Sebastiani, Compar, and Rapp, the Emperor's aid-de-camp. It was the latter who, in charging, at the head of the grenadiers of the guard, took Prince Repnin. captain of the chevaliers of the imperial guard of Russia. With respect to the men who distinguished themselves, it was the whole army that covered itself with glory; it constantly charged to the cry of Vive l'Empereur, and the idea of celebrating so gloriously the anniversary of the coronation, animated the soldier. The French army, though fine and numerous, was less numerous than the enemy's army, which was 105,000 strong; 80,000 Russians, and 25,000 Austrians; the half of this army is destroyed; the rest has been completely routed, and the greater part threw away their arms. This day will cost tears of blood at St. Petersburgh. May it cause the gold of England to be rejected with indignation! And may that young prince, whom so many virtues called to be the father of his subjects, tear himself from the influence of those 30 coxcombs, whom England pays, and whose impertinence injures his intentions, makes him lose the love of his soldiers, and hurries him into the most ill-judged operations. Nature, in endowing him with so many great qualities, had meant him to be the consoler of Europe. Perfidious councils, by rendering him the auxiliary of England, will place him, in history, in the rank of men, who perpetuating the war upon the Continent, will have consolidated the British tyranny upon the seas, and produced the misery of our generation. If France cannot arrive at peace, but upon the conditions proposed by the aid-decamp, Dolgorucki, to the Emperor, and which M. Novosiltzoff was ordered to make, Russia should not obtain them, were her army encamped upon the heights of Montmatre -In a more detailed relation of this battle, the etat-major will make known what each corps, officers and general, have done, to render the French name illustrious, and to afford proof of their love for the Emperor .- Ou the 3d, at day-break, Prince John of Lichtenstein, commanding the Austrian army, came to the Emperor's headquarters, in a barn. He had a long audience; yet we pursue our successes. The enemy Vol. 1. No. 3. N. S.

have retired by the road of Austerlitz to Godding. The French army is already on their rear, and follow them sword in hand .- Never was there a more horrible field of battle. From the middle of the immense lakes, we hear still the cries of thousands of men who could not be assisted. Three days must elapse ere all the wounded enemy are carried to Bruan. The heart bleeds. May so much bloodshed, may so many miseries fall, at length, upon the perfidious islanders who are the cause of it! May the cowardly Oligarchs of London bear the burthen of so many evils!

Order of the Day .- On the Field, Dec. 1.

Soldiers, the Russian army is before you, to avenge the Austrian army at Ulm. They are the same battalious you beat at Hollebrun, and which you have constantly pursued. The positions we occupy are formidable; and whilst they march to my right, they shall present me the flank .- Soldiers, I shall direct myself all your battalious; I shall keep at a distance from the firing, if, with your accustomed bravery, you carry confusion and disorder into the enemy's ranks; but if victory be for a moment doubtful, you shall see your Emperor expose himself to the first blows; for victory cannot besitate on this day, in which the honour of the French infantry, which is of so much importance to the whole nation, is concerned. Let not the ranks be thinned under pretext of carrying off the wounded, and let each be well persuaded, that we must conquer these hirelings of England, who are animated with so deep a hatred to our nation. This victory will finish our campaign, and we shall resume our winter quarters, where we shall be joined by the new armies forming in France; then the peace, which I will make, will be worthy of my people, of you, and of me.

PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers-I am satisfied with you. In the battle of Austerlitz, you have justified what I expected from your intrepidity. You have covered yourselves with eternal glory. An army of 100,000 men, which was commanded by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, has been, in less than four hours, either cut off or dispersed. What escaped your swords have thrown themselves into the lakes .- Forty stand of colours, the standards of the Russian imperial guard, 120 pieces of cannon, twenty generals, and above 30,000 prisoners, are the fruits of this ever-memorable battle. That infantry, so celebrated, and superior to you in numbers, has proved unable to resist your charge, and, henceforth, you have no rivals to fear .- Thus, in less than two months, the third coalition is conquered and dissolved. Peace cannot be at a great distance; but, as I promised to my people, before crossing the Rhine, I will conclude it only upon terms consistent with my pledge, and which shall secure not only the indemnification, but the reward, of my allies .- Soldiers! When the French people placed the Imperial crown upon my head, I trusted to you to enable me to maintain it in that high splendour of glory, which alone could give it value in my estimation; but at that moment our enemies entertained the design to tarnish and degrade it; and the Iron crown, which was gained by the blood of so many Frenchmen, they would have compelled me to place on the head of my bitterest foe; an extravagant and foolish proposal, which you have brought to nought, on the anniversary of your Emperor's coronation. You have taught them, that it is easier for them to defy and to threaten, than to subdue us. - Soldiers! When every thing necessary to the security, the happiness, and prosperity of our country has been achieved, will I return you my thanks in France. Then will you be the objects of my tenderest care. My people will receive you with rapture and joy. To say to me-"I was in the battle of Austerlitz,"-will be enough to authorise the re-(Signed) ply-"That is a brave man."

Head-quarters at Austerlitz, Dec. s, 1805.

Armistice concluded between their Majesties the Emperors of the French and Austria.

Done at Austrilitz, Dec. 6, 1805.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, being desirous of coming to definitive negociations, in order to put an end to a war which has devastated both their dominions, have previously agreed upon an armistice, to exist till the conclusion of a definitive peace, or the rupture of the negociations. In the latter case, hostilities shall not recommence within fourteen days; and the cessation of the armistice shall then be announced to the plenipotentiaries of both powers, at the head-quarters of their respective armies .- Art. I. The line of both armies shall be in Moravia, the Circle of Iglau, the Circle of Znaim, the Circle of Brunn, a part of the Circle of Olmutz, upon the right bank of the little river of Trezeboska, before Prostoitz, to the spot where that river discharges itself into the Marck; and the right bank of the Marck to the junction of that river with the Danube, Presburg being included. No French nor Austrian troops shall, on any occasion, be stationed within five or six leagues of Halitch, upon the right bank of the Marck. Further, the line of both armies shall include in the territory to be occupied by the French army, all Upper and Lower Austria, Tyrol, the State of Venice, Carinthia, Styria, Carniola, the country of Goritz and Istria, and lastly in Bohemia, the Circle of Montabar, and the whole space to the eastward, from Tabor to Lintz .- Art. 2. The Russian army shall evacuate the Austrian States, with Austrian Poland, viz. Moravia and Hungary, within the period of fifteen days, and Gallicia within a month. The routes shall be prescribed to the Russian army, that it may be always known where they are, as well as to prevent any misunderstanding. -Art. 3. There shall be no levy en masse, or insurrection in Hungary, nor any extraordinary recruiting for troops in Bohemia, nor shall any foreign army be permitted to enter the territory of the House of Austria. The negociations for both powers shall meet at Nicolsburg, for the immediate commencement of negociations, in order to effect, without delay, the re-establishment of peace, and a good understanding between the two Emperors. The duplicates of this instrument are herehy signed by us, Marshal Berthier, Minister of War, Major-General of the Grand Army, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and Prince John of Lichtenstein, Lieutenant-General and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, &c.

MARSHAL BERTHIER.

J. PRINCE OF LICHTENSTEIN, Lieut.-Gen.

THIRTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

AUSTERLITZ, Dec. 5 .- THE Emperor left Austerlitz yesterday, and is gone to the advanced posts near Suruchets, where he had fixed his night guard. The Emperor of Germany arrived soon after, and these two monarchs had an interview, which lasted two hours. The Emperor of Germany did not conceal on his own part, nor that of the Emperor of Russia, all the contempt which the conduct of England had inspired. "They," said he, " are the merchants, who excite the fire of discord upon the Continent, to secure to themselves the commerce of the world." These two princes have agreed upon an armistice, and the principal conditions of peace, which will be negociated and concluded within the course of a few days. The Emperor of Germany also made known to the Emperor, that the Emperor of Russia wished to make a separate peace; that he would entirely abandon the affairs of England, and no longer maintain any interest in them. The Emperor of Germany several times repeated in the conversation, that there was no doubt that the quarrel with England was just on the part of France. He also demanded a truce for the remains of the Russian army. The Emperor Napoleon gave him to understand, that the Russian army, being surrounded, not a man of them could escape: "but," (added he) "as I wish to oblige the Emperor Alexander, I will suffer the

Russians to pass: I will order my own columns to halt; but your Majesty must promise me that the Russian army shall return to Russia, and evacuate Germany, Austrian and Prussian Poland." "That," (answered the Emperor of Germany) "I can assure you, is the intention of the Emperor Alexander; besides, in the course of the night, your own officers may convince you of the fact." We are assured, that the Emperor said to the Emperor of Germany, when he was introduced to the station of his night-guard, " I receive you in the only palace I have lived in these two months." The Emperor of Germany replied, with a smile, "You have turned it to such good account, that you have reason to be pleased with it." This, at least, is what is thought to have been heard. The numerous attendants of the two Monarchs were not so far distant, but that they could hear much of their conversation.-The Emperor attended the Emperor of Germany to his carriage, and caused the two Princes of Lichtenstein and General Prince Schwartzenberg, to be introduced to him. He returned afterwards to sleep at Austerlitz .- All the particulars are collecting, to give a fine description of the battle of Austerlitz. A great number of engineers are taking plans of the field of battle. The loss of the Russians was immense; Generals Kutusow and Buxhowden were wounded; ten or twelve generals were killed. Several aides-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, and a great number of officers of distinction, were killed. It was not 120, but 150 pieces of cannon that were taken. The columns of the enemy, which threw themselves into the lakes, were favoured by the ice; but some cannon shot broke it, and two entire columns were totally annihilated at the beginning of the battle, and, during several hours in the night, the Emperor went through the field of battle, and had the wounded removed; a horrible sight, if ever there were one! The Emperor, who was mounted on a very fast horse, passed along with the rapidity of lightning, and nothing was more affecting than to see those brave men recognize him on the field. Some of them forgot their sufferings, and exclaimed, " Is the victory quite certain?" Another said, " I have been in torture these eight hours, and since the commencement of the battle I have been deserted, but I have done my duty." Others said, "You ought to be well satisfied with your soldiers to-day."-To every wounded soldier the Emperor left a person to take him to the waggons provided for the wounded. It is horrible to mention, that 48 hours after the battle, there were a great number of wounded Russians that could not be dressed. All the French were dressed before night. Instead of 40 stand of colours, at this hour 45 have been brought in, and the remains of many more have been discovered .-- Nothing can equal the gaiety of the troops at their post. Whenever they see an officer belonging to the Emperor, they exclaim, " Is the Emperor satisfied with us?" In passing by the 28th of the line, which has a number of the conscripts of Calvados, and the Lower Seine, in it, the Emperor said, "I hope that the Normans will distinguish themselves to-day!" They answered his expectations; the Normans did distinguish themselves. The Emperor, who knows of what kind of men each regiment consists, said something applicable to each, and this expression came and spoke to the hearts of those to whom it was addressed, and became their rallying word in the midst of the fight. He said to the 57th, "Remember that, some years ago, I gave you the title of The Terrible." We should mention the names of all the regiments; there was not one of them which did not perform prodigies of bravery and intrepidity. We might almost say that death became afraid, and fled before our ranks to fall upon those of the enemy. Not a corps made a retrogade movement. The Emperor said, "I have fought thirty battles like this, but I never saw one where the victory was so decided, and the fate of battle so little balanced." The foot guards of the Emperor could not engage; they cried through spite, as they absolutely insisted upon doing something. "Be satisfied," (said the Emperor) "that you have nothing to do : " you are to engage as the reserve ; it will be so much the better if there be no occasion for you to-day."-Three colonels of the Imperial Russian guard are taken, with the general who commanded it. The hussars of this guard made a

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charge upon the division of Caffarelli. They lost, in this one charge, 300 men, who remained upon the field of battle. The French cavalry proved their superiority, and behaved nobly. At the end of the battle, the Emperor sent Colonel Dellemagne, with two squadrons of his guards, as partisans, to scour the neighbourhood of the field of battle at discretion, and bring back the runaways. He took many stands of colours, 15 pieces of cannon, and 1,500 prisoners. The guards regret exceedingly Colonel Morland, of the horse chasseurs, who was killed by a grape shot. as he was charging the artillery of the Imperial Russian guard. This artillery was taken, but the brave colonel was killed. No general was killed on our side. The brave Colonel Maaze, of the 14th of the line, was killed. Many commanders of battalions were wounded. The light troops rivalled the grenadiers. The 55th, 43d, 14th. 36th, 40th, 17th-but we dare not particularize any corps; it would be an injustice to the rest. They all did every thing which was possible. There was not an officer, a general, or a soldier, who was not determined to conquer or die .- We must not conceal an incident which does honour to the enemy. The commander of the artillery of the Imperial Russian guard lost his cannon. He met the Emperor: " Sire," said he, " order me to be shot; I have lost my cannon." "Young man," replied the Emperor, "I esteem your tears, but one may be beaten by my army and still retain some pretensions to glory."-Our advanced posts are arrived at Olmutz: the Empress, and all her court, fled from it in haste. Colonel Corbenau, equerry to the Emperor, commanding the fifth regiment of chasseurs, had four horses killed under him. He was wounded on the fifth horse, after having taken a stand of colours. Prince Murat speaks in high terms of the brilliant manœuvres of General Kellerman, of the fine charges made by Generals Nansouty and Hautpoult, and, in fact, of all the generals, whom he abstains from naming, because he should name them all .- The soldiers of the train have merited the esteem of the whole army. The artillery did prodigious mischief to the enemy. When a report of it was made to the Emperor, he said, "This success gives me great pleasure, for I do not forget that it was in this corps I began my military career !"-General Savary, aid-de-camp to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, after the interview between Napoleon and the Emperor of Germany, accompanied the latter, to know whether the Emperor Alexander would agree to the above-mentioned capitulation, when he found the remains of the Russian army, without artillery or baggage, and in the greatest confusion. It was midnight, and the Austriau General Meerfeld had been driven from Godding by Marshal Davoust. The Russian army was inclosed, so that a single man could not escape. Prince Czartorinski introduced General Savary to the Emperor. "Tell your master," said this prince, "that I shall retire ; that yesterday he has performed miracles, and that my astonishment respecting him has increased; that he is some chosen instrument of heaven; that it will require a century to make my army equal to him. But can I withdraw with safety?" "Yes, Sire," said General Savary, " if your Majesty is resolved to accede to the capitulation agreed upon between the Emperors of France and Germany." "And what are its contents?" "That your Majesty's army shall withdraw by the routes prescribed by the Emperor; and that you will evacuate Germany and Austrian Poland. Upon these conditions I have his Majesty's authority to repair to my nearest advanced posts, which have already surrounded you, and to give them orders to cover your retreat." The Emperor, willing to evince his respect for the friend of the First Consul, then said, " But what pledge must I give you!" "Sire, your word." "I give it you." Hereupon the adjutant withdrew, full gallop, to Marshal Davoust, to whom he communicated orders to balt, and put a stop to all the movements of the army, and to remain quiet. - May this act of generosity of the Emperor of the French, be not so soon forgotten in Russia as that noble proceeding of the Emperor, who sent back six thousand men to the Emperor Paul. with so much respect and marks of esteem for him. General Savary conversed an hour with the Emperor of Russia, whom he found to be a man of sense and firmness,

notwithstanding the misfortunes which he had met. This monarch asked him the particulars of the action. "You," said he, " were inferior in numbers to me, and yet you were more numerous at the points of attack." " Sire," replied the general, "it is the art of war, and the result of fifteen years of glory; it is the fortieth battle the Emperor has fought." "That is true, he is a great warrior. As to myself, this is the first time I have seen fire. I never presumed to compare myself with him." "Sire, when you have experience, you will, perhaps, excel him." " I shall return to my capital. I came to assist the Emperor of Germany; he has sent to inform me that he is satisfied; so am I."-In his interview with the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor said, "M. and Madame Colloredo, Messrs. Paget and Rasumowski, are one and the same with your minister Cobentzel; these are the true causes of the war, and if your Majesty shall continue to give yourself up to those intriguers, you will ruin your affairs, and alienate the hearts of your subjects: you, who have so many qualities, deserving to be loved and happy."-An Austrian major presented himself at the advanced post, bearing dispatches from M. de Cobentzel to M. de Stadion, at Vienna. The Emperor said, "I will have nothing to do with that man, who has sold himself to England to pay his debts, and who has ruined his master and his country, following the advice of his sister and Madame Colloredo."-The Emperor has paid particular attention to Prince John of Lichtenstein; he said several times, "How, when there are men of such high distinction, can one suffer his affairs to be conducted by fools and intriguers?" In fact, Prince. Lichtenstein is one of the persons the most distinguished, not only for his military talents, but for his character and information.-It is said, that the Emperor observed, after his conference with the Emperor of Germany, "This man makes me commit a fault, for I could follow up my victory, and take the whole Russian and Austrian army, but a few tears the less will be shed."

THIRTY SECOND BULLETIN.

AUSTERLITZ, Dec. 6 .- General Friant, at the hattle of Austerlitz, had four horses killed under him; Colonels Conroux and Demoustier distinguished themselves. The brave actions are so numerous, that as fast as they are reported to the Emperor, he observes, " I shall have occasion for all my power to make proper recompence to all those brave men."-The Russians, when they engage, have a custom of taking off their havre-sacks. As the whole of the Russian army was routed, our soldiers took a great many of these havre-sacks. They also took a great quantity of baggage, and found a great deal of money in it .- General Bertrand, who was detached, after the battle, with a squadron of the guards, picked up a number of prisoners, nineteen pieces of cannon, and a number of carriages filled with property of various kinds. The number of cannon taken amounts to one hundred and seventy pieces.-The Emperor expressed some dissatisfaction that plenipotentiares were sent to him on the eve of the battle, and that the diplomatic character should be so disgraced. This is worthy of M. de Cobentzel, whom the whole nation regards as one of the principal authors of all these calamities.-Prince John of Lichtenstein came to the Emperor, at the Castle of Austerlitz. The Emperor admitted him to a conference, which lasted several hours. It is remarkable, that the Emperor converses very freely with this general officer. This Prince has concluded with Marshal Berthier an Armistice, of the following tenor .- M. Talleyrand is going to Nicolsburgh, where the negociations are to be opened.

THIRTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

AUSTERLITZ, Dec. 7.—General Buxhouvden, and a considerable number of other Russian Generals, whose names are not yet known are killed. The Russian General Kutusow is wounded, and his son-in-law, a young officer of great merit, is dead.—Among the killed there were 18,000 Russians, 600 Austrians, and 900 French. We

have taken 7000 wounded Russians, and the French wounded amount to 3000. General Roger Vilhubert died of his wounds. An hour before his death, he wrote to the Emperor: "I wished yet to have done more for you; I must die in the course of an hour. I do not regret dying, as I have shared in a victory which will insure to you a happy reign. When you sometimes remember the names of those brave men who were devoted to you, you will, I trust, also think of me. I yet beg leave to remind you, that I leave a family behind, but to recommend them-I need not."-The Generals Kellerman, Sebastiani, and Thiebault, are out of danger. The Generals Marisy and Dumont are wounded, but by no means dangerously .-Names of the Russian Generals taken prisoners :- Bubizenski, Wimpfen, Muller. Zazowski, Berg, Vekechon, Stritzy, Szerkakoff, Prince Repnin, Prince Siberki, Adrian, Laganoff, Sulima, Mezenkoff, Woycikoff.-Besides many more generals who died upon the field of battle, they count among the killed from 4 to 500 officers, among whom there are 20 majors and lieutenant-colonels, and more than 100 captains. The Emperor has sent for Talleyrand at Vienna to come to Brunn. The negociations are carried on at Nicolsburg. M. Maret has been at Austerlitz, where the Emperor has signed the papers of the ministers and the council. The Emperor will sleep this night at Brunn.

THIRTY FOURTH BULLETIN.

BRUNN, December 10 .- The Emperor to-day received Prince Repnin, who was taken prisoner at Austerlitz, at the head of the horse guards, of which he was the colonel. His Majesty said to him, that the Emperor Alexander should not be deprived of such brave men, and that he, with all the guards, were at liberty to return to Russia .- Prince John of Lichtenstein arrived here yesterday, with full powers; the conferences between him and the minister Talleyrand are in full course.-The first Adjutant, Junot, whom his Majesty had sent to the Emperors of Germany and Russia, has seen the Emperor of Germany at Hollitsch, who received him with the utmost favour and distinction. He had not been able to complete his mission, as the Emperor Alexander and General Kutusow had already set out for St. Petersburgh.-His Majesty received at Brunn the Prussian Minister, Haugwitz. He was extremely satisfied with all that this plenipotentiary said to him, and received him in the most distinguished manner. He has by his councils increased the esteem and welfare of Prussia. No intrigues will be able to effect any thing against the good. disposition and true wisdom of Prussia. The French nation, besides, does not depend on a single man; and one hundred and fifty thousand more enemies would only serve to prolong the war. France and Russia, in the present circumstances, can never sufficiently praise the Duke of Brunswick, M. Mollensdorff, Knoblesdorf, Lombard, and especially the King himself. Russia never had a solid and disinterested friend but France.

THIRTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

Brunn, Dec. 11.—The Russian army began its march on the sih of December, to return to Russia, in three columns. The first took its way by Cracow and Therespol; the second by Caschau, Lemberg, and Brodi; and the third by Tyrnau, Baltska, and Ussiadin. The Emperor of Russia went at the head of the first column. Independent of the field artillery, the Russians lost a whole park of artillery, of 100 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition waggons. The Emperor has since inspected this park, and has given orders that all these pieces should be sent to France. It is without example, that in a single battle from 150 to 160 pieces of cannon should be taken. All had been fired, and had rendered service in the action.—The Chef d'Escadron, Chapolin, Adjutant of Marshal Bernadotte, is killed. The Colonels Lacour, of the 5th regiment of dragoons, Degeon, of the 26th regiment of chasseurs; Brewer, of Marshal Bessieres' guard, Adjutant of Marshal Bernadotte, and Mares, of that of Marshal Dayoust, are wounded.—The chiefs of battalion,

Perrier, of the 30th regiment of infantry of the line; Grune, of the 4th regiment of the line; Schwiter, of the 57th regiment of infantry of the line; the Chefs d'Escadron, Grumbot, of the 2d regiment of carabineers; Didelon, of the 3d regiment of dragoons; Bondischon, of the 4th regiment of hussars; the chiefs of battalion of artillery, Abriscot, Ruhoet, and Mobillard, of the 55th regiment of infantry of the line; Profil of the 43d, and the Chef d'Escadron Preville, of the 2d chasseurs; David, of the 2d regiment of hussars, the Chef d'Escadron of horse chasseurs of the Imperial guard, Beyermann, Bohn, and Sherry, are wounded. Capt. Herve, of the horse chasseurs of the guard, is dead, in consequence of his wounds; Capt. Geist, Lieutenants Bureau, Barbanegre, Guyot, Fournier, Cadets Barageux and Minot, of the horse-chasseurs of the guard; and Lieutenants Messager and Rollet, of the horse grenadiers of the guard, are wounded.—Several letters from Vienna assert, that a war with Prussia is not far distant; but it is much more to be believed that a continental peace is near.

THIRTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

BRUNN, Dec. 14 .- The deeds of valour which have exalted the grand army, afford matter for a collection of great interest. A carabineer of the 10th light infantry lost his arm by a shot : " Help me," cried he, to his comrade," to take off my cartridge-box, and hasten forward to avenge my loss; I want no other assistance."-The wounded man then hanging his accourrements upon his left arm, proceeded alone to the hospital. General Thiebault was dangerously wounded; four Russians seized him, and were carrying him off; six wounded Frenchmen, having perceived them, drove the Russians off, and seized the wounded general, exclaiming, " It is an honour belonging to us alone to carry a wounded French general."-A part of General Valhubert's leg was carried away by a ball. Four soldiers approached to take him up; "Mind the order of the day," said he to them, with a voice like thunder, " and join your ranks ; return victors, and carry me off after the battle is ended; if you are beaten, my life will be only a burthen." The loss of this general is the only one we have to lament; all the other wounded generals are in a state of convalescence.-The lake, upon which a numerous corps of Russians took refuge on the day the battle of Austerlitz was fought, has been drained; forty pieces of cannon, and a number of bodies, have been found. Yesterday the Emperor received the deputation from the Mayors of Paris, presented by Prince Murat. The mayor of the 7th circle made a speech ; the Emperor answered, "That he saw the deputation with pleasure; and that, notwithstanding he received them in the palace of Maria Theresa, still the day when he should again find himself in the midst of his good citizens of Paris, would be to him a real festival. He said, he had had an opportunity of a near view of the calamities of war, and that, from the view which presented itself, he was persuaded, that all the laws relative to the conscripts should be considered as the most wholesome and sacred, unless they wished to witness the devastation of their habitations." He added, that he wished for peace, but such a peace as would secure the welfare of the French people. His Majesty then informed the deputies of his intention to present the colours taken in the battle, on the anniversary of his coronation, to the cathedral of Paris; and that he meant to entrust these trophies in their hands, in order that they might be delivered to the Cardinal Archbishop.

His Imperial Majesty has sent the following letter to the Cardinal Archbishop:—
My Father,—We have taken from our enemy forty-five stands of colours on the
anniversary of our coronation: that day when the Holy Father, his Cardinals, and
the whole of the French Clergy, offered up their prayers for the welfare of our
government in the church of Notre Dame. We have resolved to deposit these
colours in this church, as the cathedral of our good city of Paris. We have ordered
these colours to be presented to you, that they may be preserved in your metropolitan

church. It is also our intention, that the anniversary of our coronation shall, every year, be celebrated by the performance of a solemn act of devotion in our said cathedral, in commemoration of the valour exhibited on that day, and of those who died for their country in that important action.—This is to be followed by a thanksgiving to the God of Armies, for the victory which he has been pleased to give us; and as this letter has no other object in view, we pray God to take you into his holy keeping. From our palace at Brunn. (Signed) NAFOLEON.

From the head-quarters at Schoenbrunn, Dec. 25 .- His Majesty reviewed the divisious of the carabineers and cuirassiers of the Generals Hautpoult and Nansouty, on the 22d. His Majesty afterwards expressed his satisfaction respecting the good condition of these brave regiments, who had given him such proofs of courage in the course of the campaign, and in the battle of Austerlitz in particular.-On the following day, his Majesty reviewed the division of Van Damme, and ordered Marshal Soult to inform them, that he was satisfied in seeing them so numerous, and in such good condition, after the battle of Austerlitz, as they had there acquired so much glory, and essentially contributed to the success of the day.-When he came to the first regiment of the line, who commenced that battle, and lost its standard, the Emperor said,-" Soldiers, what have you done with the Eagle I gave you? You had sworn it should serve you as a rallying point, and that you would defend it at the peril of your lives; why have you not fulfilled your promise?" The major answered, "that the ensign being killed in a charge, when the battle was at the hottest, no person perceived the loss in the midst of the smoke; however, the division made a movement to the right; that the battalion had supported that movement, and that it was a long time before they were informed of the loss of their Eagle; and that the proof that they had stood firm and not been broken, was, that, very soon after, they overthrew two Russian battalious, and took two stands of colours, with which they meant to do homage to the Emperor, hoping, by that means, to merit another Eagle. The Emperor, after a short pause, said, "Officers and soldiers, swear that none of you were witnesses to the loss of your Eagle; and that, if you had seen it, you would have precipitated yourselves upon the enemy to retake it, or to have perished upon the spot; for a soldier who loses his colours loses every thing." Instantly a thousand arms were lifted up; "We swear it; and we swear also to defend the Eagle you will give us with the same intrepidity with which we captured the enemy's colours which we now present to you." "In this case," said the Emperor, smiling, "I shall return you your Eagle."

THIRTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

SCHOEMBERG, Dec. 26 .- The following is the position of the army this day: Marshal Bernadotte occupies Bohemia; Marshal Davoust occupies Preshurgh, the capital of Hungary; Marshal Soult, Vienna; Marshal Ney, Carinthia; General Marmont, Styria; Marshal Massena, Carniola; Marshal Augereau commands the reserve in Suabia.-Marshal Massena, with the army of Italy, is become the eighth. division of the grand army. Prince Eugene is Commander-in-Chief of all the troops in the Venetian territories and the kingdom of Italy .- General St. Cyr is advancing by forced marches towards Naples, to punish the treason of the Queen, and to precipitate from the throne this culpable woman, who has violated, in so shameless a manner, all that is held sacred among men. It was endeavoured to intercede for her with the Emperor; he replied, "Were hostilities to recommence, and the nation to support a thirty-years' war, so atrocious an act of perfidy cannot be pardoned." The Queen of Naples has ceased to reign. This last crime has completed her destiny; let her go to London, to increase the number of intriguers, and form a sympathetic ink committee, with Drake, Spencer Smith, Taylor, and Wickham; she may also invite, if she please, Baron D'Armfeldt, M. Fersen, D'Antraigues, and the Vol. 1. No. 2. N. S.

Monk, Morus .- M. Talleyrand is at Presburgh, where the negociations are carrying on. The Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of Austria are, Prince John of Lichtenstein, and General Giulay .- Prince Charles has requested to see the Emperor. His Majesty will have an interview to-morrow with this Prince, at the hunting seat of Stamersdorff, three leagues from Vienna -The Emperor is to review, this day, the division of Legrand, near Luxemburgh. The Emperor takes no recreation at Vienna; he has given audience to very few. During some days the weather has been rather cold; to-day it is very fine .- The Emperor has made a great many promotions in the army, and the Legion of Honour: but the commissions which he has at his disposal are scarcely sufficient to recompence so many brave men .- The Elector of Wirtemberg has sent to the Emperor the Ribbon of the Grand Order of Wirtemberg, with three others, which have been conferred on the senator Hanville, First Equerry to the Empress; to Marshal Kellerman, and General Marmont. The Emperor has presented the Grand Ribbon of the Legion of Honour to the Elector, the Electoral Prince, and Prince Paul, his sons; and to his brothers, Prince Eugene Frederick Henry, and William Frederick Philip. He became acquainted with the two last Princes as he passed through Louisburgh, and hus been happy to give them a proof of the opinion which he conceived of their merit.-The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg are to assume the title of Kings; a reward which they have deserved, by the attachment and friendship which they have shewn his Majesty upon all occasions. The Emperor has expressed his dissatisfaction, that a proclamation, full of absurdity, has been published, in his name, at Mayence. It is dated from Olmutz, where the Emperor has never been, and, what is more extraordinary, it was inserted in the order of the day of the army of Mayence. Whoever was the author of it, shall be punished with the utmost rigour of the law. Can there be a greater crime, in a civilized state, than to make an improper use of the name of a Sovereign ?-The Emperor of Austria continues at Holitch -A great number of the wounded are recovered. The army is in a better state than ever it was. Prince Murat reports, that the number of his cavalry has almost doubled since the battle of Austerlitz. All the horses which, in consequence of forced marches, remained on the road, are refreshed, and have joined their corps. More than two thousand pieces of cannon have been sent from Vienna to France. The Emperor has given orders, that there shall be an apartment prepared for the Napoleon Musuem, to receive all the curiosities collected at Vienna. He has ordered the guns and colours, which were taken from Bavaria in 1740, to be restored. The Bavarians then made a common cause with France, but France was then governed by a pusillanimous priest.-The people of Italy have displayed great energy. The Emperor has often said, 'Why do not my people of Italy appear with distinction on the theatre of the world. They are full of wit and spirit : it will consequently be no difficult task to give them the proper military qualities.' The Italian artillery belonging to the royal guard covered themselves with glory at the battle of Austerlitz, and obtained the approbation of all the experienced French artillerists. The royal guard always marched with the imperial guard, and every where shewed themselves worthy to do so. Venice is to be united to the Kingdom of Italy. Bologua and Brescia have always been the first to distinguish themselves by their energy; the Emperor, accordingly, in receiving the addresses of these towns, observed, 'I know that these towns of Bologna and Brescia, somo mei di cuore (are mine from the heart). The Emperor has highly approved of the dispositions made by Prince Louis, for the defence of Holland, the excellent position he has taken at Nymegen, and the measures he has proposed for protecting the Northern frontier.

PARIS, Jan. 5, 1806.—The brief notice of the signing of peace with Austria, transmitted the day before yesterday by the telegraph from Strasburgh, has not yet been followed by more particular advices. They may, however, be expected every

instant, since a courier was dispatched from the head-quarters of the Emperor Napoleon, on the evo of the conclusion of peace. This courier was the bearer of a new bulletin of the army of his Majesty, the contents of which, on many accounts, are extremely worthy of notice.—The deputation of the tribunate, which brought to the capital the colours taken from the Austrians, are to carry, this day, to the Hotel de Ville, the portion of these trophies intended for the Commune of Paris. Every arrangement has been made, for attending with a becoming pomp this procession of the deputies of the tribunes, and for rendering the inauguration of the colours, to be presented to the magistrates of Paris, as solemn as possible. The ceremony must derive an additional brilliancy from the joy diffused throughout the city by the peace which has been announced. The inauguration, on Wednesday last, of the colours sent to the senate, in presence of the public functionaries, gave rise to several speeches by the senators, and to the following decrees of that body:—

Extract from the Register of the Conservative Senate. Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1806.

The conservative senate, assembled to the number of members prescribed by the goth article of the constitution, after having, in a public sitting, received the colours taken from the enemy, to the number of fifty-four, brought this day to the senate by the tribunate in a body, conformable to the orders of the Emperor and King; deliberating on the proposals which have been made by several members, respecting the means of perpetuating the remembrance of the glorious events which have occurred in a two months' campaign, terminated by the buttle of Austerlitz, decrees as follows.—Art. I. The conservative senate, in the name of the French people, consecrates a triumphal monument to Napoleon the Great. Art. 2. The senate, in a body, will proceed to meet his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and will offer him the homage of the admiration, the gratitude, and the love of the French people.

The senate, in the same sitting, deliberating on the proposition of one of its members, respecting the manner of testifying to his Majesty the Emperor and King the gratitude of the senate, for the precious proof, that it has received of his Majesty's kindness, by the colours of which he has made it a present, decrees as follows:—Art. I. The lefter of his Majesty the Emperor and King, dated Elchingen, October 18, in which his Majesty makes a present to the senate of forty stands of colours, taken by his army, shall be engraved on marble tablets to be placed in the hall of the sitting of the senate. Art. 2. At the conclusion of the letter, there shall be also engraved the following sentence.— The Forty Colours, and Fourteen others since added to the First, by his Majesty, were brought to the Senate by the Tribunate, in a Body, and deposited in this Hall, on the 1st January, 1806. (Signed) J. Buonaparte, President. Cornuder, Ex-Secretary.

Proclamation issued by the Emperor Napoleon, on the night of the battle of Austerlitz, dated Head-quarters, Dec. 2, ten o'clock at night.

'Soldiers of the Grand Army! Even at this hour—before this great day shall pass away, and be lost in the ocean of eternity, your Emperor must address you, and express how much he is satisfied with the conduct of all those who have had the good fortune to combat in this memorable battle—Soldiers! you are the first warriors in the world. The recollection of this day, and of your deeds, will be eternal! Thousands of ages hereafter—so long as the events of the Universe continue to be related—will it be told that a Russian army of seventy-six thousand men, hired by the gold of England, was annihilated by you on the plains of Olmutz. The miserable remains of that army, upon which the commercial spirit of a despicable nation had placed its last hope, are in flight, and hasten to make known to the savage inhabitants of the North what the French are capable of performing; they will likewise tell them, that after having destroyed the Austrian Army at Ulm, you said to Vienna, 'that army is no more!' To Petersburgh you shall also say, 'the Emperor

Alexander has no longer an army.'—Soldiers of the Grand Army! Four months have not elapsed since your Emperor spoke thus to you at Bologne:—'We march to dissolve a coalition formed by the gold and intrigues of England.' And the result has been the overthrow of 300,000 soldiers, and of two great Monarchies.—Soldiers! you are worthy of immortality.—What will your relatives, what will every Frenchman say? They can never cease to contemplate you with emotions of affection and admiration.—And when your work is completed, when you return to your own firesides, your families—all France will exclaim—"These are our brethren, the heroes of Olmutz, who, out of an army of 76,000 men, made 10,000 prisoners; took 140 pieces of cannon, and left 26,000 men dead on the field."

NAPOLEON.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.—Treaty of Peace between the Emperor of Germany and Austria and the Emperor of the French. Done and signed at Petersburgh, Dec. 26, 1805.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, equally animated with a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have resolved to proceed without delay to the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace, and have in consequence named as plenipotentaries, to wit :- His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, the Prince John of Lichtenstein, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Grand Cross of the Military Order of Maria Teresa, Chamberlain, Lieutenant-General of the armies of his said Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, and proprietor of a regiment of hussars; and Count Ignaz de Guylai, Commander of the Military Order of Maria Teresa, Chamberlain of his said Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, Lt. Gen. of his armies, and proprietor of a regiment of infantry; and his Majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, Grand Chamberlain, Minister of the Foreign Relations of his said Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and Knight of the Red and the Black Eagle of Prussia; who having exchanged their full powers, have agreed as follows :- Art. I. There shall be from the date of this day peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, their heirs and successors, their states and subjects respectively, for ever .-- II. France shall continue to possess in property and sovereignty the duchies, principalities, lordships, and territories beyond the Alps, which were before the present treaty united and incorporated with the French empire, or governed by the laws and government of France.-III. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, for himself, his heirs, and successors, recognizes the dispositions made by his Majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, relative to the principalities of Lucca and Piombino .- IV. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria renounces, as well for himself, as for his beirs and successors, that part of the states of the republic of Venice, ceded to him by the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, shall be united in perpetuity to the Kingdom of Italy -V. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria acknowledges his Majesty the Emperor of the French as King of Italy .- but it is agreed that, in conformity with the declaration made by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, at the moment when he took the crown of Italy, that as soon as the parties named in that declaration shall have fulfilled the conditions therein expressed, the crowns of France and Italy shall be separated for ever, and cannot in any case be united on the same head. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany binds himself to acknowledge, on the separation, the successor his Majesty the Emperor of the French shall appoint to himself as King of Italy .-- VI. The present treaty of peace is declared to comprehend their most Serene Highnesses the Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, and the Batavian republic, allies of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, in the present war .- VII. The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg having taken the title of King, without ceasing nevertheless to belong to the Germanic confederation, his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria acknowledges them in that character .- VIII. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, as well for himself, his heirs, and successors, as for the princes of his house, their heirs and successors respectively, renounces the principalities, lordships, domains, and territories, hereinafter specified : cedes and abandons to his Majesty the King of Bavacia the Magraviste of Burgau and its dependencies, the Principality of Eichstadt, the part of the territory of Passeau belonging to the Elector of Salzburg, and situated between Bohemia, Austria, the Danube, and the Inn; the country of Tyrol, comprehending therein the Principalities of Brixen and Botzen, the seven Lordships of the Voralberg, with their detached dependencies, the county of Hohenems, the county of Konigsegg, Rottensels, the Lordships of Tetnany and Argen, and the town and territory of Lindau .- To his Majesty the King of Wirtemberg, the five cities of the Danube, to wit, Ehingen, Munderkengen, Rudlingen, Mengen, and Sulgaw, with their dependencies, the city of Constance excepted, that part of the Brisgaw which extends in the possessions of Wirtemberg, and situated to the East of a line, drawn from Schlegelberg to Molbach, and the towns and territories of Willengen and Brentingen, to his most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, the Brisgaw (with the exception of the branch and separate portions above described), the Ortenaw and their dependencies, the city of Constance, and the commanding of Meinau.-The principalities, lordships, domains, and territories above mentioned, shall be possessed respectively by their Majesties, the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and by his most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, as well in paramount as in full property and sovereignty, in the same manner, by the same titles, and with the same rights and prerogatives, with which they were possessed by his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, or the princes of his house, and not otherwise .- IX. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, acknowledges the debts contracted by the House of Austria, for the benefit of private persons and public establishments of the country, making at present an integrent part of the French empire; and it is agreed that his said Majesty shall remain free from all obligation, with respect to any debts whatsoever which the House of Austria may have contracted, on the ground of the possession, and of securities on the soil of the countries which it renounces by the present treaty.-X. The county of Salzburg, and of Berchtolsgaden, belonging to his Royal and Electoral Highness Prince Ferdinaud, shall be incorporated with the Empire of Austria; and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria shall possess them in full property and sovereignty, but by the title of a Duchy only .- XI. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, engages himself to obtain, in favour of the Archduke Ferdinand, Elector of Salzburgh, the cession, by his Majesty the King of Bavaria, of the Principality of Wurtzburg, such as it has been given to his said Majesty by the recess of the deputation of the Germanic Empire, of the 25th Feb. 1803 .- The Electorial title of his R. H. shall be transferred to this principality, which his R. H. shall possess in full property and sovereignty, in the same manner and on the same conditions that he possessed the Electorate of Salzburgh. And with respect to debts, it is agreed, that the new possessor shall stand charged only with those debts resulting from loans formally agreed to by the states of the country, or the expences incurred for the effective administration of the said country. -XIII. The dignity of Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, its rights, domains, and revenues, which before the present war were dependencies of Mergentheim, the chief place of the order; the other rights, domains, and revenues, which shall be found to belong to the grand mastership at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; as well as the domains and revenues in possession of which the said order shall be, at the same epoch, shall become hereditary in the person and descendants in the direct male line, according to the order of primogeniture, in which ever of the Princes of the Imperial House, as shall be appointed by his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon promises his good offices to obtain, as soon as possible, for his Royal Highness the Archduke Ferdinand a full and entire indemnity in Germany.-His Majesty the Elector of Bavaria shall occupy the city of Augsburg and its territory, and unite them to his states, in full property and sovereignty. In the same manner the King of Wirtemberg may occupy, unite to his states, and possess in full property and sovereignty the county of Borndorff: and his Majesty the Emperor of Germanyand Austria engages himself to give no opposition -XIV. Their Majesties the Kings. of Bayaria and Wirtemberg, and his most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, shall enjoy over the territories ceded, as well as over their ancient estates, the plenitude of sovereignty, and all the rights resulting from it, which have been guaranteed to them by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, in the same manner as his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, over their German States. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, both as chief of the empire, and as co-estates, engages himself not to oppose any obstacle to the execution of the acts which they may have made, or will make, in consequence.-XV. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, as well for himself, his heirs, and successors, as for the princes of his house, their heirs and successors, renounces all the rights, as well of sovereignty, as of paramount right to all pretensions whatsoever, actual or eventual, on all the states, without exception, of their Majesties, the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and of his most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, and generally on all the states, domains, and territories, comprised in the circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia, as well as to every title, taken from the said domains and territories: and reciprocally, all pretensions, actual or eventual, of the said states, to the charge of the House of Austria, or its princes are, and shall be, for ever extinguished: nevertheless, the renunciations, contained in the present article, do not concern the properties, which are by the 11th art. or which shall be, by virtue of the 12th article above, conceded to their Royal Highnesses the Archdukes, named in the said articles .- XVI. The titles of the domains and archives, the plans and maps of the different countries, towns, and fortresses, ceded by the present treaty, shall be given up in the space of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, to the persons that shall have acquired the property of them .- XVII. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon guarantees the integrity of the Empire of Austria in the state in which it shall be in consequence of the present treaty of peace; as well as the integrity of the possessions of the Princes of the House of Austria, pointed out in the 11th and 12th articles .- XVIII. The high contracting parties acknowledge the independence of the Helvetic republic, as established by the act of mediation, as well as the independence of the Batavian republic -XIX. The prisoners of war made by France and her allies, from Austria, and by Austria from France and her allies, and who have not been yet restored, shall be restored within 40 days from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.-XX. All commercial communications and relations are re-established in the two countries on the same footing as before the war .- XXI. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, shall maintain between them the same ceremonial as to rank and etiquette as was observed before the present war .- XX. Within five days from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, the town of Presburg, and its environs, to the extent of six leagues, shall be evacuated. Ten days after the said exchange, the French and the troops of the allies of France, shall evacuate Moravia, Bohemia, the Viertel Unter Vienner Wald, the Viertel Unter Manhartsber, Hungary, and the whole of Styria. In the ten following days they shall evacuate the Viertel Vienner Wald, and the Viertel Ober Manhartsberg; and finally, in the space of two months from the exchange of the ratifications, the French troops of the allies of France, shall evacuate the whole of the hereditary states of H. M. the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, with the exception of the place of Brannau, which shall remain for one month at the disposal of H. M. the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, as a place of depot for the sick and for the artillery .- No requisition, of whatever nature, shall be made of the inhabitants during that month. But it is agreed that at the expiration of the said month, no corps whatever of Austrian troops can be stationed or introduced within a circuit of six leagues around the said place of Brannau. It is in like manner agreed, that each of the places which are to be successively evacuated by the French troops, within the times above mentioned, shall not be taken possession of by the Austrian troops till eight and forty hours after the evacuation. It is also agreed, that the magazines left by the French army, in the places which they shall successively evacuate, shall remain at its disposal; and that the high contracting parties shall make an arrangement relative to all contributions of war whatsoever imposed on the different hereditary states occupied by the French army, an arrangement in virtue of which, the raising of the said contributions shall entirely cease from the day of the exchange of the ratifications. The French army shall draw its provisions and its sustenance from its own magazines, established on the routes by which it is to proceed .- XXIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, commissaries shall be named on both sides to give up and to receive in the names of their respective sovereigns all parts of the Venetian territory, not occupied by the troops of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy. The city of Venice, the Langues, and the possessions of Terra Firma shall be given up in the space of fifteen days; Venetian Istria, and Dalmatia, the Mouths, of the Cattaro, the Venetian Isles in the Adriatic, and all the places and forts which they contain, in the space of six weeks from the exchange of the ratifications. The respective commissaries will take care that the separation of the artillery belonging to the republic of Venice from the Austrian artillery be exactly made, the former being to remain entirely to the kingdom of Italy. They will determine by a mutual agreement the kind and nature of the objects, which being the property of the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, are consequently to remain at his disposal. They will agree either on the sale to the kingdom of Italy, of the objects above mentioned, or their exchange for an equivalent quantity of artillery, or other objects of the same, or a different nature, which shall have been left by the French armies in the Hereditary States .- Every facility and every assistance shall be given to the Austrian troops, and to the civil and military administrations, to return into the Austrian States by the most convenient and sure ways, as well as to the conveyance of the imperial artillery, the naval and military magazines, and other objects which are not comprehended in the stipulations of sale or exchange which may be made .- XXIV. The ratification of the present treaty shall be exchanged within the space of eight days, or sooner if possible .- Done and signed at Presburgh the 25th of December, 1805 .- (Signed) CH. MAUR. TALLEYRANS. (L. S.) JOHN. Prince of LIGHTENSTEIN. (L. S.) (Signed) IGNAZ, Count DE GUYLAI,

We have approved, and do approve, the above treaty, in all and each of its articles therein contained; we declare, that it is accepted, ratified, and confirmed; and we promise, that it shall be inviolably observed. In faith of which, we have given these presents, signed with our hand, counter-signed, and sealed with our Imperial Seal. At the Palace of Schoenbrunn, 27th December, 1805. By the Emperor NAPOLEON. The Minister Sec. of State, H. B. MARET. The Minister of Foreign Relations, Ch. MAUR. TALLEYRAND.

Proclumation of the Emperor Napoleon previous to his Departure from Schoenbrunn, dated December 27, 1805.

Soldiers,—Peace between me and the Emperor of Austria is signed. You have, in this late season of the year, made two campaigns. You have performed every thing I expected from you. I am setting out to return to my capital. I have promoted and distributed rewards to those who have distinguished themselves most

I will perform to you every thing I have promised. You have seen that your Emperor has chared with you all dangers and fatigues; you shall likewise see him surrounded with all that grandeur and splendour, which becomes the Sovereign of the first nation in the world. In the beginning of the mouth of May, I will give a grand festival at Paris; you shall all be there; and we shall then see whether we are called by the happiness of our country, and the interest of our glory-Soldiers, during the three months which are necessary for your return to France, be the example of all armies; you have now to give examples, not of courage and intrepidity, but of strict discipline. May my allies have no more to complain of your behaviour. Conduct yourselves, on your arrival in that sacred territory, like children in the bosom of their family; my people will conduct themselves towards you, as they must do towards their heroes and their defenders.-Soldiers, the thought that I shall see you all, in less than half a year, assembled round my palace, is pleasing to my heart; and I feel, before hand, the most delightful emotions. We will celebrate the memory of those who, in these two campaigns, have fallen in the field of honour. The world shall see that we are ready to follow their example ; and, if necessary, to do still more than we have done against those who attack our honour, or suffer themselves to be misled by the gold of the eternal enemy of the NAPOLEON. (Signed) Continent.

Proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon to the Inhabitunts of Vienna, dated Schoenbrunn, December 27, 1805.

Inhabitants of Vienna !- I have signed a peace with the Emperor of Austria. As am about to return to my capital, I must express to you the esteem I entertain for you, and the satisfaction I have felt at your conduct, during the time you were under my laws. I have given you an example, which hitherto has bad no parallel in the history of nations; ten thousand men of your national guards have remained armed, and have guarded your gates: your whole arsenal has continued in your power, while I have followed the uncertain fortune of war. I have trusted to your honour, your sincerity, your integrity, and you have justified my confidence .- Inhabitants of Vienna, I know that you consider that war as blameable, which a minister devoted to a foreign power, has kindled on the Continent. Your Sovereign is informed of the conduct of that minister, he has, in consequence, acted entirely according to the great qualities which distinguish him; and I hope, that hereafter, happier days will arise for you, and for the Continent .- Inhabitants of Vienna, I have shewn myself little among you, not from contempt, or vain pride; no, but not to diminish the feelings of esteem for that Monarch, with whom I was desirous to conclude a speedy peace. As I am now about to leave you, receive from me, as a present, your arsenal, untouched, which by the laws of war, had become my property; make use of it, for the maintenance of good order .- All the evils you have suffered, you must ascribe to the calamities, inseparable from war; and every kind of indulgence with which my armies have treated these countries, to the esteem which you NAPOLEON. have deserved. (Signed)

END OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1805, IN GERMANY.

THE LONDON GAZETTES.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPATCHES, PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY, ETC.



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, November 27, 1813.

(Continued.)

Downing-Street, Nov. 27, 1813.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, and an extract, have been received by Earl Bathurst, from Major M'Donald. (Extract.)—Oliva, near Dantzic, Oct. 15, 1813.—The suburb of Ohra (where the enemy had established several block-houses) as well as the hill which immediately commands it, were attacked on the night of the 10th instant, by a force composed of Russian and Prussian troops. The hill was immediately carried, but the block-houses continued in the possession of the enemy until the following evening, when, being set on fire, they were forced to abandon them. The loss sustained by the troops employed on this occasion was severe, and may, I fear, be estimated at between four and five hundred men, killed and wounded. This is the only event of any consequence which has occurred since I wrote your Lordship on the 1st inst.

Oliva, near Dantzic, Oct. 25, 1813.—My Lord, The heights above the suburb of Ohra, which I informed your Lordship in my letter of the 15th instant, the enemy were driven from on the 10th, being within range of that part of the town called the Speiker Insel, where it was understood a quantity of provisions had been deposited, his Screne Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg ordered several batteries to be constructed thereon. The batteries were opened on the 18th, and have continued to fire with little cessation, since that time; a considerable number of buildings have in consequence been burnt. The weather during the last fortnight, having on the whole been very favourable, a large quantity of gabions and fascines have been collected and placed in depot. The want of gabions and fascines being the principal cause of the delay, the first parallel may be expected to be proceeded on immediately.

A. MACDONALD, Major Horse Artillery.

Oliva, near Dantzic, Nov. 4, 1813.—My Lord, Having just learnt that His Majesty's stoop Ranger, is to sail this evening for England, I do myself the honour to inform your Lordship, that since I wrote last, on the 25th ultimo, the enemy has been driven from the Slolzenberg, which is only six hundred yards from the ravelin of Bishopsberg, and I trust he will also be driven to-night, or to-morrow at the furthest, from two redoubts he has hitherto occupied, about the same distance from the left bastion of that work; when the first parallel, which has been already begun at Slolzenberg, will immediately be completed.

A. MACDONALD, Major Royal Horse Artillery.

Vol. I. No. 3. N. S.

Downing-Street, November 27, 1813.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquess of Wellington to Earl Bathurst, dated St. Pé, 13th November, 1813.

I have also omitted to draw your Lordship's attention, in the manner it deserveds to the conduct of the light division, under the command of Major.-Gen. Charles Baron Alten. These troops distinguished themselves, in this as they have upon every occasion in which they have been engaged. Major-Gen. Kempt was wounded at the head of his brigade in the beginning of the day, in the attack of the enemy's works on La Petite La Rhune, but continued in the field, and I had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct, as well as with that of Col. Colbourne, who commanded Major.-Gen. Skerrett's brigade in his absence.

Detail of Regimental Loss, omitted in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 25th inst.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of his Excelleney Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in the Attack upon the

Enemy's fortified Positions, on the 10th Nov. 1813. General Staff-2 general staff, 1 lieut.-colonel, 2 captains, wounded. Royal Artillery-6 rank and file, 10 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 28 rank and file, 20 horses, wounded. Royal Engineers-1 lieutenant killed. 12th Light Dragoons-3 horses killed; 1 rank and file, 2 horses wounded. Coldstream Guards, 1st batt. -1 ensign, 9 rank and file wounded. 2d Foot-2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file wounded. 3d ditto 1st batt .- 3 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file wounded. 4th ditto 1st batt .-- 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file wounded. 5th ditto 1st batt .-- 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 106 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, 3 rank and file missing. 6th ditto 1st batt .- 1 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded. 11th ditto 1st batt .- 3 rank and file killed: 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 38 rank and file wounded ; 3 rank and file missing. 24th ditto 2d batt .- 1 captain, 1 ensign, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file wounded. 27th ditto 3d batt -1 major, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file killed ; 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 50 rank and file wounded; 1 lieutenant missing. 28th ditto 1st batt .-- 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file wounded. 31st ditto 2d batt .-- 1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 11 rank and file wounded. 32d ditto 1st batt .-- 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file killed; I lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 38 rank and file, wounded. 34th ditto 2d batt .- 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded. 36th ditto 1st batt .-- 1 drummer, 4 rank and file killed ; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 37 rank and file wounded. 38th ditto 1st batt .-- 1 ensign, 1 staff, 2 rank and file wounded. 39th ditto 1st batt .- 1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing. 40th ditto 1st batt-1 ensign, 15 rank and file killed; 1 lieut.-colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 staff, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 72 rank and file wounded. 42d ditto 1st batt .-- 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 23 rank and file wounded. 43d ditto 1st batt .- 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 4 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 8 serjeants, 52 rank and file wounded. 45th ditto 1st batt .- 1 rank and file wounded. 48th ditto 1st batt .-2 serjeants, 5 rank and file killed : 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 53 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing. 51st ditto .- 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 11 rank and file killed : 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 70 rank and file wounded; 1 captain missing. 52d ditto 1st batt .- 2 serjeants, 30 rank and file filled; 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 3 drummers, 192 rank and file wounded. 53d ditto 2d batt .- 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 17 rank and file wounded. 57th ditto 1st batt .-- 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file killed; 1 lieut.-colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 48 rank and file wounded. 58th ditto 2d batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded. 59th ditto 2d batt .- 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded. 60th ditto 5th batt .- 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 4 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3

serjeants, I drummer, 54 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing. 61st ditto 1st batt .- 1 captain, 1 lieut. 5 rank and file killed ; 3 captains, 2 lieuts. 3 serjeants, 34 rank and file wounded. 66th ditto 2d batt .- 5 rank rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 30 rank and file wounded. 68th ditto-1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 26 rank and file wounded. 76th ditto-1 rank and file wounded. 79th ditto 1st batt .-- 1 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 5 rank and file wounded. 82d ditto 1st batt .- 9 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 52 rank and file wounded; 16 rank and file missing. 83d ditto 2d batt .- 7 rank and file killed; 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 35 rank and file missing. 84th ditto 2d batt .- 2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded. 85th ditto-1 lieutenant killed; 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file wounded. 87th ditto 2d batt .- 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 10 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 73 rank and file wounded. 91st ditto 1st batt .-1 captain, 3 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 4 rank and file wounded. 94th ditto -1 major, 10 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 56 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing. 95th ditto, 1st batt -2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 42 rank and file wounded. 95th ditto 2d batt .- 1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutensots, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 23 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and : file missing. 95% ditto 3d batt -2 lieutenants, 8 rank and file wounded. Chasseurs Britanniques-2 rank and file killed; 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 10 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing. 1st Light batt, King's German Legion-2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants. 1 drummer, 22 rank and file, wounded. 2d. ditto-15 rank and file killed; I lieutenant, I staff, 4 serjeants, 60 rank and file: wounded. 1st Line batt. King's German Legion-1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 7 rank : and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded. 2d ditto-3 rank and file killed; 1 lieu. tenant, 2 serjeants, 20 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file missing. 5th ditto .- 1 lieutenant, 12 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing. Brunswick Oels'-1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 13 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, I ensigns, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file wounded; 14 rank and file missing. Total British loss .- 3 majors, 4 captains, 11 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 23 serjeants, 4 drummers, 229 rank and file, 13 horses killed; 2 general staff, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 30 captains, 58 lieutenants, 21 ensigns, 4 staff, 104 serjeants, 19 drummers, 1534 rank and file, 22 horses wounded; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 54 rank and file missing. Total Portuguese loss .-- 1 lieutenaut, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 5 serjeants, 56 rank and file. 3 horses, killed; 2 lieut.-colonels, 8; captains, 9 lieutenants, 15 ensigns, 1 staff, 28 serjeants, 6 drummers, 432 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 15 rank and file missing. General Total .-- 3 majors, 4 captains, 12 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 1 staff, 28 serjeants, 4 drummers, 285 rank and file, 16 horses killed; 2 general staff, 6 lieut.-colonels, 1 major, 38 captains, 67. lieutenants, 36 ensigns, 5 staff, 132 serjeants, 25 drummers, 1966 rank and file, 25 horses wounded; 2 captains, 1 licutenant, 1 serjeant, 69 rank and file missing.

Downing-street, Nov. 24, 1813.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is an exprisc, was this day received from Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, K. B. addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Prevost, dated Head Quarters, Montreal, October 8, 1813.

Shortly after I had the honor of addressing your Lordship, I received information that the enemy were assembling in considerable force on the Montreal frontier, apparently with a view of penetrating into the lower province. The intelligence I continued to receive from different quarters, of these movements of the enemy, and of the extent of the preparations they were making, induced me to repair to this place.

where I arrived on the 25th ult. On reaching Montreal, I learnt that Major.-Gen. Hampton, with about five thousand regular troops of infantry, and some artillery and cavalry, had, after approaching close to the frontier line, near Odel Town, and overpowering one of our small piquets in that neighbourhood, suddenly moved with his whole force to the westward, and was encamped at a place called the Four Corners, near the Chateaugay river. Measures had been, in the meantime, taken by Major-Gen. Sir Roger Sheaffe, commanding in the district, to resist the advance of the enemy, by moving the whole of the troops under his command nearer to the frontier line, and by calling out about three thousand of the sedentary militia. I thought it necessary to increase this latter force to nearly eight thousand, by embodying the whole of the sedentary militia upon the frontier, this being in addition to the six battalions of incorporated militia, amounting to five thousand men; and it is with peculiar satisfaction I have to report to your Lordship, that his Majesty's Canadian subjects have a second time answered the call, to arm in defence of their country, with a zeal and alacrity beyond all praise, and which manifests in the strongest manner their loyalty to their Sovereign, and their cheerful obedience to his commands. The force now assembled by the enemy at different ports, for the purpose of invading these provinces, is greater than at any other period during the war. Major-Gen. Harrison has under him at Sandusky, on the frontier of the Michigan territory, about eight thousand men, ready to avail himself of the absolute command lately obtained by their navy on Lake Erie, to advance upon Detroit and Amherstburg. Major-General Wilkinson commands at Fort-George and Niagara, with a force amounting to nearly six thousand five hundred men; and Major General Hampton with a force under his command, which by the last accounts had been considerably increased, and amounting probably to about eight thousand men, is on this frontier. I have reason to think, that the whole of the above force, amounting to twenty-six thousand men, consists of regular troops, and is exclusive of ten thousand militia, which either have or are in readiness to join them.

In consequence of my solicitation to Admiral Sir J. Warren, in June last, for a further supply of seamen for the Lake service, the crews of two sloops of war were ordered by him to be sent from Halifax to Quebec; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that they have arrived, and that part of them have been sent to join Captain Pringle at Isleaux Noix, for the service of Lake Champlain, and the remainder have proceeded to Lake Ontario. It cannot be too much regretted, that my letter to Sir J. Warren upon this subject, which I dispatched in June last, in duplicate, was so long in reaching him, as not to be acted upon until more than two months afterwards; as, had this reinforcement arrived a few weeks earlier, it might have averted the melancholy fate which has attended our squadron on Lake Erie. A full confirmation of this disaster has reached me, through the medium of the American prints, which contain Commodore Perry's official account of the action, the only one which I have as yet received, or which I can expect to receive of it for a great length of time, in consequence of the dangerous situation of Captain Barclay, and of the death, wounds, or captivity of all the officers serving under him. Under this misfortune, it is matter of great consolation to discover, even from the confession of the enemy, that the victory was at one period our own, and was only wrested from us by the unfortunate loss of the services of Captain Barclay, and of almost every other officer of the squadron; leaving a little crew without competent controul or command, totally unable to extricate themselves from the difficulties by which they were surrounded. On the 23d ultimo, the date of the last letter from Major Gen. Proctor, he was still at Sandwich, but he will be obliged to retire towards the head of Lake Ontario. I trust he will be enabled to make the enemy pay dearly for any attempt to press upon him, in his retreat to that position.

Commodore Sir James Yeo sailed with his squadron from Kingston, on the 19th ultimo, conveying transports with stores, provisions, ordnance, &c. for the centre

division of the army, and arrived with them at the head of the lake on the 25th. The enemy's fleet on the 28th, under Commodore Chauncey, made their appearance, when Sir James Yeo endeavoured to bring them to a general action; but having the advantage of the wind, they were enabled to choose their own distance, and to prevent our ships from closing with them: the consequence was, that about fifteen minutes after the engagement began, the Wolfe lost her main and mizen topmasts, which rendered her so perfectly unmanageable on a wind, that, after continuing the action for upwards of three hours, Sir James Yeo was obliged to put away before the severe gale then blowing, and get to anchorage off Burlington Heights, whither the enemy, notwithstanding the advantage they had thus gained, did not think fit to follow him. The fore top-mast of the Royal George went over as the squadron anchored, but none of the other vessels were in any respect materially injured; and our loss in men must have been trifling, as Sir James, in his letter to me, does not mention it. The enemy's squadron appeared to have suffered in their sails and rigging, although they kept on the lake, in the two following days, whilst our fleet was refitting.

I have just learned that Commodore Chauncey sailed on the 1st instant from Niagara, having under convoy a flotilla of small craft and batteaux, filled with a proportion of the regular regiments from Fort George, where they have been relieved by militia, the whole being evidently destined for Sackett's Harbour. Early on the following day Sir James Yeo was apprised of this movement, and his ships being refitted, our squadron immediately got under weigh, with a strong breeze from the south-west; which has, I most devoutly pray, enabled them, before this, to overtake the American fleet, and, by a successful general action, to efface the misfortune of our Lake Erie marine.

War-Office, Nov. 27, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the hehalf of His Majesty, to appoint General His Royal Highness Ernest Augustus, Duke of Camberland, K. G. and General His Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, K. G. to be Field-Marshals in the Army, by commissions dated November 26, 1813.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, November 30, 1813.

War-Office, Nov. 29, 1813 .- 3d regiment of Dragoon Guards-Lieut. James Ormsby, from the 83d foot, to be lieutenant, vice Ormsby, who exchanges. Commission dated November 25, 1813. 4th ditto-Lieut. Hon. George Blaquiere, from the 23d Light Dragouns, to be lieutenant, vice Cuff, who exchanges, dated as above-7th ditto-Regimental Serjeant-Major Hugh Laugshaw to be Regimental Quarter-Master, vice Graham, deceased, dated as above; Assistant-Surgeon J. Williamson, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gibney, whose appointment has not taken place, dated October 28, 1813. 3d Regiment of Dragoons-Cornet J. Kingsley to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Harris, promoted in the York Chasseurs, dated November 25, 1813; Thomas Leech, gent. to be cornet, vice Kingsley, dated as above. 15th Regt. of Light Dragoons-Hospital-Mate, W. Gibney to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Williamson, appointed to the 7th Dragoon Guards, dated as above. 16th ditto-John Jons, gent. to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Peers, placed on half-pay, dated as above. 23d ditto-Lieut. Hon, St. George Cuff, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be lieutenant, vice Blaquiere, who exchanges, dated as above. Staff Corps of Cavalry-Thomas Fentiman, esq. to be Paymaster, dated as above. 12th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. Thomas O'Neill, from the 32d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, dated as above. 15th ditto—Samuel Box Drayton, esq. late an Ensign in the Regiment, to be Paymaster, vice Mapleton, who retires, dated as above. 18th ditto—Brevet-Major Wm. Fraser, from the 60th foot, to be Major, vice Inston, deceased, dated as above. 20th ditto—Ensign Wm. Kirsopp to be Lieut. vice Craufurd, deceased, dated as above; George Horsley Wood, gent. to be Ensign, vice Kirsopp, dated as above. 23d ditto—Second Lieut. Benjamin Backhouse to be First Lieut, without purchase, dated as above.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, December 4, 1813.

Foreign-Office, December 4, 1813.—His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, accompanied by his Excellency the Earl of Clancarty, landed at Scheveling, from His Majesty's ship Warrior, Captain Lord Viscount Torrington, on Tuesday the 50th ultimo, at four o'clock in the afternoon, amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of a numerous concourse of people assembled to receive him. His Serene Highness immediately proceeded to the Hague, and received the congratulations of the public Authorities at that place. His Serene Highness intended to proceed to Amsterdam on the 2d.

By the latest accounts received at the Hague, on the 2d instant, it was known that the enemy had evacuated Utrecht, and was retreating upon Gorcum and Nimeguen. The Russian General Benkendorff had reached Amsterdam on the 1st, with 2500 men, and immediately issued the following Proclamation. Muyden had been taken by assault, with a loss on the part of the enemy of four hundred men, twelve officers, and one gun. His Majesty's ship Jason had anchored off Scheveling the morning of the 2d, with Major-General Taylor, and a part of the arms destined for the service of Holland. Intelligence had been received on the same day, of the Brille having declared in favour of His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange.

Translation of a Proclamation of the Russian General de Benkendorff, at his entry into Amsterdam.

The Russian General de Benkendorff has just landed at Amsterdam, with two thousand five hundred infantry: his regular cavalry and artillery will be to-morrow evening at Amersfoort: his regiments of cavalry, under the orders of General Staal, and Col. Nariskin, are at Utrecht, and scour the country. Every Russian is animated with the noble desire of co-operating in the deliverance of Holland. They enter your country as friends. Hollanders, fly to arms—let one spirit animate you, that of becoming again a nation, and of your being worthy of your ancestors. The hour is come;—the enemy will see what an united people can effect, when all dissensions are extinguished by the spirit of vengeance, and of the purest patriotism.

Published at Amsterdam, Dec. 1, 1813.

Translation of a Letter from Gen. de Benkendorff to his Excellency the General Kragenoff, Commandant of the City of Amsterdam.

GENERAL,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that a detachment of my troops has entered Muyden, has taken one gun, and that the whole garrison, composed of four hundred men and twelve officers, have fallen into our hands. The Hollanders have particularly distinguished themselves, fighting by the side of the Cossacks. At this moment a heavy firing is heard towards Naardan. I hasten to communicate to

you this important intelligence, and request you to publish it without delay at Amsterdam, and also to forward it to the Government at the Hague.

Amsterdam, December 1, 1813.

A. BENKENDORFF.

Foreign Office, Dec. 4, 1813.—Intelligence has been received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Heligoland, dated the 28th ultimo, that the forts at the mouth of the Weser had been taken from the enemy by the allied troops, and that the navigation of the Weser was completely free.

Foreign Office, Dec. 4, 1813.—A DISPATOH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Licut.-Gen. Sir Charles William Stewart, K.B. dated

Marburg, near Frankfort, Nov. 18, 1813.—My Lord, In a former dispatch I stated to your Lordship, the substance of a report, received on the morning of the 15th, from Gen. Thielman, of the surrender of Dresden and its garrison as prisoners of war. By the more official advices which your Lordship will now receive, you will learn the report, received at the head-quarters of the Army of the North, was not correct, as to the surrender of the garrison as prisoners of war. A capitulation was demanded and acceded to, by which the garrison was to return to France, and he exchanged man for man. This has not been ratified by the Commander-in-Chief, so there must be still some short delay before this important place is in our possession.

I sincerely regret having given your Lordship a report which came to me on such good authority, which, nevertheless, has turned out not to be confirmed in all its facts.

CHARLES STEWART.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, December 7, 1813.

Proclamation of His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, on his arrival at the Hague. William Frederick, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, &c. &c. &c. To all those who these presents shall see, or hear read, greeting: be it made known.

Dear Countrymen !- After nineteen years of absence and suffering, I have received with heart-felt joy your unanimous invitation to come amongst you. I am now arrived, and I trust, under Divine Providence, that I shall be the means of restoring you to your ancient independence and prosperity. This is my sole object, and I have the satisfaction to assure you, that it is equally the object of the allied powers. It is in particular the wish of the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of, Great Britain and Ireland, and of his Government .- Of this you will be convinced, by the magnanimous assistance which that powerful country is immediately going to give you, and which, I trust, will lay the foundation of the renewal of those old and intimate ties of friendship and alliance which have so long made the happiness of both states .- I am come disposed and determined to forgive and forget every thing that has passed. We have all but one common object, which is to heal the wounds of our native country, and to restore it to its rank and splendour amongst nations. The revival of trade and commerce will, I trust, be the immediate consequence of my return. All party spirit must be for ever banished from amongst us. No effort shall be wanting on my part, and that of my family, to assert and secure your independence, and to promote your happiness and welfare. My eldest Son, who, under the immortal Lord Wellington, has proved himself not unworthy of the fame, of his ancestors, is on his way to join me. Unite therefore, dear countrymen, with heart and soul, with me, and our common country will flourish again as in the days

of old, and we shall transmit, unimpaired, to our posterity the blessings we have received from our ancestors.

Given under my seal and signature, Dec. 1, 1813. W. F. Pr. of ORANGE.

By command of His Highness, H. FAGEL.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, December 11, 1813.

Downing-Street, Dec. 7, 1813.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by Earl Bathurst, from Gen. Count Nugent, commanding an army of His Imperial Majesty, in Italy.

Trieste, Nov. 1, 1813 .- My LORD, As the troops under my command have been augmented by a body of British troops, which have joined me, under the orders of Col. Robertson, I think it right to inform your Lordship of their further operations. By my former letter, your Lordship has been informed of my proceedings, as far as the taking of Fiume, and the first operations in that neighbourhood. Eugene Beauharnois had his principal force at Laybach, and my position annoying his rear and communication, he sent a force, six times superior to mine, composed of sixteen battalions with twenty guns, to attack me. After a very well-fought action, on the 14th of September, and many movements which had been preconcerted with Admiral Freemantle, the enemy's object entirely failed, and we got possession of the whole of Istria, guarding the ridge of mountains which run from Trieste to Fiume. On the 21st I met Admiral Freemantle, with a part of the British squadron, at Capo d'Istria, which post we strongly fortified. Our position stretching still more in the enemy's flank than before, forced him to keep a large force against me; General Radavojavich made very able use of this circumstance, and pushed the enemy on all sides towards Laybach. On the 23d a general movement took place: I marched to Bassavizza, near Trieste, and covering my left against that place, I moved towards Prevald and Adelsberg.

The enemy was now forced to a precipitate retreat, and Eugene Beaubarnois, after losing'in different actions about ten thousand men, mostly prisoners, arrived the 2d of October with about twenty thousand men at Prevald, taking up a line between that place and Optshina, in communication with Trieste. At midnight, between the 3d and 4th of October, I attacked his right at Optshina, and forced it to retreat towards Garice. On the 5th the brigades of Stahrenberg and Csirick, forced the enemy's position at Santo Croce, at the same time that I took the bridge of Merna, near Gorizia. In the night the enemy passed the Isouzo, and we took possession of Gorizia. The Isonzo offering us now a strong position, I marched back upon Trieste with part of my troops. Admiral Freemantle had already landed marines, and made preparations for the siege. The rapidity of our movements had prevented the transport of a battering train : there were, consequently, no other guns but those of the fleet, which Admiral Freemantle landed with great activity, at the same time the batteries were begun. On the 12th, the town of Trieste was taken by Baron D'Aspre, and we pushed our posts, on that side, close to the ramparts. Col. Robertson landed from Lissa, with detachments of the 35th, De Roll's, the Corsicans, Calabrese, and the Italian Levy, with six pieces of field artillery and two mortars. The 16th our fire commenced, and in the evening the windmill, a strong round tower, was occupied. Our works were approached on different points, and the posts the enemy occupied in advance were taken, except the Schanza. A company of Croats got possession of a wood, three hundred yards from the ramparts, from whence, during the rest of the siege, they very much annoyed the enemy at his guns. On

the 23d the Schanza was taken, greatly owing to the courage and exertions of Capt. Rowley. Three batteries, for eighteen and thirty-two pounders, were immediately begun, and Captain Berenstil opened a trench, which formed a first parallel, at the distance of four hundred yards. A mortar battery was built near the Schanza, and one for howitzers, in the prolongation of the attack in front. Captain Rains occupied, with two mortals, a battery in the rear, which threw with great effect. As soon as these batteries were ready, they enemy capitulated.

The labour of all these works was incredible, owing to the soft ground, occasioned by the continual rains, and the fire of the enemy; and nothing but the extraordinary exertions of the men, and the perfect harmony which prevailed, could have overcome the difficulties. The officers, seamen, and marines, of the British squadron, particularly exerted themselves, and were animated by the presence of the Admiral, who himself superintended the works and directed the batteries. Of the British land troops, the Calabrese had the most opportunity to distinguish themselves. Captain Ronco, a brave officer, was wounded; after which the command devolved upon Lieut. Butler, who shewed bravery and activity. Colonel Robertson was destined for the right of the attack, if it had been coutinued. Lieut. Rains, of the Royal Artillery, directed the fire of the mortars, with great effect and intelligence. Captain Angelo, of the 21st regiment, who was with me during the operation that preceded the siege, has rendered very essential service.

Captain Berenstil, of the Italian Levy, acted as engineer, and deserves to be most particularly recommended; he was continually in the trenches without being re-. lieved. The fall of the castle of Trieste closes one most important part of our operations, and gives us the possession of the coast from Dalmatia to the top of the Adriatic, with all the roads that lead from thence. The whole of these operations prove how, by the mutual assistance of the army and navy, a very superior force will be at length overcome. I always found Admiral Freemantle in readiness to support me; and, by the confidence which that gave me, I was enabled to undertake operations, which otherwise would have been destructive. It was this that allowed me to act in rear of the enemy, and give up frequently my land communication, convinced that it would soon be opened again. As to the siege of the castle of Trieste, your Lordship will perceive, by the above, that the greatest part of the credit must be given to Admiral Freemantle and the navy, and it is my duty to acknowledge it. The result of this first part of our campaign is, that, besides the killed and wounded in the different actions, the enemy has sustained a loss in prisoners, which is greater than the number of troops I command.

NUGENT, Major General.

Admiralty-Office, December 11, 1813.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Freemantle, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Milford, off Trieste, Oct. 31,1813.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I left Pola on the 19th ultimo, and arrived at Capo D'Istria on the 21st, when General Count Nugent met me on the same day. Much credit is due to Captain Gower, of the Elizabeth, for having opened a communication with the army, and for assisting materially in putting the place in a good state of defence. On the 27th September, the army under General Nugent, moved; the Elizabeth was ordered off Mugia, whilst the Bacchante, with a company of Austrian troops, proceeded to Dwino. I remained at Capo D'Istria in constant correspondence with General Nugent, who was harassing the army of the Viceroy on his retreat, until the morning of the 5th instant, when I sailed for Trieste, and advanced the Elizabeth to Dwino. General Nugent, who continued to follow the enemy, left some troops near Trieste, and the port was completely blockaded by sea. About noon, on the 10th, the enemy surprised us by opening a masked battery, with a field piece and a howitzer, upon the Milford, whose stern was towards the shore, and began firing. Captain Markland in a few minutes got a spring upon

the cable, and opened a steady well-directed fire upon the battery; in a quarter of an hour both guns were completely disabled, two men killed and seven wounded, whilst not a person was touched on board the ship, although one shell exploded on the poop deck. On the 10th I landed the marines and two field-pieces under Capt. Markland; on the 11th the General returned from Gorizia, having obliged the Viceroy to pass the Isonzo. It was then determined to lay siege to the castle. By the 16th, in the morning, we had twelve guns in two batterics, which opened their fire, and continued nearly the whole day; towards the evening the enemy was driven from the windmill, which was taken possession off by the Austrian troops, and two howitzers advanced there. The firing was continued occasionally until noon on the 23d, by which time Captain Rowley had got a thirty-two pounder within two hundred yards of the Shanza, where there was a strong building with one gun and loop-holes in it, standing upon a hill, with a wall round it nearly fourteen feet high,

an officer and sixty men.

We had some communication with the castle in the morning, and the truce was broke off at a very short notice by the enemy, who opened on all sides. The thirty-two pounder was fired upon the Shanza. The first shot the gun recoiled, and the ground giving way, it fell backward off the platform, which was six feet above the level. It was fine to see Captain Rowley and his people immediately get a triangle above the work, and the thirty-two pounder, with its carriage, run up to its place again, under a shower of grape and musketry, which occasioned a severe loss. Towards evening, the enemy in the Shauza held out the white flag, and surrendered to Captain Rowley. Having now possession of the Shanza, which commanded the castle and the Windmill hill, we set to work upon some advanced batteries within four hundred yards of the castle, but the weather was so wet, and the labour so great, that it was not until the morning of the 29th that they were complete, when the enemy acceeded to our altered propositions for surrendering the castle. We were prepared to have opened with eleven thirty-two pounders, twelve eighteenpounders, four mortars, and four howitzers. Every Captain, officer, and person in the squadron, has done his duty. Captain Rowley has been, as usual, most prominent on every occasion. I admired the example he shewed at the attack of the Shanza, with the courage and activity of Lieutenants Hotham and Moore, and Mr. Hibbert, Midshipman of the Eagle. Captain Angelo, of the 21st regiment, was foremost in shewing where to place fascines to protect the men, whilst the gun was

I beg to recommend to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Capt. Moresby, getting up. of His Majesty sloop Wizard, He commanded one of the batteries from the 16th until the 24th, when he was ordered to form a battery with four thirty-two-pounders, within breaching distance; in the course of fifty-six hours, under all the disadvantages of weather, &c. he, with fifty men from the Milford, and twenty from the Wizard, completed the whole without any assistance whatever. And I must also mention the good conduct of Mr. William Watts, Acting Master of the said sloop, who was severely wounded; Captain Dunn, of the Mermaid, was also very assiduous on every occasion. Captain Markland commanded the marines, and I have to thank him for exerting himself in every way; particularly in the arrangements of stores and provisions. We have at times had one thousand two hundred men on shore, at work and in the batteries, and the general good conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines, with the harmony that has invariably subsisted between the Austrian troops and our people, is quite gratifying to me. When we opened against the citadel, it contained eight hundred Frenchmen, forty-five large guns, four mortars, and four howitzers. The consequences of the taking this place will be felt throughout this country, and General Nugent has deservedly all the merit of having liberated these provinces in the space of two months with so small a force. I have the honour of forwarding the terms of the capitulation; about fifty sail of vessels

were taken in this port. Our loss has not been so great as might have been expected under all the circumstances.

THOS. FRAS. FREEMANTLE.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c. &c.

1814.]

(Translation.)

A Convention agreed upon between Rear-Admiral Freemantle, commanding the British Forces, and Count Nugent, Major-General, and commanding the Austrian Forces before Trieste, on one part, and the Chevalier Rabbié, Colonel, Commandant of the Fort, for His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c. on the other.

Art. 1. The fort of Trieste shall be delivered up to the troops of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia and Hungary, &c. on the 15th of November next, if it shall not before that time be relieved by the French or Allied Army.—Answer. The fort shall be delivered up to the allied troops on the 8th of November, at ten o'clock in the morning.

Art. II. The troops shall march out of the fort with their arms and baggage. They shall take with them two field-pieces, with their caissons, and proceed to Italy. In this article shall be included the officers in the service of France or her allies, who may be now at Trieste sick, and also the persons employed in the several civil departments, who, from the want of the means of removal, have not been able to follow their Chiefs.—Answer. The troops shall march out of the fort with the honours of war, and shall lay down their arms at the entrance of the town, to proceed forthwith to Italy. In this Article shall be included the French or allied officers who may be in the fort sick, as also the persons employed in the civil departments, who, for want of means of removal, have not been able to follow their Chiefs, and remain in the fort. The officers will be allowed to keep their swords.

Art. III. Conveyances will be furnished, as well for the field pieces and their caissons, as for the equipages of the officers, and the baggage of the men.—Answer. Conveyances will be furnished for the equipages of the officers.

Art. IV. On their route provisions shall be supplied to the troops, by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, until their arrival at the advanced posts of the army of Italy.—Answer. Granted, on condition that they shall be paid for.

Art. V. With regard to the delivering up the magazines of stores and provisions, Commissaries shall be named on each side, to take inventories of them.—Answer. Commissaries shall be named immediately, and the inventories of the provisions and magazines shall be made on the 31st of October, 1813.

Art. VI. The sick who are now in the hospitals shall be treated in the same manner as the Austrians in the same situation, and, when able to perform the journey, shall be sent towards Italy.—Answer. Granted, as well as a free passage for the sick and wounded in the fort.

Art. VII. The inhabitants shall not be examined or molested, on account of their opinions, or their attachment to the French government, under the laws of which they found themselves.—Answer. Refused, as not being within the competency of the Commandant of the fort.

Art. VIII. The cases and casks, containing the papers of the different civil departments, which have not been removed for want of means of conveyance, and which are in the fort, shall be deposited at the Commissary's, to be sent to such place as the French government shall desire, and at its own expense.—Answer. Granted, on condition that these cases shall not contain effects belonging to the government.

Nugent, Major-General.

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T. F. FREEMANTLE, RABBIE.

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The 29th October, 1813.

The London Gazette.

Bublished by Authority.

TUESDAY, December 14, 1813.

War-Office, December 7, 1813.—The several Regimental Agents having been called upon by the Secretary at War to render accompts of Unclaimed Arrears remaining in their hands, and belonging to Officers of Regiments of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, Fencible Cavalry, Regular Infantry, and Fencible Infantry, between the 25th of December 1783, and the 24th of December 1797, and to pay the same into the Bank, on account of the Pay-Master-General: this is to give notice, that the sums due to the several Officers will be ordered to be paid them, or their legal Re-PALMERSTON. presentatives, upon application to this Office.

Downing street, December 14, 1813 .- A letter, of which the following is an extract, has this day been received by Earl Bathurst, from Major Gen. Taylor, dated

the Hague, December 11, 1813.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the Allies are in possession of the two important fortresses of Breda and Williamstadt, which have been abandoned by the enemy. From a person who has seen Gen. Benkendorff this morning, I understand that, upon the approach of three hundred Cossacks, who had spread the report that they were the advanced guard of ten thousand Russians, the garrison of Breda, consisting of eighteen hundred men, had marched out, but the Cossacks having penetrated into the town before the evacuation was completed, six hundred of the garrison had fallen into their hands. Gen. Benkendorff proposed going to Breda himself to-morrow, and will probably carry with him a great proportion of the remainder of his corps. I have not learnt in what direction the garrison retired. The evacuation of Williamstadt took place last night, in consequence of orders brought by a French General, who had arrived from Antwerp. The garrison, whose numbers are variously stated at from nine hundred to one thousand six hundred, retired in the direction of Bergen-op-Zoom. They left in the place one hundred thousand pounds of powder, one hundred and fifty-two guns mounted, and on serviceable carriages, but spiked, and the supply of provisions were small. They had taken measures to destroy the flotilla, but had imperfectly executed the intention; and it was hoped that the corvette, besides other vessels, might be saved. They carried away with them four field-pieces, and are said to have withdrawn the Irish battalion, as soon as they learnt that British troops had landed in Holland.

Downing-street, December 14, 1813 - Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received at Earl Bathurst's office from the Marquis of Wellington, dated St. Jean De Luz, the 22d and 28th of November.

22d November, 1813 .- The rain which commenced on the 11th inst. continued, almost without interruption, till the 19th at night, and has left the roads and country in such a state, as to be at this moment impracticable for any general movement of the army. Lieut. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill reconnoitred the enemy's posts at the tate-de-pont at Cambo, on the 12th, and again on the 18th; the enemy withdrew from it on the latter day, having blown up the bridge. Nothing of importance has occurred since, excepting, that on the 18th instant, the enemy reconnoitred Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hope's advanced posts, on which occasion Brig.-Gen. Wilson was unfortunately wounded. Marshal Sir William Beresford, on the same day, drove the enemy's posts across the bridge of Urdains, and established his there. On the following morning, before day-light, the enemy made an attempt to drive them in, and destroy the bridge; they failed in both attempts, and the Marshal praises the conduct of the 9th Portuguese regiment, under Colonel Sutton, in the first operation, and that of the 11th Cacadores, under Col. Duersback, in both. My last reports from Catalonia are dated the 3d of November, and nothing of importance had occurred.

28th November, 1813.—Nothing of importance has occurred since I addressed your Lordship on the 22d instant. The situation of our line required that the advanced posts of the light division should be pushed more forward than they were, which was effected on the 23d; but the troops having gone rather more forward than was intended, and having got under the fire of the intrenched camp near Bayonne, it was necessary to withdraw them, in doing which some loss, of which I enclose a return, was incurred, and Capt. Hobkirk, of the 43d, was made prisoner. My last reports from Catalonia are of the 18th, at which period no change had taken place.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. on the 23d November, 1813.—43d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 7 serjeants, 40 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 14 rank and file, missing. 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded. 95th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded. Total British Loss—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 45 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 14 rank and file, missing. Total Portuguese Loss—1 rank and file killed. Name of Officer killed.—43d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Mackay Hugh Baillie. Names of Officers wounded.—43d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Alex. Steele, severely. 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. John Sitwell, slightly. Name of Officer missing.—43d Foot—Capt. Samuel Hobkirk, wounded and taken prisoner.

E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj.-Gen.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, December 18, 1813.

Downing-Street, Dec. 15, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been graciously pleased to appoint Major-Gen. Edward Barnes to be Lieut. Gen. of the Leeward Islands, in the room of Richard Hawkshaw Losack, Esq. deceased.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, December 21, 1813.

War-Office, Dec. 21, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve of the Nottingham Militia being in future styled, "The Royal Sherwood Foresters, or Nottinghamshire Regiment of Militia."

Downing-Street, Dec. 21, 1813.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst from Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Head Quarters, Montreal, Oct. 30, 1813 .- My Lond, On the 8th instant, I had the honour to report to your Lordship that Major-Gen. Hampton had occupied, with a considerable force of regulars and militia, a position on the Chateauguay River, near the settlement of the Four Corners. Early on the 21st the American army crossed the line of separation between Lower Canada and the United States, surprised a small party of Indian warriors, and drove in a picquet of Sedentary Militia, posted at the junction of the Outard and Chateauguay Rivers, where it encamped. and proceeded in establishing a road of communication with its last position, for the purpose of bringing forward its artillery. Major-Gen. Hampton having completed his arrangements on the 24th, commenced on the following day his operations against my advanced posts: at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th, his cavalry and light troops were discovered advancing on both banks of the Chateauguay, by a detachment covering a working party of habitans employed in felling timber, for the purpose of constructing abbatis. Lieut.-Col. De Salaberry who had the command of the advanced picquets, composed of the light infantry company of the Canadian fencibles, and two companies of Voltigeurs, on the north side of the river, made so excellent a disposition of his little band, that he checked the advance of the enemy's principal column, led by Major-Gen. Hampton in person, and accompanied Brig.-Gen. Izard; whilst the American light brigade, under Col. M'Carty, was in like manner repulsed in its progress on the south side of the river, by the spirited advance of the right flank company of the third battalion of the embodied militia, under Captain Daly, supported by Captain Bruyer's company of Chateauguay chasseurs; Captains Daly and Bruyers being both wounded, and their companies having sustained some loss, their position was immediately taken up by a fank company of the first battalion of embodied militia; the enemy rallied and repeatedly returned to the attack, which terminated only with the day, in his complete disgrace and defeat; being foiled at all points by a handful of men, who by their determined bravery maintained their position, and screened from insult the working parties, who continued their labours unconcerned. Having fortunately arrived at the scene of action shortly after its commencement, I witnessed the conduct of the troops on this glorious occasion, and it was a great satisfaction to me to render on the spot that praise which had become so justly their due. I thanked Major-Gen. De Watteville for the wise measures taken by him for the defence of his position, the advance, and Lieut-Col. De Salaberry, for the judgment displayed by him in the choice of his ground, and the bravery and skill with which he maintained it: I acknowledged the highest praise to belong to the officers and men engaged that morning, for their gallantry and steadiness, and I called upon all the troops in advance for a continuance of that zeal, steadiness, and discipline, as for that patient endurance of hardships and privations which they have hitherto evinced; and I particularly noticed the able support Lieut .- Col. De Salaberry received from Captain Ferguson, in command of the light company of the Canadian Fencibles, and from Captain J. B. Duchesnay and Captain J. Duchesnay, and Adjt. Hebden, of the voltigeurs, and also from Adjt. O'Sullivan, of the Scdentary Militia, and from Captain La Motte, belonging to the Indian warriors. Almost the whole of the British troops being pushed forward for the defence of Upper Canada, that of the lower province must depend, in a great degree, on the valour and continued exertions of its incorporated battalions and its sedentary militia, until the 70th regiment and the two battalions of marines, daily expected, arrive. It is, therefore, highly satisfactory to state to your Lordship, that there appears a determination among all classes of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, to persevere in a loyal and honourable line of conduct. By the report of prisoners taken from the enemy in the affair on the Chateauguay. the American force is stated at 7000 infantry, and 200 cavalry, with ten field-pieces. The British advanced force, actually engaged, did not exceed 300. The enemy suffered severely from our fire, and from their own; some detached corps in the woods fired upon each other.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, a return of the killed and wounded on the 26th.—I avail myself of this opportunity humbly to selicit from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as a mark of his gracious approbation of the conduct of the embodied battalion of the Canadian militia, five pairs of colours for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th battalions.

George Prevost.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of His Majesty's forces, in action with the enemy, in advance of Chateauguay, on the 26th Oct. 1813.—Canadian Fencible Infantry, light company—3 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded. 3d batt. embodied militia, flank company—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 6 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing. Chateauguay Chasseurs—1 captain wounded. Total—5 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file, missing. Names of Officers, wounded.—3d batt. embodied militia—Captain Daly, twice wounded, severely. Chateauguay chasseurs—captain Bruyers, slightly.

Head Quarters, Montreal, Oct. 30, 1913 .- My Lord, Since I had the honour of addressing your Lordship in my dispatch of the 22d of September last, I have received the enclosed communication from Major-Gen. Proctor, I have, however, been informed from other quarters, that he commenced his retreat from Sandwich, on the 24th of that month, having previously dismantled the posts of Amhertsburg. and Detroit, and totally destroyed the public buildings and stores of every description. That on the 5th of Oct. following, when within a few miles of a strong position, which it was his intention to take up at the Moravian village on the river Tham'es, he was attacked by so overwhelming a force, under Major Gen. Harrison, that the small numbers he had with him, consisting of not more than four hundred and fifty regular troops, were unable to withstand it, and consequently compelled to. disperse; that he had afterwards rallied the remains of his division, and retired upon Ancaster, on the Grand River, without being pursued by the enemy, and where he had collected the scattered remains of his force, amounting to about two hundred men, and had with it, subsequently, reached Burlington-heights, the head-quarters of Major-Gen. Vincent. Tecumseth, at the head of twelve hundred Indian warriors, accompanied our little army on its retreat from Sandwich, and the Prophet, as well as his brother Tecumseth, were of the most essential service, in arresting the further progress of the Americans; but as to the extent of our loss on this occasion, or the particulars of this disastrous affair, I am, as yet, ignorant; Major-Gen. Proctor, having signified to Major-Gen. De Rottenberg, commanding in the Upper Provinces, that he had sent a flag of truce to Gen. Harrison, to ascertain the fate of the officers and soldiers who were missing, and requesting his indulgence for a few days until its return, in order to make his official report. I also understand, that the enemy, so far from attempting to improve the advantage they had gained, by pursuing our troops on their retreat to the Grand River, had retired to Sandwich, followed by Tecumseth and his warriors, who had much harassed them on their march. Five or six hundred Indians, belonging to the Eighth Division, are reported to have joined

I regret to say, that I am still without any official account of Captain Barclay's action on Lake Erie, the result of which has led to our relinquishment of the Michigan territory, excepting Michilimackanac, and our abandonment of the posts' in Upper Canada beyond the Grand River.

George Prevost.

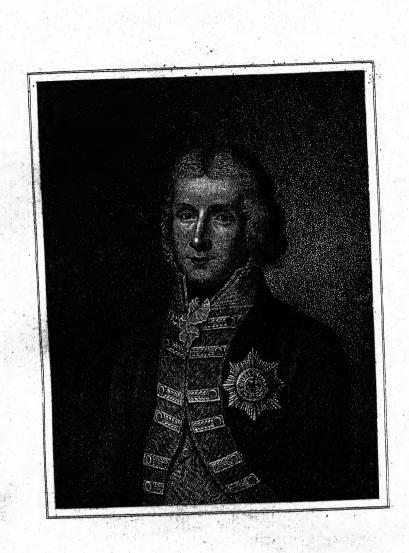
Extract of a Report from Major-General Proctor to Lieut-General Sir George Prevost, dated, Sandwich, Sept. 21, 1818.

I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that the enemy have been reconnoitred at and in the vicinity of the islands, by an officer of the Indian department, in a birch cance, who has seen seven vessels, some of them large, standing into Carrying Bay, situated between those of Sandusky and Miami, and soon after heard a salute fired of fifteen guns. He also discovered in Put-in Bay, four large vessels with their lower masts in, and two rigged vessels, one of which, a gun-boat, came out and chased the canoe. We must expect the enemy soon with their increased naval force, which we most unfortunately have not the means of opposing with effect. Your Excellency will perceive that the enemy, having the command of the waters, would be able to cut off my supplies, and my retreat, were I to remain in my present extensive position. I have therefore determined to fall back, and to make a stand on the Thames. I have succeeded in bringing the Indians; I am in expectation that the principal part of them will accompany us. Many are arrived at this side of the Straight with their families. The enemy is on the advance, and in very considerable force, accompanied by their small vessels and gun-boats. It would be too hazardous to fight them on the other side, as our retreat might be cut off so easily.

Head-quarters, Montreal, October 31, 1813 .- My Lord, I have the honour to announce to your Lordship the arrival in the river St. Lawrence, of the troop ships named in the margin*, having on board the two battalions of Royal Marines, and the two companies of Marine Artillery attached to them, from Halifax, in consequence of a representation which I had made to Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, requiring this reinforcement on account of the disaster that had befallen our fleet on Lake Brie, and the danger to which the right division of the army in Upper Canada was exposed by that circumstance. By the latest accounts from Major-General De Rottenburgh, dated at Kingston on the 28th inst, I am informed that the enemy still menaced that post, but no attack had actually taken place. The American Armada, under Major-General Wilkinson and Commodore Chauncey, was at Grenadier Island on the 28th, within eighteen miles of Kingston, where it had collected, after having been dispersed in its first attempt from Sackett's Harbour to pass over to Kingston. The state of the weather prevented the attack of Major-General Hampton on the lower province, and that of Major-General Wilkinson on Kingston, from being simultaneous, as was expected. I have reason to hope their enterprise against Kingston will experience a similar fate to that against Lower Canada. [Right Honourable Earl Bathurst.] GEORGE PREVOST.

*Diadem, Diomede, Fox, Nemesis, Success, Mariner.





THE KING of PRUSSIA.

Published by Davis, Essex Street, Strand.

ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

Vol. I.] New Series, August, 1814.

TNo. 4

Itinerary.

a salation through and taken to

JOURNAL FROM ENGLAND THROUGH PRUSSIA AND SILESIA, in 1813;

WITH BRIEF ANECDOTES OF THE COURT OF BERLIN.

I HAD long been desirous of visiting Prussia; and my curiosity was still more excited by the astonishing events in Germany in the year 1812. Family affairs allowed me at length to execute my purpose; and accordingly I quitted London on the 16th of April, 1813, and embarked at Harwich the following day for Heligoland. In the packet were many German passengers, anxious to revisit their native country. A fine breeze from the west, in forty-eight hours, brought us in sight of Heligoland, appearing at the distance of sixteen miles like a long flat rock. In another hour we distinguished the tower of the light-house, and soon afterwards the church steeple, and the roofs of houses. As the night appeared coming on dark and stormy, we began to be anxious, when a number of boats put off from the shore, and came to our assistance, and about seven o'clock we were all landed on the beach.

As I was detained at Heligoland for some days by easterly winds, I had more time than I wished to examine this spot, to which commerce has given a momentary importance. It is an island, or rock, extending from N. N. W. to S. S. E. nearly an exact mile in length, and about a quarter in its greatest breadth. It is highest on the western side, so that its surface forms an inclined plane, gradually sloping down towards the east, where the general height is not above an hundred feet, while on the opposite side it is nearly double, the highest cliff being about two hundred and ten feet. The sides are perpendicular, so that at high water the sea washes the face of the island all round, except at a corner to the south-east, where nature has formed a flat beach elevated above highwater mark, upon which the lower town stands. From the landingplace and the lower town, composed chiefly of the recently built warehouses of the merchants, a flight of about two hundred broad wooden steps leads to the upper town, and the surface of the island. The streets of the upper town hardly deserve that name, being in most instances so narrow, that a man standing in the middle can nearly touch the walls on each side. The houses are mean and low, but perhaps on that account better able to withstand the force of the winter winds. In an open space

stands the church, with a small brick spire; and farther up, on the highest point of the island, is a light-house, built by the English at an expence of eight thousand pounds, the lights of which are said to be visible at the distance of thirty miles. The greater part of the surface of the island is covered with a species of turf, which serves for the pasturage of a few sheep and goats. There are no horses or cows, the former of which indeed would be wholly useless. Near the town some small slips of land are cultivated, principally by women, for raising potatoes. The inhabitants depend for subsistence almost entirely on foreign supplies, and the product of their fishing. The latter, when the weather permits of the boats going out, is a never-failing resource. The manners of the inhabitants still retain much of the simplicity, and in some instances, of the grossness which mark the ruder stages of society. All the labour on the island is performed by women. Young girls and old women carry along the heaviest burdens; they work like the gallegos in Spain, in parties of four, six, or eight, bearing between them, in two ranks, poles from which their load is slung, and walking an uniform pace, those of each rank holding fast by the other. On their head they usually wear a kind of calash or hood, which projects forward, effectually covering the whole face, except directly in front; red petticoats bordered with yellow, black gowns open behind, and slippers instead of shoes, complete their cos-Their countenances are sometimes pretty, but seldom, if ever, animated or expressive.

1 remained at Heligoland till the 27th of April, 1813; a mail was then prepared for Cuxhaven, and sent off in an open boat, on board of which I embarked. We sailed about three o'clock with the first turn of the tide, the whole crew consisting of two men and a boy. The sea was smooth, the breeze favourable, and our light vessel glided swiftly along. As Heligoland diminished to our view, our boatmen, animated by the prospect of a speedy passage, began to sing charming little German airs, in parts, with a propriety and softness that surprised me. About four or five leagues from Heligoland, and that island being still in view, we began to discern the steeples and tall beacons of New Work, a low island at the mouth of the Elbe. In another hour we were within the first buoys which mark the entrance of the river, and about ten at night we arrived at Cuxhaven. Here we landed, and all being still, my companion, who knew the ground perfectly, proposed to conduct me to a neigbouring village. We accordingly groped our way, for about half a mile, along a narrow and rugged causeway, at the end of which we arrived at Ritzebuttel, where the chearful sound of music convinced us that all were not asleep. In the common room of an inn, and amidst the smoke of tobacco, four men of poor appearance formed a concert, with the harp, violin, flute, and voice. Here we found beds in the German manner, that is to say, one beneath, and another for a covering, a custom to which an Englishman finds it difficult to reconcile himself.

On the ensuing morning, we made an agreement with the master of a boat going to Hamburg, to carry us thither for twelve marks, or about

fifteen shillings each. We walked over the town before our departure. Ritzebuttel is a tolerably neat place, with an old moated brick castle. The streets are regular, but the houses stand mostly apart, and are provided with gardens. The population I should suppose to be between three and four thousand. They were extravagant in their expressions of joy, at being delivered from the tyranny of the French, a joy, alas! but too short-lived. Even while I was there, an alarm was given that the enemy was approaching. The report spread with rapidity, and in a short space the streets were filled with persons running, in all directions, they knew not whither. The alarm subsided, and was again renewed with the same effect at the moment we were preparing for departure, The narrow causeway leading to Cuxhaven was crowded with men, women, and children, who pressed towards the little English garrison of veterans, for a momentary protection. We embarked, and set sail. Scarcely had we put off, when a great shout arose, and we beheld people running and calling out, not in fear, but in joy. A small party of Cossacks approaching had been mistaken by the country people for Frenchmen, and had occasioned all the anxiety. Cuxhaven itself is little more than a fortress and harbour on the left bank of the mouth of the Elbe. The English had prepared every thing for destroying the works, erected on piles by the French, for commanding the entrance of the river. In an hour after our departure, a rapid tide, and a fair breeze, had already conveyed us to a considerable distance; and approaching darkness soon veiled Ritzebuttel, Cuxhaven, and the flat banks of the Elbe on each side from our view. Towards midnight the wind failed us, the tide soon changed, and about three in the morning we anchored near a sand-bank.

At nine in the morning we again got under weigh, and passed many villages and churches, visible on both sides from the flatness of the banks. The strong fortress of Gluckstadt, on the Holstein shore, forms a prominent object, and we passed several Danish frigates anchored under its formidable batteries. Off Stadt, on the opposite side, we were obliged to lay-to, until the master of the boat landed to make his report, after a vexatious delay in the navigation of the river. Soon afterwards we passed Blankenese, a village about eight miles below Hamburg, and pleasantly situated upon little heights among trees. About Blankenese, the country becomes more interesting, as well as on the opposite shore, being diversified by little heights, and adorned with country seats. Among these the number of imitations of the English style of building, and of laying out the gardens, evinces our approach to a town deeply interested in maintaining an intercourse with them. Another hour brings us to Hamburg, the spires of which, mingled with those of Altona, and the masts of numerous vessels, are already visible from off Blankenese. A small interval separates Hamburg from the Danish frontier. Here having passed Altona, the master anchored his vessel, to avoid, if possible, being embargoed by either power; and we procured a boat, which conveyed us a little farther up into the port of Hamburg. At an advanced post, built upon piles in the river, a guard of citizens, newly

clothed and armed, examined our papers and baggage; our boat was rowed up a broad canal, with lofty stone houses on each side, and about four o'clock we landed in the heart of the town.

I remained at Hamburgh till the 4th of May, when I left it for Berlin. I travelled in the common post waggon, of which I had as yet formed but a very imperfect idea. The hour appointed was eleven o'clock, but we did not depart till two. I then, with some astonishment, mounted a long narrow covered cart, or waggon, across which three or four seats were slung, and the after-part of which was stuffed with packages. Six other passengers, took their places at the same time. Those on the hinder seat were in the dark, and those in front had no room to extend themselves, or with difficulty to change their position. This, however, I was told, being covered, was a carriage of the first class. I took it for a bad omen at the beginning, that two other waggons loaded with goods were destined to accompany us, In the seats of our carriage were little casks of money, which I was informed had come from England, and to which our conductor paid great attention, causing them to be moved out of the carriage every time we changed horses. This conductor answers to the guard of an English mail, except that he travels inside and very often occupies the best seat. We set off with a great cracking of whips, and were horribly jolted over the stones for about four miles, when we came to a dead halt for snaps, the general German name for drams, and the first word which a Cossack or Russian learns. After stopping half an hour we set off again at a creeping pace, and thus continued throughout the stage. This is called travelling post. At numerous intervals along the road were stations of Cossacks. About five o'clock we reached Bergedorf, or the "Mountain Village," a distance of two German, or eight English miles from Hamburgh. It derives its name from the small eminence upon which it is partly built, and which in this flat country sufficiently distinguishes it. A fine stream of water runs through the lower part of the village. Here were about two hundred Cossacks, and some soldiers in the English uniform, whom I found to be part of the German Legion not long from England. About seven we reached Escheberg, merely a post house, distant from Hamburg four German, or sixteen English miles. This was our first stage, and here we waited upwards of an hour before all our waggons were ready to depart. This building consisted principally of one large hall with adjoining chambers, and a stable at least as large as the house, and under the same roof. Over the door were the English Royal Arms. It was nearly dark before we set off, and after crawling on all night we arrived at Boitzenberg, sixteen miles farther, about two in the morning, when the east was already red with the dawning day. This little town, situated at the confluence of the Boitze and the Elbe, on the south-east side of a long low ridge, seemingly formed of sand, was our second stage, from which we did not set out until five o'clock. The country in front being a perfect plain, I preceded the carriage on foot, guided by the church spire of a small village, through which we had to pass. Soon afterwards we arrived on the banks of a small river, along which we proceeded for some time, and were then ferried over: when on the opposite side notice was given on a board, that we were in Hanover, this stream forming the division between it and Mecklenburg. Still the country continues the same, everywhere flat and sandy; Nature not having here formed any of her great distinctions. The peasants' houses now begin to be almost universally adorned at each end of the ridge of the roof, with two pieces of board crossing each other, rudely carved into the appearance of horses' heads, as if the owners were proud of being Hanoverians. Still I observed the women labouring bare-legged in the fields: and the few villages which we passed were miserable in their appearance. About mid-day we arrived at Lubtchen, a poor place on the skirts of a large wood, through which we had been passing for about an hour, and distant fourteen miles from Boitzenberg. The leaves of the trees in the forest did not appear to me more forward than those in England when I quitted it. After stopping as usual two or three hours at Lubtchen, we proceeded, and about six o'clock passed the Aller, a small stream, on the banks of which was a strong station of Russians and Cossacks. The Russian officers ran out to meet the stage without hats, their faces unwashed, and their hair uncombed and matted. After crossing the Aller the country still continues the same, flat and sandy, but now more diversified with woods of small pines. Nineteen miles brought us, about half-past nine, to Lenzen, the first town on this road in the Prussian territories, and certainly superior to any we had seen in Hanover. It being fine moonlight I walked through the streets, which I found already silent, while our passports were examined. Here they still talked of the great battle fought near Leipsig, in a very confused and doubtful manner, but decidedly claiming the victory, which, however, did not yet appear to me sufficiently clear.

Owing to the usual tardiness we did not leave Lenzen till after midnight, and at the end of three-and-twenty miles reached Perleberg, a neat little town upon the Stegnitz, a small stream, and, like Boitzenberg, situated near a low ridge, in the middle of a flat sandy country. In the market-place stands a sufficiently curious rude gigantic statue, dated 1546, about twelve feet in height, of Roland, a Swedish general. The country from Perleberg begins to be rather more adorned with small woods; still the peasantry have a miserable appearance. All this morning I beheld peasant girls walking bare-footed along the hot sands, roads they cannot be called. At the end of ten miles, about mid-day, we reached Kletzke, a poor village, where we halted. From Kletzke the country, though sandy, becomes more diversified by gentle undulations of the land, now all green and mixed with large plantations of pines. At eight in the evening we reached the little town of Kyritz, a distance of fourteen miles, and with difficulty made our way, in the principal street, through flocks of ewes and lambs, which seemed to be here collected every night, as in a small country village.

We left Kyritz at nine, and after thevelling all night and passing through Wusterhausen, a distance of four miles, reached Fehrbellin, a

farther stage of fourteen miles, at four in the morning. A beautiful sun-rise adorned the clouds with gold, to which I in vain called the attention of my companions, who seemed to wonder that I should contemplate so common a spectacle with any kind of delight. Fehrbellin is a tolerable town, situated partly on an ascent near the little River Rein, which we reach through a long avenue of trees. I was struck with the church-yard, which was filled with little pieces of board fantastically carved, and variously painted, and adorned with the names and merits of the dead.

The distance from Fehrbellin to Berlin is about thirty miles, chiefly through pine woods, along a road of deep sand. Near Fehrbellin we pass an obelisk, erected to commemorate a battle gained here by the Prussians over the Swedes in 1675. Four miles from Berlin we come upon a good causeway, for the most part bordered with trees, and which leads in a straight line to the Hamburg gate. A burial-place close without recalls to mind a custom of the ancients in this respect, still visible at the gate of the city of Pompeii. From the flatness of the country, and the church spires being in general far from lofty, Berlin is not visible in this direction at any great distance. Our passports were strictly examined at the gate, and about six o'clock I found myself in the streets of Berlin.

I spent some days at Berlin, which is certainly one of the handsomest cities in Europe. The streets are generally broad and regular, and the houses either built of stone, or stuccoed, so as closely to resemble it. From space to space, palaces, churches, theatres, and other public buildings, prevent too continued an uniformity, and yet seem all parts of one great plan. The Spree, which runs through the centre, gives an appearance of maritime commerce to this inland city, at which we have arrived through endless roads of sand. Barges of a hundred feet in length, with a prow and stern alike, sharp and rising high out of the water, recall the elegant shape of the gondolas of Venice, but serve the more useful purposes of internal commerce, and of communication with the Oder. By them, the wood of the forests, and the coals and manufactures of Silesia and of England, are transported to Berlin at an easy rate. The bridges over the Spree are a farther ornament to the city. Several of them are of stone, adorned with statues, and appear as if connected with the adjoining buildings. The principal bridge is of hewn stone, about one hundred and seventy feet in length, with five arches, ornamented with marine figures. On one side is an equestrian statue of the Elector Frederick William. At the angles of the pedestal are four slaves of bronze, on the fingers of which are still visible the marks made by the sabres of the Prussians, when, in 1760, they took possession of this city. The bridge of Dorotheestadt, of a single arch, is also of stone, and adorned with eight groups of statues, in which the elegance of the designs is far more conspicuous than their modesty. Besides the stone bridges there are many of wood, which cross the Spree and the canals which communicate with it.

The royal residence at Berliu, called the Castle, although erected at different periods, and still unfinished, is yet a magnificent building. One side rests upon the Spree: the front towards the grand parade is nearly five hundred feet in length, and the height upwards of one hundred feet. It has four courts, of which the largest serves as a thoroughfare; two on the side next the Spree are not open to the public. The principal entrance resembles the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus, and has to all appearance been modelled after it. A little round tower of great antiquity, close upon the river, is still shown as part of the original building, and having formerly served as a prison. An hydraulic machine raises water to the summit, from which it is distributed over the whole of the interior.

Berlin is surrounded by a slight wall of twelve or fourteen feet in height, or by palisades, and has fifteen gates, of which that of Brandenburg is by far the most striking. It is modelled after the Propyleum' of Athens, erected by Pericles during the most flourishing period of the arts in Greece, and terminates one of the finest streets in Berlin: in the centre of the street is a gravel walk, bordered on each side with lindentrees, and generally on fine evenings crowded with company. The gate itself is a species of colonnade, of twelve fluted Doric columns, and as many smaller, with ten pilasters, so arranged and joined as to afford six openings. Over the architrave a flight of steps leads to a platform, on which formerly stood a chariot with four horses, and a figure emblematic of the triumph of Peace: this, however, the French removed to Paris. The bas-reliefs represent the combat of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ. On each side two guard-houses, much lower than the gate, form part of the design, and serve at least to connect this elegant structure with the adjoining buildings. Through the openings of the gate are seen the trees of the park, which begins immediately on the outside of it, and is the great resort of the inhabitants. It contains about eight hundred acres, of which six hundred are planted with young oaks, pines, beech, elm, and birch. This little forest so close to the walls has a charming effect. Numerous paths intersect it, where, in the hottest weather, the stranger may walk for hours in the shade, and totally forget that he is so near the metropolis of Prussia. Several openings are adorned with statues, none of which however, are remarkable for their elegance. In ancient times this wood was far more extensive, and enclosed for the purposes of the chace. It is now more usefully and liberally dedicated to the health and amusement of the citizens of Berlin. I noticed with some surprise, that very few of the young trees, even close to the paths; were in any degree injured; no boughs broken off, no bark wantonly carried away.

The arsenal is one of the finest buildings in Berlin, and, standing near other public edifices, is evidently superior to them all. It forms a square of about three hundred feet, and has an air of gloomy grandeur well suited to the purposes for which it is formed. It is surrounded by iron chains, supported by cannon, and all its external ornaments of helmets, swords, and trophies, denote what may be expected within. The in-

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terior, however, was not to be seen without an express order; I made several attempts to obtain admission, but in vain.

At no great distance from the Brandenburg gate is a square, containing five marble statues of generals, who were distinguished in the wars of Frederick the Second. Marshal Schwerin is represented, holding in his hand the colours with which he fell at the battle of Prague, but dressed in a Roman garb, and, to add to the absurdity, adorned with a sash. General Winterfeld is also in the ancient military garb, resting on the trunk of a tree. But Seydlitz, Ziethen, and Marshal Keith, who fell at the battle of Hochkirk, are represented in the uniforms of their respective regiments. That of General Ziethen, in a thoughtful posture, with his arm resting upon his hand, is by far the most striking, owing something, perhaps, to the superior elegance of his hussar dress. On the pedestal are bas-reliefs, representing some of his principal actions. The pedestals of the other statues are without names or ornaments.

I left Berlin for Dresden on the 13th of May. I found the same irregularity in the hour of departure as at Hamburg. The time appointed was nine o'clock, but we did not set off till after mid-day. The carriage was worse than that in which I had arrived, being a long open eart, perfectly uncovered, and the seats merely boards slung across. In

such machines are women often seen travelling.

From the mouth of the Elbe to Berlin, a distance of nearly one hundred and fifty miles, the country is almost one continued plain, the few elevations that are met with scarcely deserving the name of hills. Immediately after leaving Berlin, on the road to Dresden, we ascend some small heights, from which there is a fine view of the city, in all its extent. Sixteen miles brought us to Mittenwalde, a small and apparently not a very flourishing town, but where an old gate with towers, and part of a stone wall without ramparts, still remain to attest its ancient importance. Not far from it is a considerable lake, and an extensive flat evidently covered with water at no very distant period. Here, as usual, we were a long time uselessly detained, so that, soon after our departure, we travelled in the dark, and did not arrive at Baruth, a further distance of fourteen miles, until two in the morning. This is the first town on this road in the Saxon territory, and was, as we were told, full of Russian troops: yet, to my great surprise, not one appeared in the streets, it being now fine moon-light, nor were we challenged by a single sentinel. At the post-house we entered the apartment of General Barclay de Tolly, who was asleep, and should not have found out our mistake but for a single Aide-de-camp, who was stationed near him. We were five in company, two of whom were Saxons, inhabitants of Dresden, seeking to return to their own homes. The two Saxons, anxious to proceed, hired extra post-horses and quitted us. After some deliberation, a Prussian officer and myself resolved to adopt the same plan. In travelling extra post, two, three, or more horses are provided, according to the number of travellers, or their willingness to bear the expense. This is a far superior mode of travelling to the ordinary post; and although still attended with a great deal of German tardiness, the carriage is generally lighter and better constructed, and you are in some measure master of your own time and movements. We set off after day-break, and soon passed through a wood affording several fine openings, and abounding as we were told in wild boars and other wild game. About eight, after passing through Golzen, we arrived at Luckau, a good town, twelve miles from Baruth, pleasantly situated in the middle of a fertile and well cultivated plain, but still sandy. Here we overtook our two Saxons, and we agreed to continue our journey together. A large old church appearing like a cathedral, forms the most prominent object as we approach the town. Here we found all in great alarm. About three hundred Cossacks, with their pikes, were standing ready by their horses, but not an inhabitant appeared in the streets. The post-master being absent, we could not for some time obtain intelligence, until he arrived pale and agitated, and informed us that the French were already in great force at Herzberg, a distance of twelve or fourteen miles upon the high road from Leipsic. He added, that intelligence was every moment expected of their being in full march upon Luckau; that strong parties of Cossacks had been sent out to reconnoitre, and the whole of the remainder, as we might see, were kept in readiness for whatever might happen. Captain Faber, the Prussian officer, who saw that this intelligence threw me into some suspence, addressed me, and told me to be under no uneasiness; that he was seeking the head-quarters; and that if I chose I might accompany him, where I should at least be free of all danger from the French. Under the existing circumstances, I did not hesitate in closing with this proposal.

After a period which seemed an age two light carriages were ready for our departure. We set off in great haste, but were stopped at the gate by the Cossack guard, and obliged to return for the purpose of having our passports inspected by the Russian Commanding Officer. Another half hour of cruel suspense. At length we gained the open country, quitting the high road of Dresden and taking that for Calau. As we proceeded, parties of Cossacks passed us at full gallop, but with what intelligence we knew not. At length every thing became more calm. We saw no more Cossacks; we witnessed no more alarm; and after travelling about fourteen miles, at first over the cultivated plain of Luckau, and afterwards over more uneven ground than I had passed since leaving Hamburg, we arrived in the heat of the afternoon at Calau. This little town, situated upon a rising ground, is distinguishable at a distance by its church tower, which is brick below, and stuccoed above, and terminated by a cupola of green tiles. These green cupolas are now frequent quently seen, and their shape and ornaments, so different from those of the northern nations, denote our approach to a different race. In effect, the peasants now begin to speak a dialect of the Sclavonic, and which I afterwards found was intelligible to Russians, in whose company I travelled. Calau has rather the appearance of decay, and the curiosity of the inhabitants, who assembled round our door, and their eagerness to serve us, showed us that they were but little accustomed to the sight of

strangers. They had as yet heard nothing of the approach of the French; we therefore dined in some tranquillity, and then pursued our route through Alt-Dobern, and Sentstenberg, to Hoyerswerda, a distance of about four-and-twenty miles. Instead of uniform plains, we now travelled over rising grounds diversified by forests and lakes, and affording, at intervals, more extensive views than I had for a long time enjoyed. After passing Senftenberg, the extent and gloom of these woods increased; a violent wind, which had taken place a few days before, had strewed the road with boughs, and whole trees were blown down, and, with their roots torn up, lay stretched along with all their branches. Whilst contemplating these frequent proofs of the tremendous powers of the recent hurricane, the rising wind had already begun to sigh through the forest, and to form small waves on the lake, along which our road lay. The melancholy thus inspired was not unmixed with pleasure, until interrupted, as we cleared the wood, by a more mournful and heart-chilling sound. Volley after volley of musketry and artillery announced a bloody battle, seemingly at the distance of six or eight miles. For a quarter of an hour the firing was incessant; how long it had previously lasted we knew not. At length, as night came on, and we approached Hoyerswerda, it ceased entirely, leaving on my mind only the melancholy impression, that at that moment many hundreds of my fellow creatures lay grovelling in the dust with recent wounds. It was nearly dark when we arrived at Hoyerswerda, a small town in a plain, with woods at no great distance, and now full of Russian troops and baggage. After two hours' delay, my companion, with difficulty, procured quarters for me in a room with himself, and at the same time a small portion of bread, with some coffee. It was now near eleven o'clock, and he, long used to scenes of war, stretched himself out, and was soon fast asleep. For my part, witnessing the consternation of the inhabitants, and the incessant movement of the troops, I began to apprehend the danger nearer than it was, and even to imagine the possibility of a night-attack upon Hoyerswerda. The result of the firing which we heard three hours before was not yet known. Should the French have proved victorious, was it not likely that they would immediately advance?

Before break of day the street was full of troops, and all the Russian baggage in motion. I descended for the purpose of finding a waggon in which I might place my portmanteau, intending to accompany it on foot; but the last was already nearly out of town, and I saw no officer to whom I could speak. Faber, who did not share in my impatience, in spite of my remonstrances, remained wrapped up in his cloak till eight o'clock, when having risen he found great difficulty in procuring a conveyance, and then indeed began to blame his own tardiness. At length about ten, we set off in a common waggon or cart of the country, with wisps of straw for seats, and four companions who left us hardly room to place our selves. Two of these were young men of good families, who had fought as volunteers in the battle near Leipsic, where one of them had been wounded. A musket ball had grazed his chin, and the wound was

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already healed; yet he had been taken up for dead by his companions, and still continued subject to frequent giddiness, consequences which appeared to me unaccountable from so slight a wound in such a part. We took the road to Bautzen, where the Prussian head-quarters were said to be; but after proceeding a few miles were met in the middle of a wood by a party of Cossacks, coming along full speed. They surrounded us, and entering into conversation with one of our party who was a Russian courier, they advised us to make haste, as the French might soon be on that road. On receiving this intelligence, which however was wholly without foundation, it was agreed to change our route, which we accordingly did, taking the road from Spremberg, where we arrived about one o'clock. This little town is situated on the Spree, at the foot of a ridge, which makes behind it a semicircular sweep, and offers a fine military position. The greater part of the town is on the right of the river, over which is a bridge terminated by an old gateway. The great square, many of the streets, and the little meadows on the right bank of the Spree, were filled with Russian baggage, we being now in the rear of the grand army. Owing to the state of affairs, we with difficulty procured a slight dinner, and quitted the place at three o'clock, in the same waggon, for Muskau. From the heights behind Spremberg, we have a view of the country up towards the sources of the Spree, thickly studded with woods. Our route was mostly over open plains, but still ever sandy; and being no longer interested by the gloom of forests.

After a ride of twelve or fourteen miles we arrived in the evening at Muskau, a neat little town on the Neisse, still more than Spremberg in rear of the grand army, and filled likewise with baggage and troops of the reserve. An old baronial castle now forms a pleasant residence, surrounded by a moat, with two towers, adorned like many of the churches in this country with green cupolas. The peasants throughout this day's journey continued to speak, besides the German, a dialect pretty generally understood by the Russian courier who was in our company. It seemed pretty generally allowed that General Blucher was at or near Bautzen, but where were the great head-quarters no one knew. At Muskau, we procured officer's quarters in a respectable family, with whom we supped. A good bed was made for me on the floor, the children of the family slept the sleep of innocence around, and I was preparing to take some rest after so much anxiety and fatigue, when the Russian courier who had accompanied us from Hoyerswerda came to inform, me that he had procured a carriage for next morning. As he was to set off at break of day I took leave of Faner, who had already informed me that he would remain two days at Muskau, and advised me to embrace the present opportunity. We parted like men who had been long acquainted.

Instead of sleeping as I expected, amidst a fine family of children, a scene of peace, whilst all around, announced the preparations for a tremendous buttle, I accompanied my new friend to the post-house, where stretched out upon some chairs and striving in vain to sleep, I waited the

dawn of day. It was now the morning of the fourteenth. About three o'clock we set off. In the outskirts of Muskau the atmosphere glowed with the ruddy flames of the bivouac fires, before which the Russian soldiers lay stretched; the moon still shone with a pale lustre, and morning was advancing in the east. These three distinct lights, the two former of which were every moment becoming fainter, would have formed a fine study for a painter. Soon after leaving Muskau, the road again leads through woods of pine, and is formed of trunks of trees laid close together across. As the earth with which these trees are at first slightly covered soon becomes washed off by heavy rains, or the trunks themselves decay, nothing can be conceived worse than such roads, unless kept in constant repair; although surrounded by thick woods I noticed that the inequalities of the ground increased in proportion as we quitted Muskau, but the ridges were still ridges of sand. We did not reach Niesky, distant from Muskau about fourteen miles, until seven o'clock. This handsome village is an establishment of the Hernhuters, formed seventy years ago, and agreeably situated on elevated ground, amidst a woody country. The streets are wide, the houses neat and clean, and a square planted with trees gives to the whole an air of elegance; the more striking after having travelled through gloomy woods of pine.

Having rested the horses, we were preparing to set off for Gorlitz, where we were told the head-quarters were; when a Cossack arrived, from whom we learned that they were certainly fixed at Wurtschen. We set off about eleven o'clock, having a peasant for our guide, and proceeded in a gradual descent along a broad and excellent road bordered with trees, which thus continued for several miles. Having descended from the heights of Niesky, and passed through a small wood, we arrived at an open country shortly to become the theatre of a great battle. Upon the heights on our left was the village of Hochkirch, rendered celebrated by the defeat of the King of Prussia on the 14th October, 1758. There fell Marshal Keith, one of the best of his generals, and whose statue I have already mentioned as ornamenting one of the squares of Berlin.

Owing to the fatigued state of our horses, we did not arrive at Wurtschen until two o'clock. In this village most of the houses were deserted by the inhabitants, not a woman or child was to be seen; the doors were all open, and many of the windows broken or the sashes removed. The Emperor's head-quarters were in a large house, on the side of which facing Hochkirch, are still the marks made by cannon-halls, fired in that battle more than flity years ago. In the large court-yard, filled with horses and Cossacks, I found a bundle of straw, where I gladly threw myself down whilst my companion went to deliver his dispatches. Scarcely had I done so, when the guard flew to arms: every body stood up, and the Emperor passed to enter the house. I beheld a man tall, lusty, well made, although somewhat round-shouldered, and of a countenance rather soft and mild than penetrating or imposing. After I had remained about two hours among the Cossacks, the officer returned, and having directed his servant to show me the English quarters, we bade

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each other adieu. Having experienced so much kindness from Germans and Russians, I anticipated at least an equal share from Englishmen.

I remained here only one day, being ordered on the following to continue my journey to Gorlitz. Lord Catheart was not satisfied with my papers; he had the candour to tell me so, and to add, that the Allies would require me to satisfy the police at Gorlitz. This was the day after my arrival at Wurtschen. Accordingly, a few hours after this intimation by his Lordship, a Russian officer made his appearance, with a common travelling waggon, in which was some straw instead of seats; my portmanteau was placed in it, and we set off. His Majesty the King of Prussia, one of his sons, and two or three of his officers, had placed themselves by the side of the road, and surveyed me attentively as we passed. Not being aware of their rank, nor as yet of my own situation, I regarded their steadfast looks as singularly ill-bred, until my companion informed me who they were. We passed along the rear of the army to Weissenberg, a small place situated upon a height, where we arrived after dark. Here we halted upwards of an hour, my companion ordering quarters to be provided for the Russian Emperor for the next

About ten o'clock we quitted Weissenberg in the waggon as before, taking the road to Gorlitz. Although the moon was obscured by clouds, there was still light sufficient to observe large bodies of troops moving about, and we passed upon the road long trains of waggons and artillery. Among the groupes on bivonac, I observed many who had stripped, themselves entirely naked, and were rubbing and stretching their bodies before the fires, with a kind of savage delight. We went through Reichenbach, a small town on the two sides and at the bottom of a deep hollow, destined to be rendered memorable a few days afterwards by the death of the French General Duroc, who was here killed by a cannon-ball, close to his master.

Travelling in silence (for I now discerned that I was a prisoner), having been many hours without rest, I stretched myself out upon the straw, and, notwithstanding the day was beginning to break, gradually fell asleep. When I awoke it was quite light, and I found myself alone in the carriage, which was standing still in the market-place of Gorlitz.

The singing of a great number of birds, as in a grove, first struck my ear, and I listened for some moments, without thinking how I came there. Looking round, I gradually became sensible that I was in a considerable city, the houses being lofty and mostly built of stone, whilst a number of cages, hung out of the upper windows, explained from whence the sounds arose which had first awakened me. I saw no person as yet moving in the streets; but when, by a natural inclination I attempted to get out of the waggon, a Cossack, attending close to it, and whom I had not observed, rudely took hold of my arm, and spoke a few words in a threatening tone. Irritated at this insult, I turned round, and then discovered that my arms had been removed, and awoke at once to the remembrance of my situation. After some time the Russian officer returned, and we

drove to the house of the principal officer of police, where I was carried to an upper room, together with my baggage. In a few minutes, two men with drawn swords entered the room, and posted themselves at the door. I now found myself a prisoner in due form, and began to speculate upon the probable issue of so extraordinary an arrest.

I was shortly afterwards removed to the prison of the police, and placed in a large room at the top of the building, overlooking a little back court, filled with Cossacks and their horses. In the evening I procured something to eat, and at length I stretched myself upon a ragged couch which

was provided for me.

About three o'clock, on the following day (the 17th), we set off in an open waggon, under the care of two young officers, to whom we were charged to pay strict obedience, and guarded by two soldiers. In the present state of affairs, our appearance excited here no curiosity, and we passed as men bound on some military commission. Our open carriage allowed us a full view of the country through which we passed, and whilst on the road we might easily suppose ourselves travelling for pleasure. One of the officers informed me, that he was ordered to conduct us to Breslau. We traversed Gorlitz, and passed the Neisse, a small but pleasant and rapid stream, on the left bank of which it is situated. Having ascended the opposite heights, I looked back, and beheld a considerable town, with six or eight steeples and towers, denoting a population greater than I had yet been led to imagine; and which indeed, as I was tolds amounted to twelve thousand people. Not far from it a hill, rising to a sharp point, and having a tower near the summit, attracted my attention.

The country through which we travelled was mostly open, although fine woods now and then intervened, and the soil still contained a large mixture of sand. At a distance on the right, a range of the mountains of Bohemia bounded the view, having snow still visible in the hollows towards their summits. Near the road I noticed a man and woman yoked to a harrow, which they dragged along with great difficulty. When I commiserated them, they informed me, that all the draught cattle on their farm had been put in requisition for the armies; and they were obliged either to labour thus themselves, or run the risk of losing all the seed which they had committed to the ground. To me, the spectacle had in it something degrading to human nature. After riding about sixteen miles, we arrived towards dark at Lauban, a neat little town, of three or four steeples, and about six thousand inhabitants, situated upon the Queiss, a small stream in a bottom which here separates Lusace and Silesia. We were quartered in the house of a baker, who was ordered to treat us well, and the two burghers who were sent to guard us stood respectfully on the outside of the door. Even this was a relief, scarcely any thing having hitherto been more irksome to me, than the constant sight and company of armed men, appointed to watch me like a criminal. The honest baker set before us a good supper, waited on us himself, and throughout all his conversation, never failed to sigh for peace, which he asserted to be the universal wish of the country.

About nine the next morning we left Lauban, guarded as before, and soon crossed the Queiss, which, although here a small stream, is rapid and deep in proportion to its breadth. In a short time we were in Silesia, and began to ascend the heights which overlook Lauban. Here I soon noticed a perceptible difference in the soil, which now contained a larger proportion of loam and argillaceous earth; and this morning, to my great delight, I saw a field of black mould at a distance. The country appeared every where uneven, with gentle swellings, tolerably well cultivated, and intermixed with woods, extending to the foot of the mountains on our right. At different intervals along the sides of the road, were sacred pictures upon columns, surrounded with three or four trees, generally the former number. These pictures represented either the Virgin, or Christ upon the cross, but were generally in bad repair : nor did I notice that any of our party took off their hats, as would certainly have been done in Spain, among an equal number of catholics. All the waggons which we saw this morning had their sides formed of wicker-work instead of boards, being thus rendered lighter for travelling among the hills. After a ride of sixteen or eighteen miles, we arrived at Lowenberg on the Bober, about two o'clock. This town, of three or four steeples, is generally well built of stone, and the houses are lofty, especially in the great square, where we were stationed. Here, and at Lauban, many of the lower windows are grated as in Spain; but the climate, and the manners and dress of the inhabitants, do not allow the illusion to go any further. Here are large manufactories of linen cloth of all kinds: and the whole town, notwithstanding the war, had an appearance of cleanliness and prosperity. The town is overlooked by steep heights, which seemed to me to form a fine military position; and I comforted myself with the thought, that should the Allies be driven from Bautzen, they would here again be able to keep the enemy in check. We remained at Lowenberg until the next morning. Judging from our treatment at Lauban, we had expected to be quartered during our route in private houses, instead of which, we were here placed at an inn, and obliged to pay our own expences. Lauban was the last town of an enemy's, or at least a neutral country, and was therefore made to contribute to our maintenance; but now we were in Prussia, and the system was changed. Such were the petty calculations on which we were conducted, and of which we had afterwards more examples.

On the 19th we left Lowenberg. A number of persons were assembled at the door of the inn, but I had as yet no suspicion, that we were deemed of sufficient importance to attract a crowd, especially as, in this instance, they offered us no insult at our departure. This, however, was a kind of prelude to what we were doomed afterwards to experience. We travelled over a pleasant country, diversified, and now beginning to present abrupt conical heights, covered with wood, except where bare rocks broke through. After some time we passed through a considerable wood, no longer composed of melancholy pines alone, but mixed with young oaks, ash, and birch trees, and different kinds of firs, of a charming green.

As we approached Goldberg, a striking mass of stone appears on the right of the road, towards which it presents a solid wall, and farther on, schistus rocks bound it closely on the left. Goldberg stands upon a height, distant about sixteen miles from Lowenberg, and its principal steeple is visible at five or six miles distance, as we approach. Before entering the town we cross the Katzbach, a stream which, at some distance below Liegnitz, falls into the Oder, and ascends a hill, on which stands an hydraulic machine for supplying the inhabitants with water. This, although still a manufacturing town, had not the appearance of neatness and prosperity, which I had witnessed at Gorlitz, Lauban, and Lownberg. Many of the houses seemed but half inhabited, the old church neglected, and the public square small, and surrounded by buildings of only moderate height. We were placed, as before, at an inn at our own expence, having two guards in our room; and when we rose from dinner, we beheld a considerable crowd assembled before the door. No sooner did I show myself at the window, than a kind of murmur arose, which sufficiently indicated that it was a wish to see the prisoners that caused so many persons to collect together.

About three o'clock, our waggon drew up, and the tumult increased. On quitting the house, we found ourselves at once in an angry crowd, each contending with the other to get near and load us with reproaches.

No sooner were we clear of the town, than we became again simple unknown travellers as before. We passed over an elevated, but perfectly open country, in a good state of cultivation. The whole of this day the roads were excellent, and equal to those of England. After travelling seven or eight miles, we saw before us at about the same distance the spires of Liegnitz, whither we were hound, and where we arrived long before sun-set. This is a considerable town, of about five thousand people, like Goldberg, situated on the Katzbach near its junction with the Schwarzwasser; but not, like it, upon an eminence, the country being open all round. Here is a college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in Germany. The manufactories of cloth are considerable, and in the neighbourhood large quantities of madder are cultivated. I noticed in Liegnitz, as at Goldberg, a great number of women affected with swellings in the glands of the throat, which here at least is not owing to the mountainous situarion, nor did I observe a single man who had the same complaint.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE ROAD FROM BLOIS TO AIX, AND THENCE TO ENGLAND.

IN my three former Letters, or rather Packets, I have given an account of the greater part of a proposed route from Paris through the South and East of France. I have described this road in detail from Paris to Blois; I proceed now to give you an account in like detail of the road from Blois to Aix, the usual conclusion of this route.

The country from Blois to Chambord is very similar to that which precedes it, except that it is more populous, and there are a greater number of chateaus. On some parts of the road, the chalk hills on the side of the river present a very curious spectacle: the smoke issues out of an hundred vents on the sides and summits, and gives them appearance of so many volcanoes. The descent fronting the river is scooped into houses or rather caves for the peasantry, and the roof is cut upwards for the chimney. The other circumstances of these houses and their inhabitants do not correspond with the implied poverty in their construction. The fronts of these cottages, are very picturesque; they have casements, and the walls are deeply shaded and embossed with vines. These caverns are in some places in rows one above another. They are not all of them the property of those who live in them; some of them are constructed at the expence of the farmers, and are let out at a yearly hire of four or five livres. The fronts are masonry: the small gardens above belong to these cottagers; many of them have moreover a cow, which they feed in the lanes and woods. Altogether, their condition is more comfortable than would be imagined.

As the distance between Blois and Orleans was too much for one day, we divided it into two, when we visited it, and arranged it so as to com-

prehend Chambord in the first.

It is a practice with me in travelling frequently to turn out of the main road, and enter those narrow alleys, which by their recluseness and solitude seem to lead us into the recesses of the country. Nothing can be more beautiful than these bye-roads both in France and England. On the highways, and in the vicinity or route of central and populous towns, the spirit of improvement, and the caprice of wealth, two frequently destroy the scenes of nature: the artist in fashion is set at work, and the field and the meadow is supplanted by the park, the lawn, and the measured avenue. In the bye-lanes, on the contrary, the country is generally left in its natural rudeness, and therefore in its natural beauty: no one thinks of improving the house, orchard, and fields of his tenant; no one cares whether his gates are painted, or his hedges are trim and even. The bye-road therefore, has always been my favourite haunt; and if ever I should make a pedestrian tour through Europe, I should go in a track very different from any who have gone before.

The scenery in this cross-road to Chambord, as to its general character, is recluse and romantic to the most extreme degree. The fields were small, and thickly enclosed; nothing could be more beautiful than

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the shocks of corn as seen through the thick foliage of the hedges. The gates and stiles to these several fields seem as if they had been made by Robinson Crusoe: there is nothing in America more rough and aukward. You will pass several cottages very delightfully situated, and with few exceptions covered with grapes. The gradual approach to them has frequently something which speaks both to the imagination and the feelings. Imagine the carriage driving very slowly onwards, when you suddenly hear a sweet female voice carrolling away in all the wildness of nature, and this without knowing whence it comes. On a sudden, coming nearer the bottom of the hill, you see on one side of the road a cottage chimney, peeping as it were from a tuft of trees in a dell, and immediately afterwards, coming in front, behold a girl picking grapes for the press, and chearfully singing over her toil. There are few of these cottages but what have a garden fronting the road, and some of these gardens, in the season of fruit and flowers, are inimitably beautiful. Where is it that I have read, that a Frenchman has no idea of gardening? Nothing can be more false: the French peasants infinitely excel the English of the same order in the knowledge and practice of this embellishment.

Nothing can be more obscure, more melancholy, than the situation of Chambord; it is literally buried in woods, and the building, immense as it is, is not visible till you are within some hundred yards of it. The woods are not merely on one side, but entirely surround it, leaving only a park in front, through the midst of which slowly flows a narrow river.

The style of building is strictly Gothic, and the architecture, considering the order, is very good. It was built by Francis the First, who, on his return from Spain, commanded the ancient chateau of the Counts of Blois to be destroyed, and built this in its place. He is said to have employed eighteen hundred workmen for twelve years, and even then it was left unfinished. It is moated and walled round, and has every appendage of the Gothic castle, innumerable towers and turrets, drawbridges and portals. If seated upon an hill, it would be impossible to conceive a finer object.

From Chambord the next interesting object is Orleans. This town has a very near resemblance to Tours, though the latter town is certainly better built, and preferable in situation: Orleans, however, is situated very beautifully. The country is uneven and diversified, and the fields have the air of pleasure grounds, except in the luxuriant wildness of the hedges, and the frequent intermixture of orchard and fruit trees. As seen from the road, the aspect of Orleans is extremely picturesque: it will remind you very strongly of some of the towns in the interior of England.

The interior of the town does not altogether correspond with the beauty of the country in which it stands: some of the streets are narrow, the houses old, and most execrably built. The principal street is no way inferior to that of Tours: it is terminated by a noble bridge, which has lately been repaired from the ruinous state in which it was left by the

Chouans. The Grand Place is spacious, and has an air of magnificence. The cathedral is worth peculiar attention: the first stone of it was laid in the year 1287, but it was not finished till the year 1567. The party of the Huguenots, having seized Orleans, destroyed a considerable part of the cathedral; but Henry the fourth, having visited the town, caused it to be rebuilt. The chapels surrounding the altar are wainscotted with oak, and the pannels are deeply cut into representations of the histories of the New Testament. The representation of our blessed Saviour on the cross, and the figures of St. John and others of the Apostles, are very masterly. They are the work of Baptiste Tubi, an Italian sculptor who sought refuge in France.

The two towers built at the western extremity by Louis the Fifteenth, are generally known and celebrated; by some they have been considered as too highly ornamented, but their effect is great. Perhaps the ornaments may indeed lose their own effect by being attached to a building which, by exciting stronger emotions, necessarily merges the less. The prospect from the summit of these towers exceeds all powers of description. The country seems one boundless garden covered with vineyards, the richness of which at this season of the year must be seen to be understood. No description can convey it with force to the imagination.

The maid of Orleans, and the history of the times connected with her. are too well known to render any detail of interest; -suffice it therefore to say, that there are still several relics of her, and that her memory is still held in veneration. In the Hotel de Ville is a portrait of her at full length: her face is extremely beautiful, a long oval, and has an air of melancholy grandeur which appeals forcibly to the heart. She wears on her head a cap, or rather a bonnet, in which is a white plume; her hair is auburn, and flows loosely down her back. Her neck is ornamented with a necklace, surmounted by a small collar. Her dress is what is termed a Vandyke robe; it fits closely, and is scolloped round the neck, arms, and at the bottom. She holds a sword in her hand. This picture is confirmed by its resemblance to her figure in a monument in the main street. Charles the seventh and the Maid of Orleans are here represented kneeling before the body of our Saviour, as it lies in the lap of the Virgin Mary. The King is bare-headed, his belmet lying by him. The maid of Orleans is opposite to him, her eyes attentively This monument was executed by the command of fixed on Heaven. Charles the Seventh, in the year 1458, and is therefore most probably a correct representation both of the figure of the King himself and of the Maid of Orleans.

From Orleans the road continues to improve in beauty. The scenery indeed increases in beauty as you advance farther on the banks of the Loire. For several miles it is so highly cultivated, and so naturally beautiful, as to resemble a continued garden: the houses and chateaus become neater, and every thing has an air of sprightliness and gaiety, which might animate even Despair itself. The fields are even infested with game; they rise in the stubbles as you pass along, and any one may shoot them from the road.

Almost every chateau has a certain number of fish-ponds, and a certain quantity of wood-land, and these are considered as such necessary appendages, that an house is scarcely regarded as habitable without them. The table of a French gentleman is almost solely supplied from his land. Having a plenty of poultry, fish, and rabbits, he gives very little trouble to his butcher. Hence in many of the villages meat is not to be had, and even in large towns the supply bears a very small proportion to what would seem to be the natural demand of the population.

Of all the provinces of France, those which compose the department of the Loire are the richest, and best cultivated; and if any foreigner would wish to fix his residence in France, let it be on the banks of this river.-Fish, as I have said before, is cheap and plentiful, and fowls about one-fourth of the price in England. The climate, not so southerly as to be intolerably hot, nor so northerly as to be continually humid, is perhaps the most healthy and pleasant in the world-the sun shines day after day in a sky of etherial blue; the spring is relieved by frequent intervals of sun, and the summer by breezes. The evening, in loveliness and serenity, exceeds all powers of description. The windows may be left safely open during the night; and night after night have I laid in my bed, and watched the course of the moon ascending in the fretted vault. Society, moreover, in this part of the kingdom, is always within the reach of those who can afford to keep it, and the expences of the best company are very trifling. I have mentioned, I believe, that an establishment of two men servants, a gardener, three maids, a family of from four to six in number, and a carriage with two horses, might with great ease be kept in the French provinces on an annual income from 250l. to 300l. per annum.

One distinction of French and English visiting I must not omit. In England, if any one come from any distance to visit the family of a friend, he of course takes his dinner, and perhaps his supper, but is then expected to return home. Unless he is a brother or uncle, and not even always then, he must not expect to have a bed. To remain day after day for a week or a fortnight, would be considered as an outrage. On the other hand, in France, a family no sooner comes to its chateau for the summer (for since the Revolution this has become the fashion), than preparation is immediately made for parties of visitors. Every day brings some one, who is never suffered to go, as long as he can be detained. Every chateau thus becomes a pleasant assemblage, and in riding, walking, and fishing, nothing can pass more agreeably than a French summer in the country. The mode of living in these country residences differs very little from what is common in the same rank of life in England. The breakfast consists of tea, coffee, fruits, and cold meat. The dinner is usually at two o'clock, and is served up as in England. The French, however, have not as yet imitated the English habit of sitting at table. 'Coffee, in a saloon or pavilion, fronting the garden and lawn, immediately follows the dinner: this consumes about two hours. The company then divides into parties, and walk. They 1814.]

return about eight o'clock to tea. After tea they dance till supper. Supper is all gaiety and gallantry, and the latter perhaps of a kind, which, in England, would not be deemed very innocent. The champagne then goes round, and the ladies drink as much as the gentlemen, that is to say, enough to exhilarate, not to overwhelm the animal spirits. A French woman, with three or four glasses of wine in her head, would certainly make an English one stare; but France is the land of love, and it is an universal maxim that life is insipid without it.

It is a journey of two days from Orleans to La Charité: the scenery continues the same, except that the surface becomes more level. On both sides of the Loire, however, there is that appearance of plenty and happiness, of the bounty of Nature and of the cheerful labour of man, which inspires the heart of the beholder. The painters have very justly adopted it as a maxim, that no landscape is perfect, in which there are not the appendages of life and motion. The truth is, that man, as a being formed for society, is never so much interested as by man, and it is hence a maxim of feeling, as well as of moral duty, that nothing is foreign to him as an individual which is connected with him in nature.

In this part of your journey you will see more of French inns of all degrees than you will have hitherto experienced: a very wrong idea prevails as to their comparative merit. In substantial provision and accommodation, the French inns are not a whit inferior to English of the same degree; but they are inferior to them in all the minor appendages. In point of eating and drinking, the French inns infinitely exceed the English: their provisions are of a better kind, and are much cheaper: we scarcely slept any where, where we could not procure fowls of all kinds, eggs, and wine. It is true, indeed, that their mode of cooking is not very well suited to an English palate; but a very little trouble will remedy this inconvenience. The French cooks are infinitely obliging in this respect-they will take your instructions, and thank you for the honour done them. The dinner, moreover, when served up, will consist of an infinite variety, and that without materially swelling the bill. Add to this the dessert, of which an English innkeeper, except in the most expensive hotels, has not a single idea. In France, on the other hand, in the poorest inns, in the most ordinary hedge ale-house, you will have a dessert of every fruit in season, and always tastily and even elegantly served. The wine, likewise, is infinitely better than what is met with on the roads in England. In the article of beds, with a very few exceptions, the French inns exceed the English: if a traveller carry hissheets with him, he is always secure of an excellent hair mattrass, or if he prefer it, a clean feather-bed. On the other side, the French inns are certainly inferior to the English in their apartments. The bed-room is too often the dining-room. The walls are merely whitewashed, or covered with some execrable pictures. There are no such things as curtains, or at least they are never considered as necessary. There is neither soap, water, nor towel, to cleanse yourself when you rise in the

morning. A Frenchman has no idea of washing himself before he breakfasts. The furniture, also, is always in the worst possible condition. We were often puzzled to contrive a tolerable table: the one in most common use is composed of planks laid across two stools or benches. The chairs are usually of oak, with perpendicular backs. There are no bells, and the attendants are more frequently male than female, though this practice is gradually going out of vogue. There is a great change, moreover, of late years, in the civility of the landlords—they will now acknowledge their obligations to you, and not, as formerly, treat you as intruders.

To sum up the comparison between a French and English provincial inn, the expences for the same kind of treatment, allowing only for the necessary national differences, are about one-fourth of what they would

be in England.

The last post but one before we reached La Charité, we were overtaken by a tremendous shower of hail, a calamity, for such it is, which too frequently afflicts this part of France. The hailstones were at least as large as nuts: some trees were at hand, under which we drove for shelter. Had we been in an open exposed road, I have no doubt but that the horses must have been hurt. I was informed, that these storms are sometimes so violent as to kill the lambs, and even to wound in a very dangerous manner the larger cattle. They usually happen about the end of the spring and the summer.

La Charité is a town the interior of which does not merit a word; the streets are narrow, the houses low and dark, and this too in a country where the Loire rolls its beautiful stream through meadows and plains, and where ground is plentiful and cheap. It is easy to account for the narrow streets in capital cities, where locality has an artificial value, and where the competition is necessarily great. But whence are the streets thus huddled together, and the air thus carefully excluded, where there is no such want of ground or value of building lots? It must here originate purely in that execrable taste which characterized the early ages.

The environs of the town, the fields, the meadows, the gently rising hills and the recluse vallies, compensate for the vile interior: Nature here reigns in all her loveliness, and a poet, a painter, even any one of ordinary feeling, could not see her without delight and admiration. There are innumerable nightingales in the woods, at a small distance from the town. If the French noblesse had the taste of the English, the vicinity of La Charité would be covered with villas.

Our journey to Nevers was partly by moon-light. The road exceeds all powers of description. It was frequently bordered by hedges of flowering shrubs, and such cottages as we passed seemed sufficient for the climate. Why might not Marmontel have lived in such a cottage? thought I, as I rode by more than one of them. This spot of France certainly excells every part of the world. Even the clay and chalk-pits are verdant: the sides are covered with shrubs which are raised with difficulty even in the hot-houses of England.

The inn at Nevers, the Grand Napoleon, had nothing to correspond with its sounding title; our bed-chambers, however, were pleasantly situated, and for once since we had left Orleans, we had each of us his own apartment. The fille-de-chambre too was handsome and cleanlylooking, but somewhat more loquacious than a weary traveller required. The familiar impertinence of these girls must be seen to be understood. One maxim is universal in France—that difference of rank has no place between a man and a woman. A fille-de-chambre is on a perfect footing of equality with a marshal of France, and will address and converse with him as such. They enter your room without knocking, stay as long as they like, and will remain whilst you are undressing. If you exhibit any modest unwillingness, they laugh at you, and perhaps two or three of them will come in to rally Monsieur. I must do them the justice, however to add, that though their raillery will be sometimes broad enough, it is never verbally indelicate. There is less of this in the lower ranks in France than in England. The decencies are observed in word, however violated in fact.

Nevers is a pleasant town, and very agreeably situated on the declivities of an hill, at the hottom of which flows the Loire. On the summit of the hill is what remains of the palace of the ancient Counts; it has of course suffered much from time, but enough still remains to bear testimony to its original magnificence. We visited some of the apartments. The tapestry, though nearly three centuries old, still retains in a great degree the original brilliancy of its colours; the figures are monstrous, but the general effect is magnificent. There is a portrait of Madame de Montespan, the second acknowledged mistress of Louis the Fourteenth. According to the fashion of the age, her hair floats down her shoulders. She is habited in a loose robe, and has one leg half naked. Her face has the French character; it is long, but beautiful; its principal expression seemed to me voluptuousness, with something of the haughty beauty. It is well known that her temper was violent in the extreme, and perhaps the knowledge of this circumstance might have impressed me with an idea which I have imputed to the expression of the picture.

The cathedral of Nevers is one of the most ancient in France. About one hundred years since, in digging a vault, a body was discovered enveloped in a long robe; some very old coins were found in the coffin, and the habit in which the body was wrapped was of itself of the most ancient fashion. According to the French antiquaries, this was the body of one of the ancient dukes of Nevers. There are many other antiquities in the town, but I do not find that I have noted them, except that they exist in sufficient numbers to establish the ancient origin of this capital of the Nivernois.

Nothing can be more picturesque than the country between Nevers and Moulins. Natural beauty, and the life and activity of cultivation, unite to render it the most complete succession of landscape in France. The road is gravel, and excellent to a degree. It is bordered by mag-

nificent trees, but which have been so planted, as to procure shade without excluding air: the road, therefore, is at once shady and dry. The chesnut trees, which are numerous in this part of the Bourbonnois, in beauty at least, infinitely exceed the British oaks: they have a bossy foliage, which reminds one of the Corinthian volutes. The French peasantry are not insensible of this beauty-wherever there was a tree of this kind of more than common luxuriance in its foliage, a seat was made around the trunk, and the turf mowed and ornamented, so as to shew that it was the scene of the village sports. Though England has many delightful villages, and rustic greens, France beats it hollow in rural scenery; and I believe I have before mentioned, that the French peasantry equally exceed the English peasantry in the taste and rustic elegance with which they ornament their little domains. On the great scale, perhaps, taste is better understood in England than in France, but as far as Nature leads, the sensibility of the French peasant gives him the advantage. Some of the gardens in the provinces of France are delightful.

At the time we passed along this road, the farming labourers were treading out their corn; indeed the country all around was one universal scene of gaiety and activity in the exercise of this labour. The manner in which it is done is, I believe, peculiar to France. Three or four layers of corn, wheat, barley, or pease, are laid upon some dry part of the field, generally under the central tree: the horses and mules are then driven upon it and round it in all directions, a woman being in the centre like a pivot, and holding the reins: the horses are driven by little girls. The corn thrashed out is cleared away by the men, others winnow it, others heap it, others supply fresh layers. Every one seems happy and noisy, the women and girls singing, the men occasionally resting from their labour to pay their gallant attentions. The scene is so animated as to inspirit the beholder. It is evident, however, that this cheap method of getting up their harvest, is only practicable in countries, where the climate is settled: even in this province they are sometimes surprised with a shower, but as the sun immediately bursts out with renewed feryour, every thing is soon put to rights. In Languedoc, as I understood, they have no barns whatever, and therefore this practice is universal. The wheat was not very heavy, it resembled barley rather than wheat: the average crop about sixteen English bushels. Nothing is so vexatious as the French measures: I do not understand them yet, though I have inquired of every one.

Moulins will disappoint your expectation. It is indeed, beautifully situated, in the midst of a rising and variegated country, with meadows, corn-fields, hills, and woods, to which may be added the river Allier, a stream so recluse and pretty, and so bordered with beautiful grounds, as to give the idea of a park. These grounds, moreover, are laid out as if for the pleasure of the inhabitants: the meadows and corn-fields are intersected by paths in every direction; and fruit-trees are in great number, and to all appearance are common property. There is something

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very interesting in these characteristics of simple benevolence; they recal the idea of the primæval ages. I have an indistinct memory of a beautiful passage in Ovid, which describes the Golden Age. I am writing, however, without the aid or presence of books, and therefore must refer the classical reader to the original.

The interior of the town does not merit description; the streets are narrow, the houses dark, and built in the worst possible style. The architect has carried the idea of a city into the country: there is the same economy of ground and light, and the same efforts for huddling and comprehending as much brick and mortar as possible in the least possible space. Its origin was in the fourteenth century. The Dukes of Bourbon selected it as a place of residence during the season of the chace, and having built a castle in the neighbourhood, their suite and descendants shortly founded a town. This, indeed, was the usual origin of most of the provincial towns in Europe; they followed the castle or the chateau of the Baron. As seen in the fields and meadows in the vicinity of the town, Moulins has a very agreeable appearance. The river, and the beautiful scenery around it, compensate for its disagreeable interior; and some trees being intermixed with the buildings of the town, give an air of gaiety and the picturesque to the town itself.

The market-place is only worthy of mention as introducing the price of provisions. Moulins is as cheap as Tours: beef, and mutton, and veal, are plentiful; vegetables scarcely cost any thing, and fuel is very moderate. Fruit is so cheap as scarcely to be sold, and very good; eggs two dozen for an English sixpence; poultry abundant, and about sixpence a fowl. A good house, such a one as is usually inhabited by the lawyer, the apothecary, or a gentleman of five or six hundred per annum, in the country towns in England, is at Moulins from twelve to fourteen pounds per year, including garden and paddock.

The inn at Moulins, however, is horrible: the beds would frighten any one but an experienced traveller.

The distance between Moulins and Lyons exceeds an hundred miles; it is usual therefore, to distribute this journey into three days, making Rouane on the Loire, and Bresle, the intermediate sleeping places.

Between Moulins and Rouane, that is to say, during the whole of the first day's journey, the country is a succession of hills and valleys, of open and inclosed, of fields and of woodland, which render it to the eyes of a northern traveller the most lovely country in the world. In proportion, however, as the country becomes more fertile, the roads become worse. You will get now into roads comparatively very bad, but still not so bad as in England. The beauty of the scenery, however, will amply compensate for this defect of the roads. You will meet waggons, the hind wheels of which are higher than those in front. This is one of the few things in which the French farmers exhibit more knowledge than the English. These wheels of the waggons are shod with wood instead of iron. The vines are trained by maples, and festooned from tree to tree. They look fanciful and picturesque. The vines of this

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country, however, are said to yield better in quantity than in quality. They produce much, but the wine is bad, and not fit for exportation.

In every hedge as you pass, you will see medlars, plumbs, cherries, and maples with vines trained to them. This abundance of fruit gives an air of great plenty, and likewise much improves the beauty of the country. The French fruit of almost every kind exceeds the English. An exception must be made with respect to apples, which are better in England than in any country in the world. But the grapes, the plumbs, the pears, the peaches, the nectarines, and the cherries of France, have not their equal all the world over. They are of course cheap in proportion to their abundance. The health of the peasantry may perhaps in good part be imputed to this vegetable abundance. It is a constant maxim with physicians, that those countries are most healthy, where, from an ordinary laxative diet, the body is always kept open. Half the diseases in the world originate in obstructions.

Rouane is a considerable town on the Loire; it is very ancient in its origin, and its appearance corresponds with its antiquity. It is chiefly used as an entrepôt for all the merchandize, corn, wine, &c. which is sent down the Loire. It is accordingly a place of infinite bustle, and in despite of the river, is very dirty. He must be more fastidious than belongs to a traveller, who cannot excuse this necessary appendage of trade, and particularly in a town on the Loire, where a walk of ten minutes will carry him from the narrow streets into one of the sweetest countries under Even the necessary filth of commerce cannot destroy, or

scarcely deface the beauty of the country.

From Rouane to Bresle the country assumes a mountainous form, and the road is bordered with chesnut trees. This is the district of mulberries, and you will pass innumerable trees of them. Like other fruit-trees, they grow wild, in the middle of fields, hedge-rows, and by the road side. A stranger travelling in France is led to conclude, that there is no such thing as property in fruit. Every one may certainly gather as much as he chuses for his own immediate use. The peasants of this part of the province are land proprietors: some of them possess twelve or fourteen acres, others an hill, others a garden or a single field. They appear poor but comfortable. They raise a great quantity of poultry and pigs, and reminded me very forcibly of the Negroes in the West India Islands-a hard-working, happy, and cheerful race. The houses of the peasants are very different from any that you will have yet seen. For the most part, they are square, white, and with flat roofs. They are almost totally without glass in the windows; but the climate is generally so dry and delightful, that glass perhaps would rather be an annoyance. We are apt to attach ideas of comfort or misery according to circumstances peculiarly belonging to ourselves. Tell an English peasant that a Frenchman has neither glass to his windows, nor sheets to his bed, and he will conclude him to be miserable in the extreme. On the other hand, tell a French peasant, that an English rustic never tastes a glass of wine once in seven years, and he will equally pity the Englishman.

Bresle is one of those villages which impress a traveller with a strong idea of the beauty of the country, and of the state of the comforts of its inhabitants. It is broad, clean, and most charmingly situated. On every side of it rises a wall of mountains, covered to their very summits with vines, and interspersed with the cottages of the Vignerons. The river Tardine flows through the valley. This is what is termed a mountain river, being in summer a brook, and in winter a torrent. In the year 1715 it rose so high as to sweep away half the town: the inhabitants were surprised in their beds, and many of them were drowned. The river, when we passed, had no appearance of being capable of this tremendous force: it resembled a little brook, in which a shallow stream of very transparent water rolled over a bed of gravel. How happy might an hermit be, in a cottage on the side of one of these hills! There is a wood for him to walk in, and a brook to encourage him, by its soft murmurs, to sleep.

Our inn at this town was in the midst of a garden, covered with fruits and flowers. Our beds reminded me of England, except that again there were no pillows, and absolutely nothing in the chamber but a bed. Every thing, however, was delightfully clean; and as I lay in my bed, I was serenaded by a nightingale.

The road between Moulins and Lyons is certainly the most picturesque part of France; every league, when I was there presented me with something to admire, and to note. My observations were accordingly so numerous, that I shall endeavour to arrange them in some form, and to present them in a kind of connected picture.

I wish in short to convey a clear idea of this garden of France: I proceed therefore to distribute my observations under the heads of, its climate, its produce, its agriculture, and the manners of its provincial inhabitants.

The climate of the departments of the Nievre and the Allier, which include the provinces of the Nivernois and Bourbonnois, is the most delightful under Heaven, being at once most healthy, and such as to animate and inspirit the senses and the imagination: it is an endless succession of the most levely skies, without any interruption, except by those rains which are necessary to nourish and fertilize. The winters are mild, without fogs, and with sufficient sunshine to render fires almost unnecessary. The springs answer to the ordinary weather of May in other kingdoms. The summer and autumn-with the exception of hail and thunder, which are certainly violent, but not frequent-are not characterized by those heavy humid heats, which are so pestilential in some parts of South America: they are light, elastic, and cheering. The windows of the bed-chambers, as I have before mentioned, are almost all without glass; or, if they have them, it is for show rather than for use: the universal custom is, to sleep with them open. It is nothing uncommon to have the swallows flying into your chamber, and awakening you by early dawn with their twittering. When these windows open into gardens, nothing can be more pleasant: the purity of the air, the splendor of the stars, the singing of nightingales, and the perfume of flowers, all concur to charm the senses; and I never remember to have enjoyed sweeter slumbers, and pleasanter hours, than whilst in this part of France.

In March and April, the ground is covered with flowers: and many which are solely confined to the gardens and hot-houses in England, may be seen in the fields and hedge-rows. The colours are perhaps not altogether so brilliant as in more humid climates; but be they what they may, they give the country an appearance of a fairy land. Pease are in common use on every table in March, and every kind of culinary vegetable is equally forward. The meadows are covered with violets, and the gardens with roses: the banks by the side of the road seem one continued bed of cowslips. In plain words. Spring here indeed seems to hold her throne, and to reign in all that vernal sweetness and loveliness which is imputed to her by the poets.

The health of the inhabitants corresponds with the excellence of the climate. Gouts, rheumatisms, and even colds, are very rare, and fevers not frequent. The most common complaint is a dysentery, towards the

latter end of the autumn.

The face of the country throughout the two departments of the Nievre and the Allier, is what has been above described—an uninterrupted succession of rich landscape, in which every thing is united which constitutes the picturesque. The country sometimes rises into hills, and even mountains; none of which are so barren but what have vineyards, or gardens, to their very summits. In many of them, where the surface is common property, the peasantry, in order to make the most of its superficial area, have dug it into terraces, on which each of them has his vineyard, or garden for herbs, corn, and fruits. The industry of the French peasantry is not exceeded in any part of the world: wherever they possess a spot of land, they improve it to its utmost possible capacity. Under this careful cultivation, there is in reality no such thing in France as a sterile mountain. If there be no natural soil, they will carry some thither.

There are numerous woods and forests in these departments. The wood being interspersed amongst the hills and valleys, contribute much to the beauty of the scenery: the same circumstance contributes more, perhaps, to the comfort of the inhabitants. Fuel, so dear in almost every part of France, is here cheap to an extraordinary degree. Coal is likewise found at some depth from the surface; but, of course, no use is made of it. The French woods are more luxuriant, and generally composed of more beautiful trees than those in England and in America. The chesnut-tree, so common in France, is perhaps unrivalled in its richness of foliage. The underwood, moreover, is less ragged and troublesome. Nothing can be more delightful than an evening walk in a French wood.

The soil of the department of the Allier is rather light: on the hills it is calcareous; in the vales it is a white calcareous loam, the surface of

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which is a most fertilizing manure of marl and clay. The hills, therefore, are peculiarly adapted for vines, which they produce in great quantities; and when on favourable sites, that is to say, with respect to the sun, the quality of the wine corresponds with the quantity. In this province, perhaps, there is a less proportion of waste land than in any other department in France. The people are industrious, and the soil is fruitful. There are certainly some wastes, which, under proper cultivation, might be rendered fertile. I passed over many of these, when an idea naturally arose in my mind, what a different appearance they would assume under English or American management. But the bad management of the French farmers is no derogation from the just praise of its rich soil.

The natural and agricultural produce is such, as to render these provinces worthy of their characteristic designation—they are truly the garden of France. The most beautiful shrubs are common in the woods and hedges: not a month in the year but one or other of them are in full flower and foliage. The botanist might be weary before he had concluded his task. To a northern traveller, nothing appears more astonishing than the garden-like air of the fields in France: he will see in the woods and forests, what he has been accustomed to see only in hot-houses. The natural history of these provinces would be an inexhaustible subject: the cursory traveller can only describe generally.

Wheat, barley, oats, grasses, roots, and vines, are the staple agricultural produce. The wheat is certainly not so heavy as that in England, but the barley is not inferior to any barley in the world. The French farmers calculate upon reaping about seven-fold: if they sow one bushel, they reap between six and seven. Potatoes have likewise, of late years, become an article of field-culture and general consumption in every department of France, and particularly in those of the Loire, the Allier, and the Nievre. Every city is supplied with them almost in as much abundance as the cities of England and America. Where wheat is scarce, the peasantry substitute them as bread. To say all in a word, they have of late years got into general consumption: though before the Revolution they were scarcely known.

The kitchen-garden in the French provinces is by no means so contemptible as it has been described by some travellers. In this respect they have done the French greatinjustice. I will venture to assert, on the other hand, that nothing is cultivated in the kitchen-gardens of England and America, but what, either by the aid of a better climate, or of more careful and assiduous culture, is brought to more perfection, and produced in greater plenty, in the kitchen-gardens of France. I have already mentioned potatoes, which are cultivated both in the garden and in the field: artichokes and asparagus are in great plenty, and comparatively most surprisingly cheap—as many may be bought for a penny in France as for a shilling in England. The environs of Lyons are celebrated for their excellent artichokes; they are carefully conveyed in great quantities to the tables of the rich all over the kingdom. Pease, beans,

turnips, carrots, and onions, are equally plentifully cultivated, equally

good, and equally cheap.

I have frequently had occasion to speak of the slovenly agriculture of the French farmers, and I am sorry to have to add, that the fertility of the provinces of Nivernois and the Bourbonnois, is rather to be imputed to the felicity of their soil and climate than to their cultivation. There is certainly a vast proportion of waste land in these provinces, which only remains waste, because the French landlords and farmers want the knowledge to bring it into cultivation. Many hundreds of acres are let at about twelve sols (sixpence) per acre, and would be sold at about a Louis d'or, which in three years, under English management, would be richly worth thirty pounds. What a country would this be to purchase in, if with himself an Englishman or an American could transport his own labourers and ideas. But nothing is to be done without assistance.

Many of the French landlords retain a great portion of their estates in their own hands, and cultivate it with more knowledge and with more liberality than their farmers. A gentleman, farming his own lands, is always useful to the country, if not to himself. He may improve his lands beyond their worth—he may ruin himself, therefore, but the country is proportionately benefitted by having so many good acres where it had before so many bad. Some of the restored Emigrants have most peculiarly benefitted France, by bringing into it English improvements. I have more than once had occasion to remark, that this change is visible in many parts of the kingdom, and will produce in time still more important effects.

The price of land is by two-thirds cheaper than in England. I am speaking now of the Nivernois and Bourbonnois. Is is generally about eighteen or twenty years purchase of the rent. If the rent be about 300l. English for about five hundred acres of land—half arable, a fourth forest, and a fourth waste—the purchase will be about 5500 guineas. The very same estate in any part of England would be about 15,000. But in England the forest and waste would be brought into cultivation. The forest is here little better than waste, and the waste is turned to as little purpose as if it were the wild sea beach.

The farms in the Nivernois are very small; the farmers are by natural consequence poor. They have neither the spirit nor the means of improvement. They are in fact but a richer kind of peasantry. Those writers have surely never lived in the country, who urge the national utility of small farms. The immediate consequences of small farms are an overflow of population, and such a division and subdivision of sustenance, as to reduce the poor to the lowest possible point of sustenance. Population, within certain limits, may doubtless constitute the strength of a nation; but who will contend, that a nation of beggars, a nation overflowing with a starved miserable superfluity, is in a condition of enviable strength?

There are few or no leases in these provinces, and this is doubtless one of the reasons why agriculture has remained where it now is for these four

or five last centuries. The common course of the crops is wheat, barley, fallow; or beans, barley, and wheat, and fallow. In some of the provinces, it is wheat, fallow, and wheat, fallow, in endless succession.

I do not understand enough of the vine culture to give any opinion as to the French vineyards, but by all that I have observed, I must fully assent to the generally received opinion, that the vine is better understood in France than in Portugal, and that wines are, in fact, the natural staple in France. It is the peculiar excellence of the vine, that it does not require fertile land. It will most flourish where nothing but itself will take root. How happy therefore is it for France, that she can thus turn her barrens into this most productive culture, and make her mountains, as it were, smile.

If an Englishman or an American were inclined to give a trial to a settlement in France, I would certainly advise him to fix on one of these central departments. They will find a soil and climate such as I have described, and which I think has not its equal in the world. They will find land cheap; and as it may be improved, and even the cheap price is rated according to its present rent, they will find this cheapness to be actually ten times as cheap as it appears. They will find, moreover, cheerful neighbours, a people polished in their manners from the lowest to the highest, and naturally gay and benevolent.

You will be greatly pleased with Lyons, where I would advise you to remain at least a week, as it will require the whole of this time to see the city and environs. I have always adopted this practice as my invariable rule in travelling—to have certain points where I might repose, and thence take a view both of the place itself, and a retrospect of what we had passed.

Nothing can be more delightful to the eye than the situation of Lyons. Situated on the confluence of two of the most lovely rivers in the world, the Rhone and the Saone, and distributed, as it were, on hills and dales, with lawn, corn-fields, woods and vineyards interposed, and gardens, trees, &c. interspersed with the houses, it has a liveliness, an animation, an air of cleanness and rurality, which seldom belong to a populous city. The distant Alps, moreover, rising in the back ground, add magnificence to beauty. Beyond all possibility of doubt, Lyons is unrivalled in the loveliness of its situation. The approach to it is like the avenue to fairy land.

The horrible ravage of the Revolution has much defaced this town, La Place de Belle Cour was once the finest square which any provincial town in Europe could beast. It was composed of the most magnificent houses, the habitations of such of the nobility as were accustomed to make Lyons their winter or summer residence. That demon, in the human shape, Collot d'Herbois, being sent to Lyons as one of the Jacobin Commissioners, by one and the same decree condemned the houses to be razed to the ground, and their possessors to be guillotined. A century will pass before Lyons will recover itself from this Jacobin purgation. In this square was formerly an equestrian statue of Louis the

Fourteenth, adorned on the sides of the pedestal with bronze figures of the Rhone and the Saone. This statue is destroyed, but the bronze

figures remain.

The town-hall of Lyons is, in every respect, worthy of the city. It is in the form of a parallelogram, with wings on each side of the front, each wing being nearly one hundred and fifty yards in length. The middle of the wings are crowned with cupolas, and the gates have all Ionic pillars. The walls and ceilings are covered with paintings. There are several inscriptions in honour of the Emperor Napoleon; but as these have been already noted in other books of travels, I deem it unnecessary to say more of them. But the best praise of Lyons is in its institutions for charity, in its hospitals, and in its schools. In no city in the world have they so great a proportion to the actual population and magnitude of the town. They are equal to the support of one eighth part of the inhabitants. The Hotel Dieu is in fact a palace built for the sick poor. The rooms are lofty, with cupolas, and all of them very carefully ventilated. The beds are clean to an extreme degree, as was likewise every utensil in the kitchen, and the kitchen itself. The nursing, feeding, &c. of the sick is performed by a religious society of about one hundred men, and the same number of women, who devote themselves to that purpose, The men are habited in black; the women in the dress of nuns. This charity is open to all nations; to be an admissible object, nothing further is necessary than to stand in need of its assistance. This is true charity.

The cathedral is beautifully situated by the river: it is dedicated to St. John, and is built in the ancient Gothic style. The clock is a great favourite with the inhabitants. It is ornamented by a cock, which is contrived so as to crow every hour. Before the Revolution, the church of Lyons was the richest in France, or in Europe. All the canons were counts, and were not admissible, till they had proved sixteen quarters of nobility. They were a gold cross of eight rays. Since the Revolution, the cathedral has fallen into decay; but it is to be hoped that, for the honour of the town, it will be repaired.

Lyons has two theatres, Le Grand, and Le Petit Spectacle. Neither of them deserve any more than a hare mention. The performers had so little reputation, that we had no wish to visit any of them.

The manufactories of Lyons, being confined in their supply to the home market, are not in the same flourishing state as formerly. They still continue, however, to work up a vast quantity of silk, and, on the return of peace, would doubtless recover somewhat of their former prosperity. Some years since, the silk stockings worked up at Lyons, were estimated at 1500 pair daily. The workmen are unhappily not paid in proportion to their industry. They commence their day's labour at an unusual hour in the morning, and continue it in the night, yet are unable to earn enough to live in plenty.

Lyons appeared to me, from the cursory information which I could obtain, to be as cheap as any town in France. Provisions of all kinds were in great plenty, and were the best of their kind. There are three kinds



of bread-the white bread, meal bread, and black or rye bread. The latter is in most use amongst the weavers. It is very cheap, but the measures differ so much in this part of France, that I could not reduce them to English pounds, except by a rough estimate. The best wheaten bread is about one-third or rather more of the price that it is in England; beef and mutton in great plenty, and proportionately cheap; a very large turkey for about two shillings and sixpence, English money. Pit coal is in common use in almost every house in Lyons: it is dug in the immediate neighbourhood, and is very cheap. The best land in the province may be had for about fifteen pounds (English) per acre in purchase. In the neighbourhood of Lyons, the land lets bigh, and therefore sells proportionately. Vegetables are of course in the greatest possible plenty, and fruit so cheap and so abundant, as to be sold only by the poorest people. Whoever is fond of a dessert, let him seek it in France: for a livre he may set out a table, which in London would take him at least a Louis.

Lyons has given birth to many celebrated men. Amongst them was De Lanzy, the celebrated mathematician, and friend of Maupertuis. He lived to such an extreme age as to survive his memory and faculties; but when so insensible as to know no one about him, Maupertuis suddenly asked him what was the square of 12, and he readily replied, 144, and died, as it is said, almost in the same moment. This illustrious genius was as simple as he was learned. His character, as given amongst the history of the French literati, is very amiable—of great learning, of extreme industry, simple and amiable to a degree, and invariably benevolent and good-tempered. He was yet more distinguished by his charities than by his learning. The learned Thon was likewise a native of this town.

The society at Lyons very much resembles that of Paris; it is divided into two classes—those in trade, i.e. merchants, and those out of trade; the military, gentry, &c. The military, though many of them are certainly of rather an humble origin, are characterized by elegant manners, by great politoness, and by a gallantry towards the ladies which would have done honour to the old court. It gave me great satisfaction to hear this character of them. I should put no value on any society in which the ladies did not hold their due place, and perform their due parts, and this is never the case, except where they are properly respected. Gallantry has the same effect upon the manners which Ovid artributes to learning—" Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros."

A stranger at Lyons, who makes the city his temporary residence, is received with the greatest hospitality into all the parties of the town; he requires nothing but an introduction to one of them; and even if he should be without that, an unequivocal appearance of respectability would answer the same end. The fashionable world at Lyons, however, are not accustomed to give dinners: they have no notion of that substantial hospitality which characterizes England. Their suppers, however, are very elegant: they have always fish, and sometimes soup.

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roasted poultry, and in the proper season, game-pease, cauliflowers, and asparagus, almost the whole year round. The sparkling Champagne then goes round, and French wit, French vivacity, and French gallantry are seen in perfection. There is certainly nothing in England equal to the French supper. It is usually served in a saloon, but the company make no hesitation, in the intervals of conversation and of eating, to visit every room in the house. Every room is accordingly lighted and prepared for this purpose; the beds thrust into cupboards and corners, and the whole house rendered a splendid promenade, most brilliantly lighted with glass chandeliers and lustres. This blaze of light is further increased by reflection from the large glasses and mirrors which are found in every room. In England, the glasses are pitiful to a degree. In France, even in the inns, they reach in one undivided plate from the top of the room to the bottom. The French furniture moreover is infinitely more magnificent than in England. Curtains, chair-covers, &c. are all of silk, and the chairs fushioned according to the designs of artists. The French music too, such as attends on their parties, exceeds that of England; in a few words, a party in France is a spectacle; it is arranged with art; and where there is much art, there will always be some taste.

In the neighbourhood of Lyons are numerous chateaus, most delightfully situated, with lawns, pleasure-grounds, gardens, and green-houses, in the English taste. In the summer season, public breakfasts are almost daily given by one or other of the possessors. Marquees are then erected on the lawn, and all the military bands in the town attend. The day is consumed in dancing, which is often protracted so late in the night, as almost to trespass on the following day. These kind of parties are perhaps too favourable for intrigue, to suit English or American manners, but they are certainly delightful in a degree, and recall to one's fancy the images of poetry.

Lodging at Lyons, in which I include board, is extremely cheap: for about thirty pounds per annum you may board in the first houses, and I was informed that every one is welcome but Italians. The French have an extreme contempt for Italians. A house at Lyons may likewise be hired very cheap. The pleasantest houses, however, are situated out of the town; and I have no doubt, but that such an house as would cost in England one hundred per annum, might be hired in the environs of Lyons, in the loveliest country in the world, by the sides of the Rhone and the Saone, and with a view of the Alps, for about twenty-five Louis annual rent. Every house has a garden, and many of them mulberry orchards, a wood, and pleasure grounds.

After leaving Lyons, Avignon should be the next point of your destination. As the distance between Lyons and Avignon is about 120 miles, it is usual to distribute this journey into three divisions, and as many days.

Lyons is connected by a stone bridge with the beautiful village La Guillotiere; it consists of twenty arches, and is upwards of 1200 feet in length. I believe I have before observed, that the provincial bridges, as

well as the roads in France, are infinitely superior to any thing of the kind in England, and that the cause of this superiority is, that they are under the control and supervision of the government. Every thing connected with the facility of general access is considered as of public concern, and therefore as an object of government. In England, the roads are made and mended by the vicinity. In France, this business belongs to the state and to the administration of the province.

For many miles from Lyons, the road continues very various, occasionally hill and dale, bordered by hedges, in which are flowers and flowering shrubs, that perfume the air very delightfully. It is not uncommon to find even orange trees in the open fields: the very air of the country will be different from any through which you will have yet passed. There are many of the fields planted with mulberry trees; this tree seems to flourish best where nothing else will grow—on stony and gravelly soils. This indeed seems to be the common excellence of the mulberry and the vine, that they may be both cultivated on lands which would otherwise be barren.

The road passes several flour-mills on the river Gere; a beautiful stream, occasionally very thickly wooded, and passing in a channel, which, as seen from the road, has any appearance but that of a level. The smaller rivers in France, like the bye lanes, are infinitely more beautiful than the larger; the water, passing over a bed of gravel, is limpid and transparent to a degree, and the grounds through which they roll, being left in their natural rudeness, have a character of wildness, romance, and picturesque, which is not to be found in the greater navigable streams. An evening stroll along their banks, would favour the imagination of a poet. I feel some surprise, that a greater proportion of the writers of France are not their descriptive poets.

The Gere is animated by numerous flour-mills; there are likewise many paper-mills. They chiefly please by their lovely situation.

As we passed several cottages by the road-side, we saw the peasant girls spinning; some of them were working in silk, others in cotton. They all seemed happy, gay, and noisy; and where there were one or two of them together, seemed to interrupt their labour by playing with each other. It is impossible that a people of this kind can feel their labour. Some of them, moreover, were really handsome.

The road passes through Vienne, which is very prettily situated on the Gere and the Rhone, and is surrounded by hills, which give it pleasantness and effect. It seems to be comparatively a busy and thriving town. There are two or three hardware manufactories, where the steel is said to be well tempered. The town is of great antiquity, and carries its age in its face. The streets are irregular; the houses dark; one room in almost every house is very large, and all the others most inconveniently small. This is the invariable characteristic of the house architecture of towns of a certain age.

With the exception of wood for fuel, every thing is very reasonable in Vienne. Provisions are in great plenty, and very cheap. The town, as

I have said, is dull, but the environs, the fields, and the gardens, delightful.

The road afterwards passes through some pleasant villages, and amongst these Condrieux, which is celebrated in France for its excellent wine: it is thick and sweet, and resembles Tent. The price is high, and as usual in the wine countries, none that is good is to be had on the spot. The country about this village was rugged, uneven, but wild and picturesque; it resembled no part that I had before seen. The fields were still planted with mulberry trees, and the hedges (for the country is thickly inclosed), were perfumed with scented shrubs.

You next reach St. Valier. It is a small town, but prettily situated, and the environs fertile, highly cultivated, and naturally beautiful.

The road from hence to Thein is continually on the ascent, and in every mile opens the most lovely prospects. The trees in this part of France are uncommonly beautiful; and where there are any meadows, as along the banks of the rivers, they are adorned with the sweetest flowers, which here grow wild, and attain a more than garden sweetness and brilliancy. The birds, moreover, sing most merrily, and all nature seems

animated and gay.

Thein, was the Teyna of the Romans: it is delightfully situated at the bottom of an hill, called the Hermitage, and celebrated over all Europe and the world for its rich wines. The soil on which these vine-yards grow is a very light loam, supported by a pan of granite, in which it resembles what is denominated in England the Norfolk soil. Another hill on the opposite side of the river produces the wine called the cote rotie. The average yearly produce is nearly one thousand hogsheads, and the price of the wine on the spot, in retail, is about 3s. 6d. English money the bottle. From the window of the chief apartment in the inn you have a view of the town of Tournon, and the ruins of an old castle, which very pleasantly invites the imagination into former times.

Proceeding on your journey, yourselves, your horses, and your carriage, will be all transported over the river in a boat, which instead of being ferried over by men, is dragged over by a pulley and rope on the opposite side. This method is not very safe, but it certainly saves labour and trouble; and it is impossible to build a bridge over a river like the Rhone and the Isere. This river is very rapid, but not very clear. Its banks are rocky, hilly, and occasionally open into the most beautiful scenery which it is possible for poet or painter to conceive. The Isere was well known to the ancients.

The next town is Valence, which is delightfully situated in a plain six or eight miles in breadth. It was well known to the Romans by the name of Valentia, and is supposed to have been so called from its healthy scite, or, according to other writers, from the military strength of its situation. The rocks in its vicinity gave it an air of great wildness, and there are many popular stories as to its former inhabitants. The town, however, has nothing but its scite to recommend it. The streets are narrow, without air, and therefore very dirty. There is a church of the

most remote antiquity, and its external appearance corresponds with its reputed age. It was evidently built by the Romans, but has been so much altered, that it is difficult to say whether its original destination was a theatre or a temple. In the Roman ages, theatres were national works, and therefore corresponded with the characteristic greatness of the empire, and every thing which belonged to it. What play-house in Europe would survive two thousand years! This single reflection appears to me to put the comparative greatness of the Romans in a most striking point of view. They built, indeed, for posterity, and their architecture had the character of their writing—it passed unburt down the stream of time.

From Valence to Loriale the road resembles nothing which you will have seen before. It frequently ascends the highest hills, and sometimes passes through them, in a stony channel or gut, which is laboriously cut out, to ease the ascent. Travelling in these kind of roads by moonlight, has a most singular effect. I know not to what to compare it, or how to describe it; but it has ever given me a most peculiar satisfaction. In France it is particularly delightful, as the banks and acclivities are invariably clothed with the most beautiful flowering shrubs, which hang over the head of the traveller, and overarch the road. Sometimes the ascents are cut out into terraces, on which the neighbouring peasants rear vines, vegetables, or fruit. Not a spot of ground, which is deemed fit for culture, is left uncultivated in France. The general error is, that some of the most improvable land in the kingdom is left waste, because it is erroneously reputed to be naturally sterile. Leriale, however, has nothing which will either excite or merit your attention.

The road from Loriale to Montelimart, is lined on each side with chesnut and mulberry trees. It passes many vineyards, and innumerable orchards. For mile succeeding to mile it is more like a garden than an open country. The fields, wherever there is the least moisture, are covered with flowers; the hedges of the vineyards breathe forth a most delightful odour; there is every thing to chear the heart and to refresh the senses. Some of the cottages which you will pass are delightfully situated; they invariably, however, whether good or bad, are without glass to their windows; and the climate is so dry and so mild, that they sleep with them thus exposed.

Montelimart is situated in a plain, which is covered with corn and vineyards; and being here and there studded with tufts of chesnut trees, has a rural and pleasing appearance. It is built on the bank of a small river which runs from the Rhone, is a walled town, and has usually a tolerably strong garrison. It has the same character, however, as all the other towns on the Rhone—the streets are narrow, and the houses low. In plain words, the town is execuable, but its scite is delightful.

From Montelimart the country improved in beauty; but the peasant women are certainly not so beautiful as the country. Their costume reminded me very forcibly of Dutch toys—very broad-brimmed straw hats, and petticoats not reaching to the knees. Add to this, naked legs, &c.

You will be led to reflect, to what feelings and to what ideas people might be reduced by habit. In the West Indies, a white lady feels no reluctance, no modest confusion, at the sight of the nakedness of her male slave. So it is with custom. Time was, that many things startled me, which I can now see or hear without wonder: but nothing, I hope, will ever eradicate that modesty which is inseparable from a reflecting mind, and which acts as a barrier against inordinate passions.

The peasantry in this part of France seem very poor, though contented and happy. Many of them are employed on a labour for which their pay must be very small—picking stones from the fields, and dung from the roads. The dung is dried and burned, and is said to be an healthy fuel to those who use it.

The road next passes to Orange, and thence to Avignon, a town at which you will doubtless make some stay. The situation of this city is in a plain, equally fertile and beautiful, about fifteen miles in breadth and ten in length. On the south and east it is circled by a chain of mountains. The plain is divided into cultivated fields, in which are grown wheat, barley, saffron, silk, and madder. The cultivation is so clean and exact, as to give the grounds the appearance of a garden. As the French farms are usually on a small scale, they are invariably kept cleaner than those in England and America. Not a weed is suffered to remain on the ground. The French want nothing but a more enlarged knowledge and a greater capital, to rival the English husbandmen. They have the same industry, and take perhaps more pride in the appearance of their fields. This detailed attention greatly improves the face of the country; for miles succeeding miles it has the air of a series of parks and gardens. The English mansion alone is wanting to complete the beauty of the scenery. From the high ground in the city nothing can be finer than the prospect over the plain and surrounding country. The Rhone is there seen rolling its animated stream through meadows covered with olive trees, and at the foot of hills invested with vineyards. The ruined arches of the old bridge carry the imagination back into the ancient history of the town. On the opposite side of the Rhone are the sunny plains of Languedoc, which, when refreshed by the wind, breathe odours and perfumes from a thousand wild herbs and flowers. Mont Ventoux, in the province of Dauphiny, closes the prospect to the north: its high summit covered with snow, whilst its sides are robed in all the charms of vegetable nature. On the east are the abrupt rocks and precipices of Vaucluse, distant about five leagues, and which complete, as it were, the garden wall around Avignon and its territory.

The climate of Avignon, though so strangely inveighed against by Petrarch, is at once healthy and salubrious. There are certainly very rapid transitions from extreme heat to extreme cold, but from this very circumstance neither the intensity of the heat nor of the cold, is of sufficient duration to be injurious to health or pleasure. The air, except in actual rain, is always dry, and the sky is an etherial Italian blue,

scarcely ever obscured by a cloud. When the rains come on, they are very violent, but fall at once. The sun then bursts out, and the face of Nature appears more gay, animated, and splendid than before. I do not remember, that amongst all the pictures of the great masters, I have ever seen a landscape in which a southern country was represented after one of these showers. Homer has described it with equal force and beauty, in one of his similies; but as the book is not before me, I must refer to the memory of the classic reader.

There is one heavy detraction, however, from the excellence of the Avignonese climate. This is the wind denominated the Vent de Bize. The peculiar situation of Avignon, at the mouth of a long avenue of mountains, gives rise to this wind: it collects in the narrow channel of the mountains, and bursts, as from the mouth of a barrel, on the town and plain. Its violence certainly exceeds what is common in European climates, but it is considered as healthy, and it very rarely does any considerable damage. Augustus Cæsar was so persuaded of its salutary character, that he deified it, as it were, by raising an altar to it under the name of the Circian wind. The winters of Avignon, however, are sometimes rendered by it most distressingly cold. The Rhone is frequently covered with ice, sufficiently strong to support loaded carts, and the olive trees sometimes perish to their roots.

Avignon is surrounded by walls built by successive Popes; they still remain in perfect beauty and preservation, and much augment, particularly in a distant view, the beauty of the town. They are composed of free-stone, are flanked at regular distances with square towers, and surmounted with battlements. The public walks are round the foot of this wall. The alleys fronting the river, and which are bordered by noble elms, are the summer promenade—here all the fashion of the city assemble in the evening, and walk, and sport, and romp on the banks. In the winter, the public walk is on the opposite side. The fields likewise have their share, and the environs being naturally beautiful, the spectacle on a summer's evening is gay and delightful in the extreme.

The interior of the city is ill built; the streets are narrow and irregular, and the pavement is most troublesomely rough. There is not a lamp, except at the houses of the better kind of people; the funds of the town are still good, but they are expended on the roads, public walks, and dinners. The necessity of a constant attention to paving and lighting, never enters into the heads of a French town-administration; they seem to think that the whole business is done when the town is once paved. From the nature of the climate, however, the streets are necessarily clean. A hot drying sun, and frequent driving winds, remove or consume all the ordinary rubbish; or if any thing be left, the winter torrent of the Rhone, rising above its bed, sweeps all before it. Avignon, therefore, is naturally a clean city. The police, moreover, is very commendably attentive to the price of provisions, and to the cleanliness of the markets.

The houses correspond with what I have before described as constituting the character of house-architecture in the thirteenth and four-teenth centuries. They had one large room, and all the others small; a great waste of timber and work in their construction; the walls being built as thick as if intended for fortifications, and the beams being large timber trees. Our ancestors thought they could never build too substantially.

The palace, the former residence of the papal legates, is well worthy of being visited: it was founded by Benedict the Twelfth, but is better known as the subject of the elegant invective of Petrarch. The arsenal still remains, containing 4000 stand of arms; and as these instruments of war are ranged according to their respective æras, the spectacle is interesting, and to antiquaries may be instructive. The papal chair, from respect to its antiquity, still remains, but the pannels of the state rooms, which were composed of polished cedar, have disappeared. The most curious parts of the palace, however, are the subterraneous passages, the entrance to which is usually through some part of the pillars, and perfectly imperceptible till pointed out by the guide. According to the tradition of the town, these passages have been the scene of many a deed of darkness. A statue of Hercules was found on the scite of the palace, and buried by Pope Urban, that the figure of a heathen deity might not disgrace a papal town.

The cathedral still retains many of its ancient decorations, and amongst these, the monument of Pope John, who died in the year 1334. In the year 1759, the body was taken up to be removed, when it was found entire, and with some of the vestments retaining their original colour. The first wrapper round the body was a robe of purple silk, which was then enveloped in black velvet, embroidered in gold and pearls; the hands had white satin gloves, and were crossed over the breast. The above description is exhibited in writing to all travellers. The monument of Benedict the Twelfth is likewise here. This Pope was as remarkable for his integrity of life and simplicity of manners, as for his humility. There are many illustrious men who lie buried beneath the cathedral, but as I could give little account of them but their names, I shall pass them over.

You must not omit to visit the convent of St. Claire, where Petrarch first beheld his mistress. From respect to the poet, or to his mistress, this convent has survived the fury of the times, and is still entire. The description of the first meeting of Laura and Petrarch, is perhaps the best, because the most simple and unlaboured part of his works.—"It was on one of the lovely mornings of the spring of the year, the morning of April 6th, 1327, that being at matins in the convent of St. Claire, I first beheld my Laura. Her robe was green, embroidered with violets. Her features, her air, her deportment, announced something which did not belong to mortal. Her figure was graceful beyond the imagination of a poet—her eyes beamed with tenderness, and her eye-brows were black as ebony. Her golden ringlets, interwoven by the fingers of Love,

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played upon shoulders whiter than snow. Her neck, in its harmony and proportion, was a model for painters; and her complexion breathed that life and soul which no painters can give. When she opened her mouth, you saw the beauty of pearls, and the sweetness of the morning rose. The mildness of her look, the modesty of her gait, the soft harmony of her voice, must be seen and felt to be conceived. Gaiety and gentleness breathed around her, and these so pure and happily attempered, as to render love a virtue, and admiration a kind of divine tribute."

The next object of curiosity is the church of the Cordeliers, where Laura is reputed to have reposed in peace. Her tomb is in a small chapel, dark, damp, and even noisome: it is indicated only by a flat unadorned stone. The inscription, which is in Gothic letters, is rendered illegible by time. The congenial nature of Francis the First of France caused the tomb to be opened, and a leaden box was found, containing some bones, and a copy of verses, the subject of which was the attachment of the two lovers. Petrarch, with all his conceits, which are sometimes as cold as the snows on Mount Ventoux, well merits his reputation. His verses are polished, and his thoughts almost always elegant and poetical. He must not be judged, on the point of a correct taste, with those who followed him. He was the first, as it were, in the field; he is to be considered as an original poet in a dark age; or, according to his own beautiful comparison, as a nightingale singing through the thick foliage of the beech tree. Petrarch was truly an original: I know no one to whom he can be compared. He has no reremblance to any English, French, or Italian. He has more ease, more elegance, and a more poetic vein than Prior: he resembles Cowley in his conceits, and Waller in his grace and sweetness. He possesses, moreover, one quality in common with the classic poets of Italy-that he never has, and perhaps never will be, sufficiently translated. No translation can give the elegant neatness of his language. He is simple, tender, and sweet as his own Laura; time has stamped his reputation, and posterity will receive him to her last limit.

The traveller will be next taken to the convent of the Celestins, which was founded by Charles the Sixth of France, and in its architecture and dimensions is worthy of a royal founder. The piety of the early ages has done more to ornament the kingdoms of Europe than either public or private magnificence. If we would become properly sensible how much we owe to the early ages, let us divest a kingdom of what has been built by our aucestors; let us pull down the churches, the convents, and the temples, and what shall we leave?—The present town-administration of Avignon extends a very commendable attention to its several public buildings, the consequence of which is, that the town flourishes, and is much visited both by travellers and distant residents.

Avignon, however, is chiefly celebrated for its hospitals, the liberal foundation and endowment of which have originated, perhaps, in the misfortunes of the city, and in the sympathy which is usually felt for

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evils which we ourselves have experienced. Avignon has suffered as much as Florence itself by the plague. In the year 1334, the city was almost depopulated by this dreadful pestilence. It was in the nature of a dry leprosy; the skin peeled off in white scales, and the body wasted till the disease reached the vitals. In fourteen years afterwards the city was again attacked, and the beautiful Laura became its victim. stated to have swept off upwards of one hundred thousand inhabitants. The reigning pope contrived to escape the contagion, by shutting himself up in his palace, carefully excluding the air, and heating the rooms. Another period of fourteen years elapsed, and the plague again made its appearance, and nearly twenty thousand people, including a dozen cardinals and an hundred bishops, fell its victims. Of late years, there has fortunately been no appearance of this horrible disease. It was at the time imputed to an extraordinary drought, attended by an uncommon heat and stillness of the air, which, being without motion, and confined as it were in a narrow channel, became putrid and pestilential. The vent de bize is perhaps a greater blessing to this country than it has been imagined.

Avignon, with the above exceptions, would be a delightful place of residence to a foreigner, and particularly if his circumstances permitted him to live in an extended society. It constitutes, as it were, a little kingdom in itself, and the inhabitants have clearly and distinctly a character, and peculiar manners belonging to themselves.

The public walks of the town are thronged every evening, and as the weather is usually delightful, and as there is generally a division of soldiers with their bands of music on the spot, they are always gay and animated to a degree.

The Avignonaise ladies appeared to me very beautiful, and a traveller will almost fancy that he can trace in many of them the features which Petrarch has assigned to Laura. I have no doubt whatever, but that the recorded loves of these accomplished persons have a very strong influence on the character of the town. If I should have an Avignonese for a mistress, I should most certainly expect to find in her some of the characteristic traits of Laura. It must not, indeed, be concealed, that these ladies have not the reputation of being virtuous in the extreme: to say the truth, they are considered as dissolute, and as having little restraint even in their married conduct.

In speaking of ladies, it would be unpardonable to omit saying something of their dress. The ladies of Avignon follow the Paris fashions, but have too much natural elegance to adopt them in extremes. On the evening parade, they are habited in silk robes, which in their form resemble collegiate gowns, and being of the gayest colours, give the public walk a resemblance to a flower-garden. Lace caps are the only covering of their heads. The gown is likewise silk, embroidered in silver, gold, or worked flowers. The shoes of velvet, with silver or gold clasps.

Every thing connected with household economy is extremely cheap at Avignon; a circumstance which must be imputed as much to the moderation of the inhabitants as to the plenty of the country. An Avignonese family seems to have no idea of a dinner in common with an Englishman. A couple of over-roasted fowls will be meat enough for a party of a dozen. The most common dish is, I believe, a fowl stewed down into soup, with rice, highly seasoned. It is certainly very savoury, only that according to French cookery, too much is made of the fowl.

The Avignonese, whilst under the papal jurisdiction, bore a general reputation for the utmost proffligacy both of principles and conduct. This character has now passed away, and, with the exception of what is termed gallantry, the Avignonese seem a gay, moral, and harmless people. The poetry of Petrarch is perhaps too much read, and it is impossible to read him without inspiring a warmth of feeling and imagination, which is not very friendly to a correct virtue. Plato would certainly have banished him from his republic, and the Avignonese would do well to keep him out of their schools and houses. They will catch his ardour who want his moral sense and religious principles.

It is impossible to take leave of Avignon, without being much delighted with the town and its inhabitants, and, as I have before said, you will see many figures which will recall most forcibly to your imagination the Laura of Petrarch. It may be perhaps said, that every one has an image of his own fancy, which he assigns to Laura, and that from the general description of the poet, it is impossible to collect any thing of the personal lineaments of his mistress. This is very true; but it is equally so, that the ladies of Avignon appear to have certain characteristic features, and that many of them possess that soft, sweet, and supreme beauty, which inspired Petrarch to sing in strains, which still sound melodious in the ears of his posterity.

Avignon is the capital of the department of Vaucluse, the department being so named rather from the celebrity of the poet, than from its local relations.

From Avignon to Marseilles is a distance of about seventy miles. It is best, therefore, to divide it into two days; arranging so as to reach St. Canat on the first night, and Marseilles on the second.

The road to Orgon, the first stop, will present you with a great variety of scenery, though the surface is rather level. All the country is covered with olive and mulberry trees, and innumerable fruit-trees grow up wild in the fields, as likewise flowering shrubs in the hedges. The climate of this part of France is so delightful, that every thing here grows spontaneously which is raised only by the most laborious exertions in northern countries. The cottages which you pass on the road are picturesque to a degree: they are usually thatched, and vines or harberry trees, or honey-suckles, entirely envelope the walls or casements. The peasantry, moreover, though without stockings, appear happy; the women may be seen singing, and the men, in the intervals of their work, playing with true French frivolity. You will see many women working in the fields:

the French women are invariably industrious and active. It may be supposed that this labour and exposure to a southern sun is not very favourable to beauty. Accordingly, you will see few good-looking damsels, but many with good shapes and good eyes. How is it, that the French, so generally gallant, can suffer their women to take the fork and hoe, and work so laboriously in the fields?

Organ had nothing which merits even mention; I believe, however, it was well known to the ancients, and is mentioned in some of the Latin itineraries. A convent, very picturesquely situated, is now converted into a manufacturing establishment. The town is surrounded by chalkhills and quarries, from which is dug a free-stone of the most delicate white. The town, on the whole, has an air of rusticity and recluseness which might have delighted a romantic imagination.

Between Organ and St. Canat you travel in a road occasionally bordered by almond trees. The country on each side is rather barren, but being an intermixture of rock and plain, and being moreover new to you. will not appear tedious or uninteresting. You will pass several houses of the better sort, some in ruins, others evidently inhabited by a class of people for whom they were not intended. This is one of the effects of the Revolution. Where the proprietor emigrated, or was assassinated. the nearest tenant moved into the mansion-house, and if he distinguished himself by a violent and patriotic jacobinism, his possession, for a mere triffe to the national fund, was converted into a right. In this manner innumerable low ruffians have obtained the estates and houses of their lords; but, faithful to their old habits and early origin, they abuse only what they possess; live in the stables, and convert the castle into a barn. a granary, a brew-house, a manufactory, or sometimes dilapidate it brick by brick, as their convenience may require.

Your next stage is Aix. This is the capital of Provence, and is very pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by hills, which give it an air of recluseness and romantic retirement, without being so close as to prevent the due circulation of air. It is surrounded by a wall, but which, from neglect, originating perhaps in its inutility, has become dilapidated, and interests only as an ancient ruin. In the former ages, when France was subdivided into duchies and minor kingdoms, and when her neighbours were more powerful, such walls were a necessary defence to the town: a change in manners and government has now rendered them useless, and in a few centuries they will wholly disappear all over Europe. The interior of the town very well corresponds with the importance of its first aspect. It is well paved, the houses are all fronted with white stone, and the air being clear, it always looks clean and sprightly. Many of them, moreover, have balconies, and some of them are upon a scale, both outside and inside, which is not excelled by Bath in England. Aix is almost the only town next to Tours, in which an English gentleman could fix a comfortable residence. The society is good, and, to a stranger of genteel appearance, perfectly accessible, either with or without introduction.

The cathedral of Aix is an immense edifice; the architecture is the oldest Gothic, and has all the strength, the substance, and, I was going to add, all the tastlessness which characterizes that order. The front is ornamented with figures of saints, prophets, and angels, grouped together in a manner the most absurd, and executed as if by the hands of a working bricklayer. The grand portal, however, is very striking. On the sides of the great altar is the magnificent tomb of the Counts of Provence; the figures here, however, are as ridiculous as the style itself is grand. The Gothic architects had better ideas of proportion than of delicacy or beauty; they seldom err on the former point, whilst their execution in the latter is contemptible in the extreme. Our Saviour, and the Virgin Mary, have always enough to do on every ancient tomb in France: they are invariably introduced together, and sometimes in a manner and with circumstances, which really shock any one of common piety. Several pictures, and some ancient jewellery, which have survived the Revolution, are still shewn to all strangers : amongst them is a golden rose, which Pope Innocent the Fourth gave to one of the counts of Provence, six hundred years since.

There are two or three other churches and convents, but which have suffered so much by the execrable Revolution, as to have little left that is worthy of remark. The piety of the inhabitants of Aix, however, saved the greater part of the pictures and jewellery; and with still more piety, have returned them to the churches.

The promenade, or public walk, equals, if not excells, any thing of the kind in Europe—it consists of three alleys, shaded by four rows of most noble elms, in the middle of a wide street, the houses on each side being on the most magnificent scale, and inhabited by the first people of the city and province.

The prices of land, provisions, and the state of society, for a foreigner who should select it as a place of residence, are as follow:—land within a few miles of Aix is very reasonable; in a large purchase, it will not exceed five or six pounds (English money) per acre. In rating French and English purchases, there is one considerable point of difference: English estates are usually mentioned as being worth so many years' purchase, in which the purchase is rated according to the rent, and the rent is considered as being the annual value of the land. In France, where there is scarcely such a thing as an annual pecuniary rent equal to the annual value of the land, the price must be estimated by the acre. In large purchases, therefore, as I have said before, land is very cheap: in small purchases it is very dear. The difference indeed, is surprising, but must be imputed to the strong repugnance of the small proprietors to part with their paternal lands.

In the town there are some very handsome houses: a palace almost, with a garden of some acres, an orchard, and land enough for four horses and three cows, may be hired for about thirty pounds per annum.

Provisions of all kinds are in the greatest plenty: fish is to be had in great abundance, and the best quality; meat is likewise very reasonable,

and tolerably good; bread is about a penny English by the pound; and vegetables, as in other provincial towns, so cheap as scarcely to be worth selling.

The baths of Aix are very celebrated, and the town is much visited by valetudinarians: they are chiefly recommended in scorbutic humours, colds, rheumatisms, palsies, and consumptions. The waters are warm, and have in fact no taste but that of warm water.

Upon the whole, Aix is most delightfully situated, and the environs are beyond conception rural and beautiful. They are a succession of vineyards, relieved by groves, meadows, and fields.

From Aix the usual line of route is to Marseilles, and thence either to Italy, or by sea home.

THE LIVES OF THE

GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY.

IT is our purpose under this head to execute a task very much wanted, that of giving a complete Collection of The Lives of the Great Captains of Mobern History. As far as respects France this has been already executed by Brantome, but we have no English Writer who has attempted it. The materials of these Lives will be as follows: 1. Where the subjects themselves have left their own Memoirs, they shall be given in full. 2. Where these Lives have been written by any author of authority, they will likewise be given in full,—such work being translated or reprinted. 3. In want of such materials, the best will be selected from the annals and memoirs of the age in which they lived.

THE LIFE OF FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE POTEMKIN.

CHAP. X.

(Continued from page 224.)

SOME Russians, who professed an attachment to their country, but who were most probably only dissatisfied with, and jealous of, Potemkin, entertained at that time the most dismal apprehensions respecting the unlimited power with which he was invested. They thought, that in the distribution of the kingdoms and the principalities which he was going to conquer, he would take good care not to forget himself. Time did not justify their opinion: but it was nevertheless well founded; for Potemkin, in effect, conceived the transient design of forming a monarchy of all the countries of the Wallachians and Moldavians, and of causing himself to be declared their chief.

The Russian army, which occupied the banks of the Bogh, upon the confines of Poland, of Turkey, and of Little Tartary, was composed of 150,000 men, and had a formidable artillery. Another army, under the command of General Soltikoff, was destined to support, on the side of Moldavia, the Austrians, commanded by the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg,

However, the theatre of war presented at that time the most horrible spectacle. Famine, the plague, and carnage, had already laid waste the territory of the Tartars, and the frontiers of Russia, and of the Ottoman empire; and, with the exception of forage, all that was necessary for the subsistence of the armies was obliged to be transported from a great distance.

A corps of Russians, joined to a part of the army of Cobourg, took possession of Khoczim. Repnin, Soltikoff, Souwaroff, Kamenskoi, frequently beat the Turks, who avenged themselves upon the Austrians.

Potemkin had been for some time laying siege to Oczakoff. Tremendous fortifications, an abundant supply of ammunition, a numerous garrison, and the rigour of the season, should, according to appearance, have rendered that place impregnable. The besiegers suffered so much from the cold that they had been obliged to dig subterranean huts for themselves; they were straitened for provisions, and every night a considerable number of them perished. But the severe weather, which they supported with so much difficulty, assisted them to take the city. It was remarked, that an attack might be made on the side of the Liman, where it was less carefully fortified, and where the ice had rendered access easy. All at once Potemkin gave orders for the assault; and, whilst he remained in his camp with his mistresses, his ligutenants, at the head of a party of troops, penetrated into the city, and spread carnage around. It must not, however, be imagined that Potemkin was backward through fear: he had been seen, for several days before, walking about with the utmost coolness, close under the cannon of the ramparts, because he learnt that some had the presumption to suspect his courage. He absented himself from the assault upon Oczakoff only because he thought he should not have it in his power to distinguish himself there in an extraordinary manner.

The Prince of Anhalt-Bernburgh in no respect imitated the example of Potemkin. He entered first into the city at the head of the grenadiers and rangers. A well-disputed battle was fought both on the ramparts and in the streets. The Turkish soldiers defended themselves with an obstinate valour, and almost all perished with their arms in their hands. The rest of them were put to the sword, and a considerable number of the inhabitants shared the same fate.

The Russians gave up the city to pillage. They entered into every house, put the masters of them to death, took away the most valuable effects, and abandoned themselves to all the fury of plunder and debauchery. For three days successively Potemkin allowed this bloody execution to be carried on. It deprived of life more than 25,000 Turks. The siege of Oczakoff cost the Russians more than 20,000 men, of whom nearly 4000 perished in making the assault.

A. D. 1789. These victories were nearly as fatal to the conquerors as to the conquered. But Catharine was not the less eager to carry on the war. She ordered new troops to be raised throughout her dominions; she wished to reinforce at the same time her armies in the Crimea and

upon the banks of the Danube, to establish others in Poland, and to march a considerable body against the Swedes. But men became scarce in the Russian empire. A considerable number of exiles were recalled from the deserts of Siberia to make up the recruits.

During this time Gustavus III. occupied himself with his projects of vengeance. He could not forgive the Empress for the dissensions which she was incessantly fomenting in Sweden, nor the Danish government for the assistance which had been lent to Russia. A lieutenant-colonel, named Benzelstierna, determined to second the hatred of his master.

The Russian squadron had entered into the road of Copenhagen, where it was detained by the ice during the whole winter. The ambassador of Sweden, Sprengporten, was an open and generous old man, whom Gustavus respected, but in whom he did not place great confidence. Without recalling that ambassador, this Prince had given to a man named Albedyl the management of affairs, recommending it to him to observe carefully the proceedings of the Russians and of the Danes.

Benzelstierna soon joined Albedyl. Under pretence of undertaking some operation of commerce, he formed a connection with the Irish captain O'Bryen, purchased his vessel, for which he paid him, in advance, 12,000 rix-dollars, and allowed him to keep the command, engaging, by a note of hand, to give him an equal sum if his enterprise was successful. He afterwards caused the vessel to be loaded with casks pitched both out and in-side, and filled with brandy, and gave him orders to take advantage of the first north-east wind to quit the port, at the same time setting fire to his vessel. Had this execrable project succeeded, not only the whole Russian squadron, but the Danish fleet likewise, must have been consumed.

O'Bryen ventured to mention what he had undertaken to one of his friends, named Tief. This latter was filled with horror at such a confidence, and hastened to disclose it. The Danish government immediately sent to examine the ship, and caused O'Bryen to be arrested. Benzelstierna had escaped to the house of Albedyl, who conveyed him to the sanctuary of a minister of his acquaintance, from whence he got off at first time under favour of a footman's livery. A short time after this rascal was taken, shut up in the citadel of Copenhagen, tried, and condemned to lose his life: but this punishment was afterwards changed into perpetual imprisonment, which lasted till 1797, the epocha at which Russia gave permission for him to be released.

The Danish sailors, stirred up by the Russians, assembled in great numbers before the door of Albedyl. They intended to massacre him, and to set fire to his house. But, having foreseen this riot, Albedyl, had already saved himself by flying to Scania. A detachment of soldiers dispersed the mutineers.

The attempt of Benzelstierna was not calculated to reconcile the court of Russia to that of Stockholm. The operations of the war in a short time recommenced. The squadrons of the two nations fell in with each other off Bornholm, but the wind did not permit them to come to action.

Soon after they met again near Gothland; and, although the Russian admiral Tschitschagoff, and the Swedish admiral Lilienhorn, wished at that time to avoid an engagement, the rear of their fleets, which them had the lead, engaged each other, and fought valiantly during three or four hours.

The Russian vessel, under the command of the Englishman Preston, had 160 men killed or wounded. Three guns burst upon the upper deck, and blew up several of the crew; but the intrepid Preston remained calm, gave the necessary orders, and continued the fight.

Another English captain, named Tisiger, who commanded a vessel of 66 guus, nobly sustained the combat against Vice-admiral Modée, one of the most gallant of the Swedes.

The next day, Lilienhorn, who might with his division have broken through that of the Russian vice-admiral Moussin-Pouschkin, neglected that advantage, which, without doubt would have prevented the disasters that the Swedish fleet soon after encountered.

Captain Tchitchoukoff, commodore of a small squadron, took possession of the important post of Porkala; and from that time the Russians kept possession of it till towards the approach of winter.

The Swedes had a fleet of galleys and gun-boats. The Empress opposed to them one of equal force, the command of which she gave to the Prince of Nassau-Siegen, who, having had some difference with Potemkin, could no longer serve upon the Black Sea.

The Russian galleys surprised the Swedish galleys near Rogensalm; and Nassau, constantly assisted by the counsels of Varage, of Winter, and of a Milanese named the chevalier de Litta, for the second time caused the Russian flag to triumph. Winter, to whom the success of this day was principally owing, was struck by a cannon ball, and died of his wound.

During the engagement of the galleys, the Russians had attacked the Swedish army, which was still in the neighbourhood of Frideriksham. They had no less advantages by land than by sea. They obliged the troops of Gustavus to evacuate Russian Finland.

A. D. 1790. This monarch having collected new forces, made preparations for returning into the Russian territory. But Catherine had found time to make her preparations of defence. The two armies came to action at Aborfors, and the Russians, commanded by General Numsen, obtained a brilliant victory.

Gustavus was not discouraged by his repeated defeats. He embarked on board his fleet of gun-boats, and went in search of the Prince of Nassau, from whom he took twenty-three vessels. In a short time afterwards, he landed, at five miles from Petersburgh, several battalions of infantry, and some squadrons of light troops, and took possession of the important post of Parda-Koffsky, which opened him a passage into the Russian Sawolax. The alarm spread anew over the capital. The Empress was at Tzarsko-Zelo, and did not leave that country palace, but gave orders to General Igælstrom, who commanded in the absence of Iyan Soltikoff,

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to spare no effort to retake Parda-Koffsky. Igælstrom immediately marched against this post a column of 8000 chosen men, the command of which he confided to the brave Prince of Anhalt-Bernburgh, who was killed at the very commencement of the attack, as was likewise Baikoff, who commanded under him. The 8000 Russians fought with the utmost intrepidity, and lost the half of their force, without being able to dislodge 2000 Swedes who defended the post. However, these Swedes would have fallen the victims of their own courage, if the thaw which came on had not put it out of the power of the Russians to make a fresh attack upon them, with more considerable force.

The grand Swedish squadron, under the command of the Duke of Sudermania, and composed of twenty-six-ships of the line and of several frigates, chose to go in quest of the Russian fleet up to the very port of Revel. That imprudence cost him two ships. The Swedes committed a fault still more dangerous: they sailed into the gulph of Viburgh with both their squadrous, and the fleet of gun-boats which Gustavus III. commanded. Every thing at that period-seemed to threaten the total destruction of the Swedish marine: but it was saved by two Russian

admirals, Tschitschagoff and Nassau.

Tschitschagoff, who commanded a squadron far more numerous than that of the Swedes, neglected to fortify with batteries the two passages, by which alone the Swedes could have possibly escaped. These last, who were in want of provisions, and could no longer remain in the gulph, attempted to leave it by setting fire to the Russian squadron which defended the best passage. The wind was favourable. They set sail, and were preceded by a fire-ship, which would have forced the Russians to disperse. But the match was too soon applied to the fire-ship, which ran aground on a sand-bank, and did no injury to the Russians, whilst it destroyed several Swedish vessels, that the wind violently dashed upon her. Nine ships, three frigates, and more than twenty gun-boats, fell into the hands of the Russians.

This advantage so important was fatal to several English officers in the service of Russia. Captain Dennison's head was carried off by a ball; Captain Marshall, attempting to board the enemy's vessel, fell into the sea and was drowned; Captains Miller and Aiken had, the one his leg, and the other his thigh, broken; and finally, Captain James Trevannion, one of the most skilful and bravest officers in the service of Catharine, was mortally wounded by a cannon ball, and died at the end of five days. He had already taken possession of the posts of Hanhoud near Abo, and of Boresund near Sweaburgh, and he commanded one of the five vessels which blocked up the narrowest passage of the bay of Viburgh.

The rest of the Swedish galleys had retired behind the rocks of Schwenksund, which form several little isles on the water's edge. The Prince of Nassau, whose fleet was twice as strong as that of Gustavus, advanced to engage it. His ignorance gave an immense advantage to the Swedes; he was completely beaten, and lost the half of his fleet, and more than 10,000 men. However, his vanity did not abate in the slightest degree.

Absurdly imagining that the officers whom he commanded had suffered themselves to be beaten in order to tarnish his glory, he wrote to the Empress:—"Madam, I have had the misfortune to fight with the elements, the Swedes, and the Russians. I hope that your majesty will do me justice." The Empress sent him the following reply:—"You are in the right, because it is my pleasure that you should be so. This is aristocratical, but that suits the country in which we are. Reckon always upon your affectionate Catharine."

The battle of Schwenksund accelerated peace. Gustavus III. already beheld all the imprudence of his conduct. He no longer flattered himself that the war which he had declared with the Russians would be followed with any signal success, or make an useful diversion in favour of the Turks. He apprehended, on the contrary, that the Russians might profit by the destruction of his marine, the disordered state of his finances, and the discontent of the Swedish nobles, to invade his states. He accepted then, without hesitation, the propositions which the Empress made to him.

The minister of Spain at the court of Russia, Galvez, offered his mediation to Catharine, and zealously occupied himself to obtain favourable conditions from that Princess, by promising that Gustavus should march immediately against the French. This was precisely what the Empress wished. She pretended to forgive her enemy, in the hope of seeing him engage in a distant enterprise. The better to impose upon him, she affected to display generosity; she demanded only the re-establishment of the treaties of Neustadt and Abo, and the total obliteration of the last quarrels. In consequence the treaty was signed without delay at Varela.

During the war of Finland, Catharine exercised at once her clemency and her severity. Some Swedish officers, employed in the capacity of teachers in the corps of cadets at Petersburgh, dared to keep up a correspondence with their compatriots, in which they spoke of the Empress in a very bold, though undoubtedly a very just manner. Their letters were intercepted and conveyed to that Princess, who read them through. Immediately the Swedes were arrested, and examined by Stepan-Ivanowitz Schischkoffsky, chief of the secret commission, and by an estimable officer whom the Empress had placed along with him, in order to temper his savage disposition. The offence was proved, and the culprits seemed to deserve death. However, the Empress contented herself with banishing them into the interior of her provinces. She even continued to them their appointments, and on the return of peace, sent them back into their own country.

At the same time Radischeff, director of the customs at Petersburgh, published the relation of a journey from Petersburgh to Moscow; in which he feigned to have had a dream, and gave an energetic picture of the despotism of Potemkin. He even presumed to attack the Empress in it. Although Radischeff had himself printed his relation with types which he had in his own house, he was soon detected, and exiled into Siberia.

Count Alexander Woronzoff, and the Princess d'Aschkoff his sister, the avowed protectors of Radischeff, were accused of having incited him to compose his pasquinade. The first was even exposed to the examination of the secret committee, and from this moment, both the one and the other lost their credit considerably.

Thus Catharine treated the Swedes with a feigned generosity, because she wished to make herself partisans in Sweden, whilst she frequently exercised the utmost severity towards the nation already subjected to her voke.

The war of Russia with Sweden has for some time diverted me from that which she carried on against the Ottomans. I shall now return to it. The Grand-signor Abd-Ul-Hamid IV. was dead, and the son of the Sultan Mustapha, his brother and predecessor, had ascended the throne, under the name of Selim III.

The capture of Oczakoff, and the successes which had preceded it, were magnificently recompensed. The Empress sent to Potemkin a present of 100,000 roubles, with a truncheon adorned with diamonds, and surrounded with a branch of laurel, the leaves of which were gold. A short time after she granted him the title of hetman of the Kosacs; a title which the aged Kyrille Razoumoffsky, still living, had resigned more than twenty years before. She gave to Prince Repnin a sword, the handle of which was ornamented with brilliants, and to General Souwaroff a plane of diamonds. The other generals and officers likewise obtained some mark of favour, and all the soldiers who had entered Oczakoff received a silver medal, with a request to wear it at their button hole.

Undoubtedly, these rewards excited a great emulation in the Russian armies. All their steps were marked with triumph. Potemkin subjugated the isle of Beresan; Repnin drove the Turks from the banks of the Solska. Souwaroff beat them completely at Foksan. Understanding afterwards that the Austrian army, commanded by the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, was closely pressed by that of the Grand Vizer, he put himself at the head of 8000 Russians, and hastened to the succour of the Austrians. These latter, to the number of 30,000, had been already put to flight by the Turks, who attacked them with an army of 100,000 men. The intrepid Souwaroff arrived, and changed the fate of arms .-"Friends!" cried he to his soldiers, "do not look at the eyes of the enemy. Look at his breast: it is there you must plunge your bayonets." At the same instant he fell upon the Turks, and made a horrible carnage among them, and remained master of the field of battle. This victory, obtained near the river Rimniks, procured to Souwaroff the surname of Rimniksky, and the double title of Count of the Roman and of the Russian empires:

The ferocious Kamenskoi reduced to ashes the superb city of Galatza, upon the Danube, and the principal one of Moldavia next to Yassi, which it surpassed in respect of commerce. Ac-Kerman, Chedsebey, Belgorod, Palanka, yielded to the arms of Potemkin. Bender surrendered at discretion.

Ismail still made resistance. Potemkin had laid siege to that place for seven months, and was out of patience that he had not already reduced it. Living in his camp like one of the ancient Satraps, whom he alone in our days has rivalled, and perhaps surpassed in luxury, he was surrounded with a crowd of courtiers, and of women, who employed their utmost endeavours to amuse him. One of those women, pretending to read the decrees of fate in the arrangement of a pack of cards, predicted that he would take the besieged city at the end of three weeks. Potemkin replied with a smile, that there was a method of divination much more certain. At the same instant he sent orders to Souwaroff to take Ismail in three days. Souwaroff got ready. The third day he assembled his soldiers, and said to them: "My children! no quarter; provisions are dear." He immediately gave the assault. The Russians were repulsed twice with considerable loss. But at last, they scaled the ramparts, penetrated into the city, and put all to the sword. Fifteen thousand Russians, and 35,000 Turks paid with their lives for the bloody laurels of Souwaroff. This General, on the occasion, wrote to the Empress these words simply: "The haughty Ismail is at your feet."

The celebrated Gazi-Hassan, who, from the post of Capitan-Pacha, had been elevated to that of grand-vizir, could not support so many disasters. He died of grief in his camp. His successor was decapitated at Schumla, and the Pacha Yousouf succeeded him. But this alteration did not re-establish the fortune of the Turks.

Several French officers fought at the capture of Ismail. Roger Damas, Langeron, the young Richelieu, distinguished themselves there, and were not on that account better treated by Potemkin. Some days afterwards, this last conversing on the French revolution, and regarding as an outrage the efforts of a nation which wished to recover its liberty, said to Langeron: "Colonel, your compatriots are fools." I should have occasion only for my grooms to bring them to reason." Langeron, who, although an emigrant, could not patiently suffer his nation to be slightly spoken of, haughtily replied:—"Prince, I do not believe that you could succeed in that attempt with your whole army." At these words Potemkin arose in a passion, and threatened to send Langeron to Siberia. Langeron went out immediately, and crossing the Sereth, which separates Moldavia from Walachia, withdrew into the Austrian camp.

Prince Gallitzin, who had passed the Danube, and had entered into Bulgaria, at the head of a corps of 12,000 men, obtained a victory over the Turks near Matzin.

On learning the triumph of her arms, Catharine felt her pride redouble. The English minister, Whitworth, having presented himself before her, that Princess said to him ironically: "Sir, since Mr. Pitt means to drive me from Petersburgh, I hope he will permit me to retire to Constantinople."

After the extreme severity with which the Greeks had been treated by the Ottomans at the conclusion of the last war, Catharine had reason to believe them eager to avenge themselves. She therefore sent manifestoes THE ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

into all their islands, to invite this people to take up arms anew against. the enemies of Christendom, and to re-conquer their invaded country,

and recover their ancient independence.

The Greek Sottiri, who was in the service of Russia, was sent into Epirus and into Albania, to carry thither the manifestoes of the Empress, and to prepare, with the chiefs of those countries, a speedy insurrection. In a short time an army was seen to assemble in the environs of Sulli. It marched against the Pacha of Janina, and vanquished him in a pitched battle. The son of the Pacha fell in the engagement, and his splendid armour was sent to the Empress.

The Greeks afterwards raised a voluntary subscription, and, with the amount of that subscription, armed at Trieste, twelve small vessels, the command of which they gave to a seaman of their own nation, named Lambro-Canziani. Lambro traversed the Archipelago as a conqueror. The terror which he spread even as far as Constantinople, procured an order that almost all the Turkish vessels which were in the Black Sea, should repass the Bosphorus, to arrest the progress of the little Greek

squadron.

During this time, the Empress sent into Sicily a man named Psaro, and some other emissaries, not only to get ready there what was necessary for the Russian squadron destined to repair to those seas, but to furnish to the Greeks money and ammunition, and to do away the difficulties, which by a sordid policy, or a wish to keep on good terms with the Porte, led the Venetians to oppose them. But the faithless emissaries of Catherine did not fulfil her intentions, and divided among themselves and their base protectors, the money which had been entrusted to them.

Justly filled with indignation at this conduct, the Greek's sent to Petersburgh a deputation which, after having been for a long time kept back from the throne by persons whose interest it was to prevent their being heard, obtained at last, thanks to the favourite Plato Zouboff, a private audience of the Empress. The deputies presented to that Princess a petition written in Greek and in French, and conceived in these terms:

" Madam.

It is not till after having solicited for a long time in vain the ministers of your Imperial Majesty, for a reply to the memorial which we have had the honour to convey to them, and driven to the utmost despair by the idea of the dreadful misfortunes which this delay may occasion to our compatriots, who, invited by the manifestoes of your Imperial Majesty, have taken up arms against the enemy of the Christian name, and have deputed us to bring the offer of their life and their fortune to the foot of your imperial throne: it is not till after having lost every hope of obtaining by any other means, a prompt reply which may stop the torrents of the blood of our brothers, that we presume, prostrated at your feet, to present to yourself our very humble Memorial.

Another duty, equally sacred to us, and which is a principal object of our mission, leads us to take this bold step; it is to undeceive your

Imperial Majesty, who are grossly imposed on as well as your ministers. We have seen with indignation the chevalier Psaro attempting to exalt himself into the chief and the ruler of our nation, a man abhorred of that very nation, from the refuse of which he has arisen, and in which he would have remained, if, by deceiving the ministers of your Imperial Majesty with an unrivalled audacity, he had not procured himself esteem by the recital of exploits which he never performed. If the consequences were to be fatal to no one but himself, we should wait with patience till he presented himself in our countries; a boast however which he will never have it in his power to make, except in his writings. Your Imperial Majesty will see in what manner he has acted towards us. He has taken immense sums, which he pretends to have expended for us; but we assure your Imperial Majesty, that neither he nor any one of the officers whom you have sent among us, have given us a single rouble. The flotilla of Lambro, and our other vessels, have been armed at our own expense. One of us has abandoned his peaceful fireside to arm two vessels, which have cost him 12,000 sequins, and the Turks have massacred his mother and his brother, razed his house to the ground, and laid waste

"We have never demanded money; we demand none at present. We desire only that we may be furnished with powder and ball, which we have not an opportunity of purchasing, and that we may be led to battle. We are come to offer our lives and fortunes, not to supplicate for treasure.

"Deign, O Great Empress! Glory of the Greek faith! deign to peruse our memorial. Heaven has reserved our deliverance for the glorions reign of your Imperial Majesty: it is under your auspices that we hope to wrest from the hands of barbarous Mahometans, our usurped empire, our patriarchate, and our holy insulted religion. Yes, thanks to you, we will deliver the descendants of Athens and of Lacedemon from the tyrannical yoke of those ignorant savages, under which a nation languishes, whose genius is not yet extinct, a people inflamed with the love of liberty, whom the weight of their chains have not yet degraded, and who have always presented to their view the image of the ancient heroes who have rendered their country illustrious, and whose example still animates her warriors.

"Our superb ruius recal to mind our ancient grandeur. Our numerous ports, our beautiful plains, the heavens which smile on us all the year round, the ardour of our youth, and even of our old men, all declare to us that nature is as propitious to us as she was to our ancestors. The race of our Emperors is extinct; comply with the wish of our nation: give us for sovereign your grandson Constantine, and we shall be what our fathers were.

"We are not amongst the number of those who have presumed to deceive the most magnanimous of Sovereigns. Furnished with full powers and necessary instructions, we are Deputies from the nations of Greece,

and as such, prostrated at the foot of the throne of HEE, who, under God, we regard as our saviour. We declare ourselves, even to our last breath, "Of your IMPERIAL MAJESTY,

" The most faithful and most devoted Servants,

- " PANO KIRI,
- " CHRISTO LAZZOTTI,
- " NICCOLO PANGALO."

" Petersburgh, the - April, 1790."

The three Greek deputies were favourably received by the Empress: they were afterwards conducted into the apartment of her grandsons. They advanced to kiss the hand of the Grand Duke Alexander, who, instead of presenting it to them, pointed to his brother Constantine, saying, that to him they must address themselves. They then presented their homage to the young Prince, in naming him their Emperor, and they explained to him in Greek the object of their mission. Constantine replied to them in the same tongue: "Go, and let every thing be done according to your desire."

These Greeks transmitted to the Russian ministers a plan of the operations which they proposed to execute. After having received from the Empress the means of augmenting the squadron of Lambro-Canziani, with artillery and engineers to undertake the siege of strong places, they intended to open the campaign at Sulli, where their congress was, and where they kept up a correspondence with all Greece. Directing their first motions towards Athens and Livadia, and with their army divided into two corps, they reckoned upon being joined, on their march, by the troops of the Morea and of Negrepont, whither the squadron of Lambro was to repair. Afterwards re-united, in order to enter Thessaly, they flattered themselves that Macedonia would furnish them with considerable reinforcements, and that, on arriving in the plains of Adrianople, their armies would be increased to at least 300,000 men. Their project them was to form a junction with the Russians, to go and take possession of Constantinople.

They hoped that, at the same time, the Russian fleet of the Black Sea would go and attack that city; and, go how it might, they believed themselves sufficiently powerful to vanquish the Ottomans, and drive

them out of Europe.

They had wisely calculated the employment of their troops, their victualling, the means of securing a retreat in case of a repulse, and in general all their resources, as well as the forces which the enemy might oppose to them. Catherine, flattered with a project so analagous to the ambition which she had to reign one day in Byzantium, sent the three deputies into Moldavia, that they might settle matters with Potemkin. After having given them their instructions, Potemkin allowed them to depart for Sulli, accompanied by Major-General Tamara, who was to be overseer of the expedition of the Greek army, and to furnish it with the supplies for which it might have occasion.

(To be continued.)

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES

OF THE

CAMPAIGNS OF BUONAPARTE,

SINCE THE PEACE OF AMIENS.

BEING A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WHOLE OF THE BULLETINS PUBLISHED BY BUONAPARTE TO HIS ABDICATION.

IT is the well-known opinion of some of our ablest Generals, that the French Bulletins of Buonaparte contain the most complete practical lessons of modern warfare, and with a due allowance for some exaggeration, include the fullest narrative of the most memorable campaigns on record. A wish, therefore, has often been expressed that they were all published in one form, so as to form a portable manual as well for future reference as for present study. It is our present purpose to effect this. In this, and in the six following numbers of the Chronicle, we shall accordingly give a complete collection of the whole of the Bulletins published by Buonaparte. This began only in the first Campaign after he was Emperor. The form of a Bulletin being considered in foreign Cabinets as belonging only to Sovereigns.

CAMPAIGN IN PRUSSIA OF 1806-1807.

LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR.

SENATORS,-We quitted our capital for the purpose of repairing to our army in Germany, the moment we learned with certainty that its flanks were threatened by unexpected movements. Scarcely had we arrived at the frontiers of our states, when we had reason to perceive how necessary our presence was there, and to applaud ourselves for the defensive measures, we had taken, previously to our departure from the centre of our empire. Already the Prussian armies in an attitude of war, were every where in motion. They had passed their frontiers, Saxony was taken possession of, and the wise Prince who ruled that country was forced to act, against his will, against the interests of his people. The Prussians had come up before the cantonments of our troops. Provocations of every kind, and even acts of violence, had marked the spirit of hatred by which our enemies were actuated, and the moderation of our soldiers-who, tranquil while they beheld all these movements, only astonished at receiving no order, rested on that double confidence which inspires courage and a sense of justice. Our first duty was to cross the Rhine ourselves, to form our camps, and to send forth the shout of war. It resounded in the hearts of all our warriors. Marches, combined and rapid, carried them in an instant to the place we had pointed out to them. All our camps are formed : we are about to march against the Prussian armies, and repel force by force. We must at all times declare, that our heart is sensibly affected by that continued preponderance which the genius of evil apholds in Europe, which is incessantly employed in counteracting the designs we are forming for the tranquillity of Europe, for the repose and happiness of the present generation; which attacks all cabinets, by all kinds of seduction, and misleads those it cannot corrupt, making them blind to their own interests; and throwing them into the midst of parties, without any other guide than the passions with which it inspired them. The cabinet of Berlin itself has not chosen with deliberation the side it takes. It has been judiced to do so by artifice and malicious contrivance. The king finds himself suddenly an hundred leagues from his capital, on the frontiers of the confederation of the Rhine, in the midst of the army, and in front of the French troops, who were dispersed through their cantonments, and who thought they had a right to depend on the fies which

united the two states, and on the protestations made on all occasions by the Court of Berlin. In a war so just, in which we only call forth the armies in our own defence, which we have not provoked by any act, by any pretension, and of which it would be impossible for us to assign the true cause, we reckon entirely on the support of the laws, and on that of our people, who are called on by the present circumstances to give new proof of their love, their devotion, and their courage. On our part, no personal sacrifice will be painful to us, no danger will stop us, whenever it will be necessary to maintain the rights, the honour, and the prosperity of our people -Given at our Imperial Head-quarters, at Bamberg, the 7th of October, By the Emperor. NAPOLEON. (Signed) 1806. H. B. MARET. (Signed) The Minister and Secretary of State,

Note of M. De Knoblesdorff, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Sept. 12, 1806.

The undersigned, feeling how much it is of the first importance to answer immediately the note which his Excellency the Prince of Benevento, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has done him the honour of addressing to him this evening, feels himself compelled to limit himself to the representation of the following observations. The motives which have engaged the King, my master, to make armaments, have been the effect of a scheme of the enemies of France and Prussia; who, jealous of the intimacy which exists between these two powers, have done every thing in their power to alarm, by false reports, coming at once from every quarter. But, above all, what proves the spirit of this measure is, that his Majesty has concerted it with no person whatsoever, and that the intelligence respecting it arrived sooner at Paris than at Vienna, St. Petersburgh, and London. But the King, my master, has ordered to be made to the Euroy of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, an amicable communication on the subject of these measures. That minister had not yet returned an answer upon this communication. The relation of the interesting conversations that his Imperial Majesty has deigned to entertain with the undersigned, and the Marquis de Lucchesini, could not yet have arrived at Berlin. After this explanation, the undersigned can only testify to his Excellency his most ardent wish, that public acts may yet rest suspended, till the return of the courier dispatched to Berlin.

Second Report, addressed to his Majesty the Emperor and King, by the Minister of Foreign Relations, Oct. 6, 1806.

Sire,-When in the report that a few days back I had the honour to address to your Majesty, I established, that if Prussia had any personal reasons which led her to make war, it could only be from a desire to enslave Saxony, and the Hanseatic Towns, I was far from perceiving that she would ever dare avow such a motive. It is, nevertheless, an avowal which she has not feared to make, and to express in a note that M. De Knoblesdorff has sent me from Metz, and which I have the honour to address to your Majesty. Of the three demands which that note contains, the first and the third are only made to disguise, if it be possible, that no real importance may be attached to the second .- Prussia, after having seen with a tranquil eye the French armies in Germany during a year, could not be alarmed at their presence when their numbers were diminished-when they were dispersed in small bodies in distant cantonments-when, above all, your Majesty had solemnly aunounced, that they should return to France as soon as the affair of Cattaro, the cause of the prolongation of their stay in Germany, should be settled by an agreement with Austria, and that already the order for their return was given .- Prussia, who speaks of a negociation to fix all the interests in question, knows well that there is no point of interest whatever in question between the two states; the amicable discussion which should definitively fix the fate of the Abbeys of Essen and Werden, has not been deferred by any delay of the French cabinet. The French troops have evacuated those territories, which the Grand Duke of Berg had caused to be 1814.]

occupied, in the perfect persuasion that numerous documents had given him, that they made part of the Duchy of Cleves, and that they were comprehended in the cession of that Duchy-Thus the demands of Prussia, on these different points, and others of the same nature, and the pretended grievances which she seems to indicate, do not offer the real mind of the Cabinet of Berlin. It does not reveal it. It lets its secrets escape only, when it demands that no farther obstacles whatever shall be made, on the part of France, to the formation of the Northern league, which shall embrace, without any exception, all the states not named in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine .- Thus, to satisfy the most unjust ambition, Prussia consents to break the bonds that united her to France, to call down new calamities upon the Continent, of which your Majesty would wish to cicatrize the wounds, and to assure the tranquillity, to provoke a faithful ally, to put him under the cruel necessity of repelling force by force, and once more to snatch his army from the repose which he aspires to make it enjoy, after so many fatigues and triumphs .- I say it with grief, I lose the hope of the ability to preserve peace, from the moment it is made to depend upon conditions that equity and honour seem to oppose; proposed as they are, in a tone, and in forms that the French people endured in no time, and from no power, and which it can less than ever endure under (Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND, &c. your Majesty's reign.

Mayence, Oct. 6, 1806.

FIRST BULLETIN.

BAMBERG, Oct. 8, 1806 .- The peace with Russia, concluded and signed on the 20th of July, and the negociations with England, which were drawing towards a conclusion, caused a sensible alarm at Berlin. The vague reports which were daily multiplying, and the consciousness of the injurious conduct of that cabinet towards those powers, induced it the more readily to believe what had been insinuated, that, by a secret article in the treaty with Russia, Poland was to be restored as a kingdom. and conferred upon the Grand Duke Constantine; that Silesia was to be given to Anstria in exchange for her part of Poland; and that Hanover was to be restored to England. Thus it appeared to believe that these three powers were leagued with France, and that such a union would be highly injurious to Prussia .- The injurious conduct of Prussia towards France commenced at a very distant period. First, she took up arms with a view of profiting by the internal disorders of France. She was seen ready to come forward at the moment of the invasion of Holland by the Duke of York; and notwithstanding the events of the last war, although she had no cause of complaint against France, she took up arms again, and signed, the 1st of October, 1805, the famous treaty of Potsdam, which was, in less than a month, superseded by the treaty of Vienna .- Towards Russia she acted injuriously. Who can forget the non-execution of the treaty of Potsdam, or the subsequent conclusion of that of Vienna ?- Her injurious conduct towards the Emperor of Germany, and the whole Germanic Body, is more aggravated, and of longer date, as is generally known. She always acted in opposition to the diet. When the empire was at war, she took care to be at peace with its enemies. Her treaties with Austria were never faithfully executed: she uniformly studied to embroil other powers, in the view of gaining some advantage, at the expence of either or of both of the contending parties. -Those who suppose that such an interested versatility of conduct was solely to be attributed to the reigning sovereign, are greatly mistaken. During au interval. of fifteen years, the Court of Berlin has been a kind of stage, upon which different, parties tried their strength, and in their turns obtained the ascendancy. On one day the decision was for war: on another for peace. The last important political circumstance—the slightest incident—often gave the advantage to one of the parties ; and the king, in the midst of these opposing councils, in a very labyrinth of intrigue, was fickle and andecided, with the greatest intentional rectitude. On the 11th of Appust, a messenger of the Marquis Lucchesini arrived at Berlin, and delivered,

in the most positive terms, an assurance of those supposed armaments which France and Russia had agreed upon by the treaty of the 20th July :- To restore the kingdom of Poland, and to wrest Silesia from the Prussian Monarch. The partizans of war were enraged, the king was overawed by them, his personal sentiments were unattended to; forty couriers were dispatched from Berlin in one night, and an appeal to arms was instantly decided .- The intelligence of this sudden explosion was received at Paris on the 20th of the same month. It was lamentable to perceive an ally so grossly deceived. Full explanations, and precise assurances of the real case, were immediately communicated; and as manifest error was the sole motive for these armaments, the hope was expressed, that mature consideration would obviate such an unexpected result .- However, the treaty signed at Paris was not ratified at St. Petersburg; and communications and intelligence of various kinds were speedily forwarded to Prussia. The Marquis de Lucchesini was not slow in forwarding his observations; these were collected from among persons of the most suspicious character in the capital, and suggested by men of intrigue, with whom he habitually associated. In consequence, he was recalled, and the Baron de Knobelsdorff, a man of frank and open character, and of unimpeached integrity, was appointed to succeed him. This envoy extraordinary arrived shortly at Paris. He was the bearer of a letter from the King of Prussia, dated 23d August .- This letter, couched in the most friendly terms, and fraught with pacific professions, was answered by the Emperor in an unreserved and appropriate manner .- The day following that of the departure of the courier with this answer, accounts were received, that airs and songs, of the most hostile and inflammatory nature, against France, were sung in the theatre at Berlin; that immediately after the departure of M. de Knobelsdorff, the armaments proceeded on a more extensive scale—that men bitherto cool and dispassionate, were heated in consequence of false reports-and that the war faction had prevailed to such a degree, that the King himself could not resist the torrent .- It was afterwards known at Paris that the advocates for peace in Prussia had really been alarmed, in consequence of the most audacious falsehoods and deceitful appearances, and that they had totally lost their influence; while the war faction, taking advantage of their errors and despondency, redoubled their exertions, alleged provocation on provocation, and accumulated insults; so that things were brought to such a point that war became inevitable.-The Emperor was then convinced, that circumstances would oblige him to take up arms against an ally. He therefore ordered preparation.

Troops marched with the greatest rapidity from Berlin. Prussian army entered Saxony. They advanced to the frontiers of the confederation, and insulted their out-posts.-On the 24th of September, the imperial guard quitted Paris for Bamberg, where it arrived on the 6th of October. Orders were issued for the army to march, and it immediately began to advance -The Emperor set out from Paris the 25th of September; the 28th he arrived at Mentz; the 2d of October, at Wurtzburg; and the 6th, at Bamberg .- The same day two shots were fired by the Prussian bussars at a French field-officer, in view of the armies .- On the 7th, his Majesty the Emperor received a courier from Mentz, sent by the Prince of Renevento (Talleyrand) with two important dispatches. One was a letter from the King of Prussis, containing twenty pages : which, in fact, was nothing but a paltry pamph. let against France, such as those produced by the writers of the English Cabinet, at five hundred pounds per annum! The Emperor, before he finished the reading, turned to those about him and said, " I pity my Brother the King of Prussia-he understands not French .- Surely, he cannot have read this rhapsody ?"-This letter was accompanied by the celebrated note of M. de Knobelsdorff .- "Marshal!" said the Emperor to Berthier, "they give us a rendezvous of honour for the 8th. A Frenchman never failed; but, as they say a handsome Queen is there, who desires to see battle, let us be polite, and march to Saxony before we go to bed !" The Emperor was correctly informed: for the Queen of Prussia is with the army, equipped

like an Amazon, wearing the uniform of her regiment of dragoons, and writing twenty letters a day to all parts of the kingdom, to excite the inhabitants against the French. It appears like the conduct of the frenzied Armida, setting fire to ber own palace. Next to her Majesty, Prince Louis of Prussia, a brave young man, incited by the war faction, vainly hopes to gain honour and renown in the vicissitudes of war. Following the examples of those two great personages, all the adherents of the court seem eager for war. But when war shall present itself in all its horrors, the feelings and the language of all these will be widely different; they will each then be desirous of vindicating themselves from the charge of having drawn down the thunder of war upon the peaceable provinces of the North; then, by a natural consequence, will be seen those very persons, now so clamorous for war, not only eager to exculpate themselves, but incensed at the results of their own conduct; and even attempting to throw the odium on the king, who was merely the dape of their own intrigues and artifices !- The French army was disposed in the following order .-The troops were to march, or to advance, in three grand divisions. The rightconsisting of the corps of Marshals Soult and Ney, and a division of Bavarian troops. They advanced by the route of Alberg and Nuremberg, to unite at Bayreuth, and thence to advance upon Hoff; where they arrived on the ninth,-The centre was composed of the reserve of the Grand Duke of Berg, the corps of the Prince De Ponte-Corvo and Marshal Davoust, and the Imperial guard-advanced by Bamberg towards Cronach; it arrived the 8th at Saalbourg, and advanced by that post and Schleitz, towards Gera .- The left, consisting of the corps of Marshals Lannes and Augereau, advanced from Schweinfurth towards Coburgh, Graffenthall, and Saalfeld."

SECOND BULLETIN.

AUMA, Oct. 12, 1806 .- The Emperor set out from Bamberg the 8th, at three o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Cronach at nine. His Majesty traversed the forest of Franconia at day-break; on the 9th, proceeded to Ebersdorff, and thence to Schleitz, where he was present at the first action of the campaign. He returned to lie at Ebersdorff; he proceeded on the 10th to Schleitz, and arrived the 11th at Auma, where he lay, after passing the day at Gera. Head quarters have just been transferred to Gera. All the orders of the Emperor bave been most successfully executed .- On the 7th Marshal Soult advanced to Bayreuth. The 9th he pushed on to Hoff, where he took possession of the enemy's magazines, and made several prisoners. He advanced to Plauen on the 10th. Marshal Ney followed in his rear at the distance of half a day's march. On the 8th the Grand Dake of Berg (Murat) advanced with the light cavalry from Cronach towards Saalbourg; he was attended by the 25th regiment of light infantry. One Prussian regiment appeared inclined to defend the passage of the Saale; but, after a cannonade of half an bour, apprehensive of being turned, it abandoned its position.-The 9th, the Grand Duke of Berg advanced upon Schleitz, where a Prussian general with 10,000 men was posted. The Emperor arrived at noon, and ordered the Prince De Ponte Corvo to attack and take possession of the village, which he deemed of importance. The prince disposed his columns in order, and advanced at their head. He carried the village, and pursued the flying enemy. In the course of the night, a great number of prisoners were taken. General Watier, with the 4th regiment of hussars, and the 5th of chasseurs. made a fine and spirited charge against three Prussian regiments. Four companies of the 27th light infantry, which were posted in a plain, were charged by the Prus. sian hussars; but they were received in such a stile as became French infantry coping with Prussian cayalry! Two hundred horsemen lay on the field of hattle; the French infantry were commanded by General Maisons. A colonel of the enemy was among the dead, two pieces of cannon taken, 300 were made prisoners, and in the whole 400 men were killed; our loss was trifling. The Prussian infantry threw down their arms, and find trempling from the French bayonets! The Grand Duke led several of the charges, sword in hand.—On the 10th, the Prince De Ponte.

Corvo removed his head-quarters to Auma. The 11th, the Grand Duke of Berg arrived at Gera. Lasalle, General of Brigade of the cavalry of reserve, cut off an escort of the enemy's baggage; 500 covered waggons and open carriages were captured; they contained several articles highly important to the operations of a campaign .- The left wing has been equally successful. Marshal Lannes entered Cobourg on the 8th, and advanced against Graffenthall on the 9th. He attacked on the 10th the advanced guard of Prince Hohenlohe, which was commanded by Prince Louis of Prussia, one of the leaders of the war faction. The cannonade did not last above two hours; it proceeded only from a half of the division of General Suchet. The Prussian cavalry was cut off by the 9th and 10th regiment of hussars. The Prossian infantry were unable to make an orderly retreat; part were cut off in a marsh, the remainder found shelter in the woods. We made 1000 prisoners, 600 were left dead on the field, and took 30 pieces of cannon .- Prince Louis of Prussia, a brave and loyal soldier, seeing the rout of his corps, opposed himself singly to a Marshal Des Logis, of the 10th regiment of Hussars. "Surrender, Colonel," said the Hussar, "or you are a dead man!" The Prince answered by a blow of his sabre-his antagonist ran him through the body, on which the Prince instantly fell dead. If the last days of his life were those of a bad citizen, his death was glorious, though to be regretted. His end was such as he desired, that of a good soldier! Two of his aid-de-camps were killed near him. On his person were found some letters from Berlin, from which it appeared that the project of the enemy had been to commence operations immediately, and that the War Faction, at the head of which were the Queen and the young Prince, had always feared the pacific intentions of the King. whose love for his subjects, they thought, would induce him to temporise. It may now be said, the very outset of war has destroyed one of its authors !- Neither Dresden or Berlin are covered by an army. Turned on its left, taken in the fact, at the moment when it committed itself to the most hazardous operations, the Prussian army, at the very outset, is placed in the most critical situation. On the 12th, it occupied Eisenach, Gotha, Erfurt, Weimar. The French army occupied Saalfeld and Gera, and was about to advance to Nambourg and Tena. Parties of light cawalry sweep the plains of Leipsic. All the intercepted letters describe the councils of the King as distracted by conflicting opinions-always deliberating, never unanimous in decision. Incertitude, alarm, and terror, appear to have succeeded to arrogance, folly, and precipitation!-Yesterday, the 11th, in passing through Gera, where the 27th regiment of light infantry then lay, the Emperor charged the Colonel to testify his satisfaction at its admirable conduct .- In these various conflicts we have not to regret the loss of any officer of rank. The highest was Captain Camporasso, of the 27th light infantry, a brave and loyal officer. We have had 40 killed and about 60 wounded.

THIRD BULLETIN.

GERAU, Oct. 13, 1806.—The battle of Schleitz, with which the campaign opened, and which has been very fatal to the Prussians, and that of Saalfeld, which followed on the next day, have spread consternation among the enemy. All the intercepted letters say, there was much alarm at Erfurt, where the King, the Queen, the Duke of Brunswick, &c. were consulting upon the measures that should be taken, without being able to agree.—But while they are deliberating, the French army continues its march. To this spirit of effervescent and excessive boasting, critical observations begin to succeed upon the inutility of the war; the injustice of breaking with France; the impossibility of being assisted; the disaffection of the soldiery, upon what they have not done; together with a thousand other observations, which are always in the mouths of the multitude, when princes are weak enough to consult them upon matters of great political interest, which are above their reach.—However, on the evening of the 12th, the scouts of the French army were at Leipsic;

the head-quarters of the Grand Duke of Berg are between Zeist and Leipsic; those of the Prince of Ponte Corvo at Zeist; the imperial head-quarters, with the imperial guards, and the corps of the army under Marshal Soult, are at Gerau; Marshal Ney's corps is at Neustadt. In the first line is the corps of the army under Marshal Davoust at Naumburg; that of Marshal Lannes is at Jena; Marshal Augereau at Kala. Prince Jerome, to whom the Emperor had confided the command of the allies, and of a corps of Bavarians, has arrived at Schleitz, after having blockaded the fort of Culenbach with one of his regiments.-The enemy, cut off from Dresden, was still at Erfurt on the 11th, and endeavouring to collect his columns that he had sent towards Cassel and Wurtzburg, to act upon the offensive, wishing to open the campaign by an invasion of Germany. The Weser, upon which the enemy had raised batteries, the Saal, which he also made a shew of defending, and the other rivers, are all turned much in the same manner as was practised upon the iller last year; so that the French army line the banks of the Saal, with their rear towards the Elbe, at the same time they are marching against the Prussian army, which has its rear towards the Rhine; a position so whimsical cannot fail in producing events of great importance.-The weather, since we commenced the present campaign, has been excellent, the country plentiful, and the soldiers full of vigour and health. We make marches of ten leagues, without having a single straggier; and never was the army in a finer condition. However, the King of Prussia's intentions have been carried into effect : he wished that the French army should evacuate the territory of the confederation on the 8th of October, and they have evacuated it; but instead of repassing the Rhine, they have passed the Saal.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

Gerau, Oct. 13, ten in the morning.—Events succeed each other with rapidity. The Prussian army is taken by surprise, its magazines carried off, and it is turned. Marshal Davoust arrived at Naumburg on the 12th, at nine in the evening, where he seized the magazines of the enemy, made some prisoners, and got possession of a superb train of 18 copper pontoons, with their appendages.—It appears that the Prussian army is marching to gain Magdebourg; but the French army has gained three marches upon them. The anniversary of the affair at Ulm will be celebrated in the history of France.—The letter annexed, which has been intercepted, will inform you of the real state of the public mind: but the battle, of which the Prussian officer speaks, will take place in the course of a few days, and the result of it will determine the fate of the war. The French should have no uneasiness respecting the result.

Proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon to his Army.

Soldiers .- The arrangements for your return to France were made; already were you drawn nearer to your frontiers; triumphal festivals awaited you, and every preparation was made in the capital for your reception; but while you were retiring with so much confidence, new plots were in contrivance under the mask of friendship and union. The cry of war was resounded in Berlin; for two months have we every day received more provocation. The same faction, the same spirit of destruction, which fourteen years ago brought the Prussians into the plains of Champaign, in the opportunity afforded by our divisions, animates and guides their councils. If it be no longer Paris that they want to burn and destroy from roof to foundation, it is the capital of our allies in the midst of which they intend to plant their standards; it is Saxony, whom they have forced, by a disgraceful treaty, to renounce her independence, and of which they purpose to make one of their provinces; it is in short your laurels that they wish to tear away from your brows. Shall we draw away our troops from Germany? The senseless beings! Let them know, that it is easier to ravage the capital than to tarnish the honour of the children of the great nation and of her allies. Their plans were then circumvented: they found in the plains of Champaign their defeat, death, and shame;

August

but the lesson of experience is useless, and there are men in whom the sense of hatred and envy never is extinguished.—Soldiers! There is not one of you that would return into France by any other road but the road of honour! It is only under an arch of triumph that you should return. What! have we braved the seasons, the seas, and the deserts; have we triumphed over Europe leagued against us; have we borne our glory from Orient to the Setting Sun, only to abandon our wallies, to return to France like runaways, and to hear it said that the Eagle of France was seized with dread at the sight of the Eagle of Prussia? But they are already in presence of our advanced guards. We will march, because moderation cannot calm such inconceivable pride. Let the Prussian army have again the fate it met with fourteen years back. Let it know, that it is easy to increase territory and power by the friendship of the great nation; but that her enmity, which, without renouncing every degree of wisdom and reason, cannot be provoked, is more terrible than the tempests of the ocean.—Done at our head quarters in Bamberg, 6th Oct, 1806. (Signed) NAPOLEON. The Major General Prince of Neufchatel and Valengin. (Signed) Marshal Berthier.

The Emperor Napoleon's Appeal to the Saxons.

Saxons! The Prussians have overrun your territory. I enter it as your deliverer. They have forcibly broken the connections which united your troops, and have joined them to their own army. You are called upon to shed your blood for an interest to which you are not only strangers, but which is even in opposition to your interests. -My army was upon the point of evacuating Germany, when your territory was violated : it shall return to France as soon as Prussia has acknowledged your independence, and renounced the execution of the plan which she had formed against you. Saxons, your prince had, till that moment, refused to enter into an alliance so opposite to his duties; if he has since consented to the conditions imposed upon him, it has only been in consequence of being compelled to it by the irruption of the Prussians. I was deaf to the idle provocation which the Prussians offered against my people. I was deaf to them so long as their armaments were confined to the Prussian states, and my minister did not quit Berlin till your territory had been violated .- Saxops, your destiny is in your own hands! Will you remain undetermined between those who would bring you under the yoke, and those who would defend you? My victories shall secure the existence and the independence of your prince, and your nation. The conquests of the Prussians will only rivet your chains. But what do I say ? Have they not already tried every experiment? Have they not, for a long time past, used every effort to compel your prince to acknowledge a sovereignty, which, once directly imposed upon you, would erase you from the list of nations ?- Your independence, your constitution, your liberty, would then only exist in the pages of memory; and the shades of your forefathers, those valiant Saxons, would disdain you for suffering yourselves to be reduced to slavery without resistance; a slavery prepared for you so long beforehand; and thus becoming witnesses of the degradation of your country into a Prussian province. Given at our head-quarters at Ebersdorff, Oct. 11, 1806. NAPOLEON.

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THE LONDON GAZETTES.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPATCHES, PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY, ETC.



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

Tuesday, December 21, 1813. (Continued.)

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart. to Earl Bathurst, dated Montreal, Nov. 4, 1813.

THE loss of our fleet on Lake Erie, which I had the honour of reporting to your Lordship, in my dispatch of the date of 22d September last, together with the increasing sickness among the troops of the centre division, and the division of the force in Upper Canada, by the different actions which had taken place, induced me to send an officer express to Halifax, with directions for the embarkation of the second battalion of marines, and the artillery company attached to it, which sailing from thence with a fair wind, and being much favoured by the weather, arrived in the St. Lawrence at the same time with the other battalion, as I have already had the honour of reporting to your Lordship. I have now the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that both battalions, together with the two companies of artillery and a rocket company, having been disembarked at Quebec, proceeded to this place, where part of them have already arrived. I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship the arrival at Quebec of the Eolus, with three hundred seamen, and my intention of having them immediately forwarded from thence in the steambeat, that I may, if possible, get them to Kingston before the navigation of the river closes. I have also received a report of a part of the 70th regiment being in the St. Lawrence, together with a fleet, having on board the remainder, which I cannot but consider as a peculiarly fortunate circumstance. In my former dispatch I communicated to your Lordship the movement and disposition of the enemy's flotilla and force, upon their quitting Sackett's harbour, on the 18th ultimo, and of their being on Grenadier Island, on the 28th : I have now to inform you, that on the 29th, a part of this force was sent to Gravelly Point, where it was observed, on the 30th, to be employed in constructing huts; but it is not improbable it may have had some other object in view, perhaps to proceed down the river, and by landing at Gananoqui, to aid in a combined attack on Kingston, which Major-General De Bottenberg still thought on the 20th, the date of his last dispatches, was likely to take place. General Hampton's army has altogether quitted the lower province, and from the reports of the different parties hanging on its rear, is retiring to its former encampment at the Four Corners. I am happy to tell your Lordship, that the sickness amongst the troops is diminishing, and the convalescents numerous. The Lake fever has been the most prevalent disorder, and has affected the officers more than the privates.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, December 25, 1813.

Foreign Office, Dec. 25, 1813 .- COPY of a dispatch from his Excellency Sir Henry

Wellesley to Viscount Castlereagh, dated

Chiclano, Nov. 30, 1813 .- My LORD, The Cortes closed their sessions at the Isla yesterday, and have fixed the fifteenth of January for their meeting at Madrid. I understand that the Regency will commence their journey for the capital about H. WELLESLEY. the middle of December.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Downing street, December 23, 1813 .- Major Alex. Macdonald has addressed to Earl Bathurst a letter and its inclosure, of which the following are copies, dated

Oliva, near Danzick, Dec. 1, 1813 .- My LORD, My letter of the 21st ultimo will have informed your Lordship that the batteries of the first parallel, containing seventy-four pieces of ordnance, of various calibres, were opened against the works of the Bischof's berg on the 17th, and that nearly the whole of the granaries of that part of Danzick called the Speicher Island, containing, it is supposed, from a thousand to twelve hundred lasts of corn and rice, had been burnt by the fire of the batteries established above the suburb of Ohra. I have now the gratification further to inform your Lordship, that articles of capitulation for the surrender of the important fortress of Danzick (of which I inclose a copy) were signed on the 29th uit. I have great pleasure in being able to assure your Lordship, that the troops composing this division of the allied army have distinguished themselves by their gallant conduct as often as opportunities have offered. It is but justice also to acknowledge, that the defence which has been made by the enemy has been judicious, and that he has disputed every inch of ground which could be at all advantageous to him, and from which he was only driven by superior numbers.

A. MACDONALD, Major Rl. Horse Artillery.

CAPITULATION of the place of Danzick, under special conditions, concluded between their Excellencies Lieut. Gen. Borozdin, the Major-Gen. Weljaminoff, exercising the functions of Chief of the Staff, and the Colonels of Engineers Monfredi and Pullett, furnished with full powers by his Royal Highness the Duke of Wurtumberg, Commander-in-Chief of the troops employed in the siege of Danzick, on the one part, and their Excellencies the Count d'Heudelet, General of Division, the Gen. of Brigade d'Hericourt, Chief of the Staff, and the Col. Richemont, likewise provided with the full powers of his Excellency Count Rapp, Aidede Camp of the Emperor, Commander-in-Chief of the 10th corps d'Armée, Governor. General, on the other part.

Art. I. The troops composing the garrison of Danzick, and occupying the forts and redoubts dependent thereon, will march out of the town, with their arms and baggage, on the 1st Jan. 1814, at ten o'clock A. M. by the gate of Oliva, and lay down their arms in front of the battery of Gottes Engel, if before that period the garrison of Danzick is not relieved by a body of troops equivalent in numbers to the besieging army, or if a treaty concluded between the belligerent powers shall not have before that period determined the fate of the town of Danzick. The officers shall retain their swords. From a consideration of the vigorous defence and distinguished conduct of the garrison, the detachment of the Imperial Guard, and a battalion of six hundred men, shall retain their arms, and they shall take with them two six-pounders, as well as the ammunition waggons thereunto belonging. Twenty-five cavalry soldiers shall likewise retain their horses and arms.

Art. II. The fort of Weichselmunde, the Holm, and the intermediate works, as well the keys of the outer gate of Oliva, shall be given over to the combined army on the morning of the 24th Dec. 1813.

Art. III. Immediately after the present capitulation shall have been signed, the fort Lacoste, that of Neufahrwasser, with its dependencies, and the left bank of the Vistula, as far up as the redoubt Gudin, and the line of redoubts situated on the Zigankenberg, as well as the Möwenkrugschanze, shall be delivered up in their present state, to the besieging army. The bridge which now communicates from the tête-de-pont of Fahrwasser to the fort of Weichselmunde, shall be drawn back, and placed at the mouths of the Vistula, between Neufahrwasser and the Mowenkrugschanze.

Art. IV. The garrison of Danzick shall be prisoners of war, and be conducted to France. The Governor, Count Rapp, formally pledges himself that none of the officers or soldiers shall serve, until they have been regularly exchanged, against any of the powers now at war with France. An exact return shall be drawn up of all the Generals, Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers composing the garrison of Danzick, without any exception whatsoever. A duplicate shall be made of this return. Each of the Generals and Officers shall sign an engagement, and shall give his parole of honour, not to serve against Russia or her allies until their exchange. An exact return shall likewise be drawn up of all the soldiers under arms, and another of those who are wounded or sick.

Art. V. The Governor, Count Rapp, engages to accelerate as much as possible the exchange of the individuals composing the garrison of Danzick, man for man, against an equal number of prisoners belonging to the coalesced powers; but if, contrary to expectation, this exchange could not take place for want of the necessary number of Russian, Austrian, and Prussian prisoners, or others belonging to the Allied Courts, or if the said courts thould oppose any impediment, then, at the expiration of one year and one day, commencing from the 1st of Jan. 1814, new stile, the individuals composing the garrison of Danzick shall be relieved from the formal obligation contracted by article 4th of the present capitulation, and they may be again employed by their government.

Art. VI. The Polish and other troops belonging to the garrison shall have full and entire liberty to share the fate of the French army; in which case they shall be treated in the same manner, excepting, however, such troops whose Sovereigns might be allied to the powers coalesced against his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, which shall be put in march towards the dominions of the armies of their Sovereigns, and follow the orders they will receive from them, and which they shall send officers to solicit accordingly, immediately after the signing of these presents. The Polish and other officers shall give each their patrole of honour in writing, not to serve against the allied forces until their regular exchange, conformably to the explanation contained in Article V.

Art. VII. All the prisoners, of whatever nation they may be, belonging to powers at war with France, and who are at present in Danzick, shall be at liberty, without their being exchanged, and shall be sent to the Russian advanced posts by the gate of Petershagen, on the morning of the 24th December, 1813.

Art. VIII. The sick and wounded belonging to the garrison shall be treated in the same manner, and with the same care as those of the allied powers; they shall be sent to France, after being perfectly re-established, under the same conditions as the rest of the troops composing the garrison of Danzick. A Commissary of War, and Medical Officers, shall be left with those sick, to take care of them, and claim their return.

Art. IX. As soon as a certain number of individuals belonging to the allied powers shall have been exchanged against an equal number of individuals belonging to the garrison of Danzick, in that case the latter may consider themselves relieved

THE ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

from the engagement formally contracted by them through Article IV. of the present

Art. X. The troops of the garrison of Danzick, excepting those who, by the terms of Article VI. are to follow the orders of their sovereigns, shall march by fixed journies in four columns, at two days distance one from the other, and according to the marching route hereunto annexed; and they shall be escorted to the advanced posts of the French army. The means of subsistence for the garrison of Danzick shall be furnished to them on their march, conformably to the annexed return.—The first column will begin its march on the 2d of Jan. 1814; the second will depart on the 4th, and son on.

Art. XI. All the French non-combatants, and who do not bear arms, may follow, if they chuse, the troops of the garrison; but they cannot claim the rations fixed for the military. They may further dispose of the property which shall be recog-

nised as belonging to them.

Art. XII. On the 24th December 1813, there shall be delivered up to the Commissary appointed by the besieging army, all the cannon, mortars, &c. &c. arms, ammunition, plans, drawings, designs, the military chests, all magazines of whatever description they may be, the pontoons, all the effects appertaining to the corps of engineers, to the marine, the artillery, the train, waggons, &c. &c. without any exception whatsoever, and a duplicate inventory shall be made thereof, and delivered to the Chief of the Staff of the combined army.

Art. XIII. The Generals, Officers of the Staff, and others, shall retain their baggage, and the number of horses fixed by the French regulations, and shall, conse-

quently, receive forage during the march.

Art. XIV. All details relating to the means of transport to be granted, either for the sick or wounded, or for the officers, shall be regulated by the Chiefs of the

respective Staffs.

Art. XV. The Senate of Danzick reserve the right of presenting to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon their claims to the liquidation of all debts that may have been contracted on both sides; and his Excellency the Governor-General places himself under the obligation to cause vouchers to be given to those with whom such debts may have been contracted; but under no pretence can hostages be detained for these debts.

Art. XVI. Hostilities of every description shall cease on both sides from the

signing of the present treaty.

Art. XVII. Any Article that may be deemed doubtful, shall be construed in

favour of the garrison.

Art. XVIII. Four true copies shall be made of the present capitulation, of which

two shall be in the Russian, and two in the French language, to be delivered in duplicate to the two Generals in Chief.

Art. XIX. After the signing of these official documents, it shall be permitted to the Governor General, Count Rapp, to send a courier to his government, who will be accompanied by a Russian officer as far as the French advanced posts.

Le Lt. Gen. et. Chevalier Borozdin, 1st le Fonction de Chef de l'Etat Major.

—Le General Major Wellaminoff—Le Colonel de Genie Monfredi.

—Pullett, Colonel de Genie.—Le General de Division D'Heudelet.—

Le General D'Hericourt.—Le Colonel Richemort.

Seen and approved,—ALEXANDER DUG DE WURTEMBERG, Gen. de la Cavalerie et General en Chef des Troupes Combinées devant Danzick.

Seen and approved,-Cte. RAPP.

Advices have been since received from Lord Catheart, dated Frankfort, December 12, 1813, stating, that His Imperial Majesty had not ratified the above articles of capitulation, but had ordered that the siege of Danzick should continue until the garrison should surrender as prisoners of war.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, December 28, 1813.

Foreign Office, December 27, 1813.

Extract of a Dispatch from Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Lisbon, December 11, 1813.

The General Order, of which I euclose a copy, was addressed to the Portuguese army by Marshal Beresford, shortly after the assault of the French works on the 11th of November.

Head-quarters, Ustaritz, Nov. 28, 1813 .- ORDER OF THE DAY .- Marshal Beresford, Marquis of Campo Mayor, never fails to feel satisfaction, when any opportunity presents itself of noticing the good conduct of the army of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the face of the enemy. His Excellency congratulates the Portuguese nation on the increased glory acquired by their fellow-countrymen in arms in the battle of the 10th instant, when the allied army, under the most Illustrious and Excellent Marshal General Duke of Victoria, expelled the enemy from the position and entrenchments which they had occupied upon their own frontier. the brave soldiers of His Royal Highness sharing with those of his Brita . ic Majesty (between whom there is, and has ever been, such strict and perfect harmony, as well in marching united against the enemy, as in mutual admiration and exchange of friendly offices in all circumstances) the honour and glory acquired by the Anglo Portuguese in this exploit. The enemy was driven from positious impregnable against the attacks of any other army; but the impulse with which the allies carried them was irresistible. His Excellency will have great pleasure in acquainting His Royal Highness with the merits of his army upon this occasion. The Marshal, besides having already forwarded to His Royal Highness the names of the officers and inferior officers who have been particularly recommended by their respective commanders, in preferring them to His Royal Highness's notice, cannot refrain from evincing his pleasure at the good conduct of the division under the command of Lieutenant-General John Hamilton; and he begs to assure Brigadier-Generals A. Campbell and John Buchan, of the 4th and 2d brigades, and the officers. inferior officers, and soldiers of the division, of his entire satisfaction. Lieut. Col. A. Tulloch merits the approbation of His Excellency, for the great service rendered by the artillery under his command, in which is comprehended the brigade of ninepounders, commanded by First Lieutenaut Juze Jouquin Barreiros, of the regiment of artillery, No. 4.

Major General Manly Power and the 9th brigade will accept the testimony of Hist Excellency in having evinced their accustomed good conduct; as also the Col. Joze de Vasconcellos, and the 9th brigade under his orders, and he pays a high compliment to these two brigades, in assuring them that they have kept pace with their former reputation. Major General Manly Power notices particularly Lieut. Col. Durzbach on this and many other occasions. Colonel Joze de Vasconcellos also particularly mentions Major John Scott Lillie.

His Excellency observed the firmless, regularity, and excellent discipline of the 6th brigade, which being posted in reserve, had no opportunity for fighting; 6dt its conduct is worthy of the Excellency's approbation, and of which he begs Colonel John Doyle will assure the officers, inferior officers, and soldiers.—Nor can the Marshal omit expressing his approbation of Major. General Charles Frederic Lecor, who commanded on that day the 7th division of the Affied Affiny, acting under the inference eye of His Excellency, and who himself bears withess to the talents and

zeal he displayed in this command. The Marshal has great pleasure in manifesting his satisfaction at the conduct of Colonel John Douglas, the regiment of infantry, No. 12, and the battalion of Caçadores, No. 9, which formed that part of the 7th brigade which was engaged in the contest; and he owes, as a duty to this brigade, his complete approval, thus publicly stated, of their behaviour in two former actious fought by them in front of Ordaz, with a valour worthy the Portuguese nation. The battalion of Caçadores No. 9, knows how to acquire the esteem of its Generals .-His Excellency acknowledges his obligations to the regiment of infantry, No. 17, and the battalion of Caçadores, Nos. 1 and 3, forming part of the light division, for its good conduct in the battle. The Marshal praises the activity and good dispositions of Dr. M'Lagum, Surgeon-Major of the 9th brigade, manifested in the promptitude and zeal displayed in his care of all the wounded, in having them accommodated, attended to, and their cases treated on the spot. Under existing circumstances, the Marshal cannot conclude without thanking the Portuguese army, not only for their conduct in the battle, but also for having done away the necessity of his exhortations, in even deserving his particular approbation for their regular deportment in quarters, and towards the inhabitants. The Portuguese soldiers have no less shewn to the French army their inferiority in the field and in military qualifications, than evinced to the French nation how much they excel their troops in point of morals, humanity, and good behaviour. By these means, as well as by their dis ipline and valour, have the Portuguese forces so greatly augmented their country's honour, and established their claim to the particular thanks of their august sovereign, who is at once the example and the rewarder of all virtues .- Europe will perceive and honour the virtues of the Portuguese nation, as set forth by their Adjt Gen. MOZO.

War-Office, December 28, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to direct, that, from the 25th inst. the two Heavy Regiments of Dragoons of the King's German Legion shall be termed the 1st and 2d Regiments of Light Dragoons; and that the three Regiments of Light Dragoons shall be termed the 1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments of Hussars of the King's German Legion.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, December 30, 1813.

Downing-street, December 29, 1813.—Major Hill. Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen, Sir Rowland Hill, has arrived with a dispatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. B. dated

St. Jean de Luz, Dec. 14, 1813.—My Lord, Since the enemy's retreat from the Nivelle, they had occupied a position in front of Bayonne, which had been entrenched with great labour since the battle fought at Vittoria in June last. It appears to be under the fire of the works of this place, the right rests upon the Adour, and the front in this part is covered by a morass, occasioned by a rivulet which falls into the Adour. The right of the centre rests upon this same morass, and its left upon the River Nieve. The left is between the Nieve and the Adour, on which river the left rests. They had their advanced posts from their right in front of Anglet and towards Biaritz. With their left they defended the river Nieve, and communicated with Gen. Paris's division of the army of Catalonia, which was at St. Jean Pied de Port, and they had a considerable corps cantoned in Ville Franche and Mouguerre. It was impossible to attack the enemy in this position, as long as they remained in force in it. I had determined to pass the Nieve immediately after

the passage of the Nivelle, but was prevented by the bad state of the roads, and the swelling of all the rivulets occasioned by the fall of rain in the beginning of that month, but the state of the weather and roads having at length enabled me to collect the materials, and make the preparations for forming bridges for the passage of that river, I moved the troops out of their cantonments on the 8th, and ordered that the right of the army under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill should pass on the 9th, at and in the neighbourhood of Cambo, while Marshal Sir William Beresford should favour and support his operation, by passing the 6th division under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, at Ustaritz; both operations succeeded completely. The enemy was immediately driven from the right bank of the river, and retired towards Bayonne, by the great road of St. Jean Pied de Port. Those posted opposite Cambo were nearly intercepted by the 6th division, and one regiment was driven from the road, and obliged to march across the country. The enemy assembled in considerable force on a range of heights running parallel with the Adour, and still keeping Ville Franche by their right. The 8th Portuguese regiment, under Colonel Douglas, and the 9th Cacadores, under Col. Brown, and the British light infantry battalions of the 6th division, carried this village and the heights in the neighbourhood. The rain which had fallen the preceding night, and on the morning of the 8th, had so destroyed the road, that the day had nearly elapsed before the whole of Sir Rowland Hill's corps had come up, and I was therefore satisfied with the possession of the ground which we occupied.

On the same day, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope, with the left of the army under his command, moved forward by the great road from St. Jean de Luz towards Bayonne, and reconnoitred the right of the intended camp under Bayonne, and the course of the Adour below the town, after driving in the enemy's posts from the neighbour-hood of Biaritz and Anglet. The light division, under Major-Gen. Alten, likewise moved forward from Bassusarry, and reconnoitred that part of the enemy's intrenchments. Sir John Hope and Major-Gen. Alten retired in the evening to the ground they had before occupied.

On the morning of the 10th, Lieut. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill found that the enemy tead retired from the position which they had occupied the day before on the heights, into the intrenched camp on that side of the Nieve; and he therefore occupied the position intended for him, with his right towards the Adour, and his left at Ville Franche, and communicating with the centre of the army, under Marshal Sir William Beresford, by a bridge laid over the Nieve; and the troops under the Marshal were again drawn to the left of the Nieve. Gen. Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, which had remained with Sir Rowland Hill when the other Spanish troops went into cantonments, was placed at Urcuray with Col. Vivian's brigade of light dragoons at Hasparren, in order to observe the movements of the enemy's division under Gen. Paris, which, upon the passage of the Nieve, had retired towards St. Palais.

On the 10th in the morning the enemy moved out of the intrenched camp with their whole army, with the exception only of what occupied the works opposite to Sir Rowland Hill's position, and drove in the picquets of the light division, and of Sir John Hope's corps, and made a most desperate attack upon the post of the former at the chateau and church of Arcangues, and upon the advanced posts of the latter, on the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz, near the Mayor's house of Biaritz. Both attacks were repulsed in the most gallant style by the troops, and Sir John Hope's corps took about five hundred prisoners. The brunt of the action with Sir John Hope's advanced post fell upon the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Brig.-Gen. A. Campbell, which were on duty, and upon Major-Gen. Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which moved up to their support. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of those, and of all the other troops engaged, and I had great satisfaction in finding that this attempt made by the enemy upon our left, in order to oblige us to draw in our right, was completely defeated by a comparatively small part of our force.

I cannot sufficiently applied the ability, coolness, and judgment of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hope, who, with the General and Staff Officers under his command, shewed the troops an example of gallantry, which must have tended to produce the favourable result of the day. Sir John Hope received a very severe contusion, which, however, I am happy to say, has not deprived me for a moment of the benefit of his assistance. After the action was over, the regiments of Nassau and Frankfort, under the command of Colonel Kruse, came over to the posts of Major-Gen. Ross's brigade, of the 4th division, which were formed for the support of the centre.

When the night closed, the enemy were still in large force in front of our posts, on the ground from whence they had driven the picquets. They retired, however, during the night, from Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope's front, leaving small posts, which were immediately driven in. They still occupied, in force, the bridge on which the picquets of the light division had stood; and it was obvious that the whole army was atill in front of our left: and about three in the afternoon they again drove in Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope's picquets, and attacked his posts. They were again repulsed, with considerable loss. The attack was recommenced on the morning of the 12th, with the same want of success; the first division, under Major-Gen. Howard, having relieved the fifth division; and the enemy discontinued it in the afternoon, and retired entirely within the intrenched camp on that night. They never renewed the attack on the posts of the light division after the 10th.

Licut. Gen. Sir John Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of all the officers and troops, particularly of the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Brig.-General Acchibald Campbell; and of Major-General Robinson's, and Major-General Hay's brigades of the 5th division, under the command of the Hon. Col. Greville: He mentions, particularly, Major-Gen. Hay, commanding the 5th division; Major-Generals Robinson and Bradford; Brigadier-Gen. Campbell; Colonels de Regon and Greville, commanding the several brigades; Lieut.-Col. Lloyd, of the 84th, who was unfortunately killed; Lieut.-Colonels Barnes of the Royals, and Cameron of the 9th; Captain Ramsay of the Royal Horse Artillery; Col. de Lancey, Deputy-Quarter Master-General, and Lieut Col. M'Donald, Assistant-Adjutant General, attached to Sir John Hope's corps, and the officers of his personal Staff. The 1st division, under Major-Gen. Howard, were not engaged until the 12th, when the enemy's attack was more feeble; but the Guards conducted themselves with their usual spirit. The enemy having thus failed in all their attacks, with their whole force, upon our left, withdrew into their intrenchments, on the night of the 12th, and passed a large force through Bayoune, with which, on the morning of the 13th, they made a most desperate attack upon Lieut. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill. In expectation of this attack, I had requested Marshal Sir W. Beresford to reinforce the Lieut. Gen. with the 6th division, which crossed the Nieve at daylight on that morning; and I further reinforced him by the 4th division, and two brigades of the 3d division.

The expected arrival of the 6th division gave the Licut. general great facility in making his movements; but the troops under his immediate command, had defeated and repulsed the enemy with immense loss before their arrival. The principal attack having been made along the high road, from Bayonne to St. Jean Pied-de Port, Major Gen. Barnes' brigade of British infantry, and the 5th Portuguese brigade, under Brig. Gen. Ashworth, were particularly engaged in the contest with the enemy on that point, and these troops conducted themselves admirably. The Portuguese division of infantry, under the command of Mariscal del Campo Don. F. le Cor, moved to their support on their left in a very gallant style, and regained an important position between these troops and Major-General Pringle's brigade, engaged with the enemy in front of Ville Franche. I had great satisfaction also in observing the conduct of Major-Gen. Byug's brigade of British infantry, supported by the 4th Portuguese brigade, under the command of

1814.7

Brig.-Gen. Buchan, in carrying an important height from the enemy on the right of our position, and maintaining it against an their efforts to regain it. Two guns and some prisoners were taken from the enemy, who being beaten at all points, and having suffered considerable loss, were obliged to retire upon their intrenchment. It gives me the greatest satisfaction to have another opportunity of reporting my sense of the merits and services of Lieut. Gen, Sir Rowland Hill upon this occasion, as well as of those of Lieut .- Gen. Sir William Stewart, commanding the 2d division; Major-Generals Pringle, Barnes, and Byng; Mariscal del Campo Don F. Le Cor, and Brigadier-generals Da Costa, Ashworth, and Buchan. The British artillery, under Lieut. Col. Ross, and the Portuguese artillery, under Col. Tulloch, distinguished themselves; and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill reports particularly the assistance he received from Lieut.-Colonels Bouverie and Jackson, the Assistant-Adjutant and Assistant-Quarter-Master-General attached to his corps; Lieut.-Col-Goldfinch, of the Royal Engineers, and from the officers of his personal Staff. The enemy marched a large body of cavalry across the bridge of the Adour yesterday evening, and retired their force opposite to Sir Rowland Hill this morning towards Bayonne. Throughout these various operations I have received every assistance from the Quarter-Master-General Major-General Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant-General Major-General Sir Edward Pakenham, and Lieut.-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, and the officers of my personal Staff. I send this dispatch by Major Hill, Aide-de-Camp of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection. Wellington. I enclose the returns of the killed and wounded.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of his excellency Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in the operations connected with the Passage of the River Nieve, on the 9th day of December, 1813.

General Staff-1 lieut.-colonel, 2 majors, wounded. Royal artillery-1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 5 rank and file, 3 horses wounded. 16th light dragoons-1 captain, I lieutenant, 1 trumpeter, 4 rank and file, 4 horses wounded. 1st Foot guards, 1st batt .- 2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 21 rank and file wounded. 1st Foot guards, 3d batt .- 2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded. 1st Foot, 3d batt .- 3 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file wounded. 4th do. 1st batt .- 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 9 rank and file wounded. 9th do. 1st batt .- 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed; 20 rank and ite wounded. 11th do. 1st batt .- 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file wounded; I rank and file missing. 29th do. 1st batt.-I drummer, 6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 35 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing. 32d do. 1st do .- 2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing. 34th do. 2d batt .- 1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file wounded. 36th do. 1st batt .- 3 rank and file wounded. 38th do. 1st batt .- 2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 37 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing. 39th do. 1st batt .- 1 rank and file killed ; 2 serjeauts, 10 rank and file wounded. 42d do. 1st batt .- 1 captain, 1 lieutenant killed; I lientenant, 11 rank and file wounded. 43d do. 1st batt .-- 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded. 50th do. 1st batt .- 1 rank and file wounded. 59th do. 2d batt .- 6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 1 eusign, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 27 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing. 60th do. 5th batt .- 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file wounded. 61st do. 1st hatt .- 2 captains, 4 rank and file wounded. 71st do. 1st batt .- i drummer, 2 rank and file wounded, 79th do. 1st batt .- 5 rank and file killed; I lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 24 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing. 84th do. 2d batt .-6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 36 rank and file wounded. 91st do. 1st batt - 7 rank and file wounded. 92d do. 1st batt .-Vel. 1. No. 4. N. S.

2 rank and file wounded. 95th do. 1st hatt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file wounded. 95th do. 2d batt.—4 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 17 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing. 95th do. 3d batt.—1 rank and file wounded. 1st light batt. King's German legion—3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 34 rank and file wounded. 2d light batt. King's German legion—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 24 rank and file wounded. Brunswick Oels'—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

E. M. PAKENHAM, Adjt.-Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Field-Murskal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in the Operations connected with the Passage of the River Nieve, on the 10th day of December, 1813. General Staff-1 general, 1 captain wounded. Royal Artillery-2 horses killed; 6 rank and file, 1 horse wounded. 12th light dragoons-1 rank and file wounded. 16th light dragoons-4 horses killed; 3 rank and file, 1 horse wounded. 1st Foot, 3d batt -- I rank and file killed; I licutenant, I serjeant, I drummer, 28 rank and file wounded; I licutenant, 12 rank and file missing. 4th do. 1st batt .-- 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 39 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing. 9th do. 1st batt .-- 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 10 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 64 rank and file wounded. 38th do. 1st batt .- 6 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 35 rank and file wounded; 43d do. 1st batt.-11 rank and file wounded; A serjeant, I drummer, 19 rank and file missing, 47th do. 2d batt.—12 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 45 rank and file wounded; I lieutenant, I serjeant, 49 rank and file missing. 52d do. 1st batt. -2 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 12 rank and file wounded; 6 rank and file missing. 59th do. 2d batt .-6 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 4 serjeants, 52 rank and file wounded. 10 rank and file missing. 62d do. 2d batt .- 4 rank and file wounded. 76th do.-1 drummer killed; 15 rank and file wounded. 84th foot, 2d batt.-1 lieut.-colonel, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file killed , 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 50 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, I lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file missing. S5th do .- 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file wounded. 95th do. 1st batt .- 1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 15 rank and file wounded; 1 ensign, 19 rank and file missing. 95th do. 2d batt .- 3 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 11 rank and file missing. 95th do. 3d batt .- 1 rank and file killed; I drummer, 21 rank and file wounded. Brunswick light infantry-1 E. M. PAKENHAM, Adjt.-Gen. captain, 2 rank and file wounded.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in the operations connected with the Passage of the River Nieve, on the 11th December, 1813.

General Staff—1 captain wounded. 1st foot, 3d batt.—4 rank and file wonnded.

4th foot, 1st batt.—6 rank and file killed; 1 major, 6 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 8 serjeants, 90 rank and file wounded. 9th foot, 1st batt.—14 rank and file killed; 2 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 72 rank and file wounded; 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file missing. 3sth foot, 1st batt.—2 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file wounded, 47th foot, 2d batt.—3 rank and file wounded, 159th foot, 2d batt.—6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 47 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing. 84th foot, 2d batt.—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed: 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file wounded. 95th foot, 2d batt.—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file wounded. Brunswick light infantry—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file wounded.

E. M. PAKENHAM, Adjutant-General.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of his excellency Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in the operations connected with the Passage of the River Nieve, on the 12th day of December, 1813.

Royal artillery—1 rank and file, 1 horse killed; 7 rank and file, 4 horses wounded.

14th Light dragoons—2 horses killed; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file missing. 16th Light dragoons—1 horse wounded. 7th hussars—1 rank and file, 1 horse missing. 1st Foot guards, 1st batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file killed; 6 serjeants, 50 rank and file wounded. 1st Foot guards, 3d batt.—1 serjeant, 8 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 cusign, 2 serjeants, 31 rank and file wounded. Coldstream guards, 1st batt.—4 rank and file wounded. 3d Foot guards, 1st batt.—1 staff, 7 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 9 serjeants, 45 rank and file wounded. 60th Foot, 5th batt.—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

E. M. PAKENHAM, Adjutant-General.

E. M. PAKENHAM, Adjt.-Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of his excellency Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wel lington, K. G. in the operations connected with the Passage of the River Nieve, on the 13th day of December, 1813. General Staff-1 general, 4 captains, 2 lieutenants wounded. Royal artillery-I rank and file, I horse killed; 4 rank and file, 3 horses wounded, 13th Light Dragoons-1 horse killed; 3 rank and file, 4 horses wounded. , 3d Foot, 1st batt .- 3 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 9 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 69 rank and file wouuded. 29th foot, 1st batt .- 6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 86 rank and file wounded. 31st Foot, 2d batt-2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 27 rank and file wounded. 34th Foot, 2d batt-5 rank and file wounded. 39th Foot, 1st batt -1 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 14 rank and file wounded, and 1 rank and file missing. 50th Foot, 1st batt .- 20 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 7 lieuts. ensigns, 11 serjeants, 3 drummers, 17 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, and 7 rank and file missing. 57th Foot, 1st batt .- 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 7 rank and file killed; 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 109 rank and file wounded. 60th Foot, 5th batt .- 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file wounded: 1 lieutenant and 1 serjeant missing. 66th Foot, 2d batt .- 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 6 serjeants, 57 rank and file wounded; 1 staff missing. 71st Foot, 1st batt.-1 major, 2 lieutenants, 7 rank and file-killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 93 rank and file wounded; 2 serjeants, and 8 rank and file missing. 92d Foot, 1st batt -3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 27 rank and file killed, 1 major,

Total British killed—1 lieutenaut-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 10 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 250 rank and file, 12 horses, killed. Total British wounded—2 general staff, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 30 captains, 67 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 1 staff, 131 serjeants, 20 drummers, 1904 rank and file, 40 horses. Total British missing—1 major, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 10 serjeants, 3 drummers, 188 rank and file, 1 horse.

3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 136 rank and file wounded; and 1

serjeant missing.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, from the 9th to the 13th Dec.

British Officers killed. 9th December.—42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. G. Stewart, Lieut. James Stewart.

10th December — 9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. P. L. Lemesurier, Ensign Geo. Bolton. 84th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieut.-Col. Richard Lloyd. 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut, John Hopwood.

11th December .- 84th Foot, 2d Batt .- Captain Yates Johnson.

12th December.—1st Foot Guards, 1st Batt.—Capt.S. Coote Martin (Lieut. Col.) Lieut. Charles Thompson (Captain.) sd Foot Guards, 1st Batt.—Captain Henry Robert Watson, Adjutant.

13th December.—57th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Andrew Sankey, Ensigns William Johnson and John S. Pode. 71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Major M. M'Kenzie (Lieut.-Col.) Lieuts. W. Campbell and Chas. Henderson. 92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieuts. Duncan M'Pherson, Thos. Mitchell, and Allan Macdonald.

Officers wounded 9th December - 9th Foot-Lieutenant-colonel Wm. Gomm. A. Q. M. G. slightly. 4th Foot-Brevet-major Robert Anwyl, (B. M.) slightly. 2d Line Batt. King's German legion-Brevet major Aug. Heisse, (A. A. G.) severely-16th light Dragoons-Captain William Pearse, licutenant W. Nepean, slightly, 4th Foot, 1st Batt .- Lieut. John Fraser, severely. 11th Foot, 1st Batt .- Lieut. John Dolphin, slightly. 28th Foot, 1st Batt .- Captain W. Taylor, severely. 38th Foot, 1st Batt.-Captain W. Taylor, severely; lieutenants Edward Hopper, Robert Wilcocks, slightly, and Geo. Frier, severely. 59th Foot, 2d Batt .- Cupt. F. Fuller, slightly; lieutenants J. B. Brohier, S. Stewart, Alexander Campbell, L. Carmichael, P. O'Hara, severely; Ensign W. H. Hill, severely. 60th Foot, 5th Batt .--Lieut. H. Dickson, slightly. 61st Foot, 1st Batt.-Capts. W. Greene, slightly, E. Charlton. 79th Foot, 1st Batt .- Lieut. A Robertson, severely. 84th Foot, 2d Batt. Capt. D. Urquhart, lieut. R. B. Warren, severely, Ensign J. Jervise, severely. 1st light Batt. King's German legion-Lieut. G. Elderhorst, slightly. 2d light Batt. King's German legion .- Capt. F Wynecken, slightly; Lleut. G. Meyer, severely; Ensign A. M'Read, slightly.

10th December.—2d light batt. King's German legion—Major-Gen. F. P. Robinson, severely; Capt. Geo. Decken, Aide de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, severely. 1st Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenaut Alexander Macdonnell, slightly. 4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. Timothy Jones (Major), severely; Lieuts. Edward Guichard and Frederick Hyde, severely. 9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. Benjamin Siborn, severely; Lieuts. Edward Watkins and Dallas, severely; Lieut. Robt. Brookes, slightly. 47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieut. A. Mahon, severely; Ensign James Ewing, slightly. 53d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Wm. Mein (Lieut.-Col.), Capt. Graham Douglas, and Ensign F. Bradford, severely. 59th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major F. W. Hoysted and Capt. W. Wilkinson, severely. 84th Foot, 2d Batt.—Capt. Jenkin, slightly; Lieut. Joshua Homes, severely. 85th Foot—Lieut H. Belsted, slighty; Brunswick light Infantry—Capt. Lyzneusky.

11th December.—Capt. Thos. Napier, Aide-de-Camp to lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope, severely. 4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major John Piper, severely, (lieut.-col.); lieutenants John Stavely and C. H. Farrington, slightly; lieutenant William Clark, severely; lieutenants Edward Rawlins and J. Sutherland, slightly; lieutenant Jas. Marshall, and Ensign Gardner, severely. 9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensigns David Holmes, and Robert Story, severely. 59th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Francis Fuller, severely; lieutenant Eneas Macpherson, severely. 84th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Richard Cruise, slightly. Brunswick light Infantry—Lieutenant V. D. Heyde, slightly. 12th December.—1st Guards, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant Thomas Stretfield, slightly; (Captain) Facient Lorent Clarks of Guards, 2d Guards, 1st Batt. Lieutenant Thomas Stretfield, slightly;

(Captain). Ensign James Oliver Latour, severely. 3d Guards, 1st Batt. Lieutenant Hugh Seymour, and Francis Holborne, slightly; Ensign Hugh Barnet Montgomery, severely.

ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

Vol. I.

12-62

NEW SERIES, SEPTEMBER, 1814.

TNo. 5.

THE

HISTORY OF THE WAR,

FROM THE YEAR 1792 to 1814;

In which the Military Transactions of Each Campaign are related separately and in detail.

It has been a matter of just regret, that no regular and professional History of the events of the long period of War has yet been attempted, though no War has ever occurred in Modern History which, whether in variety of fortune, or in the importance of the interests concerned, can be put into comparison with the one now concluded. As it peculiarly belongs to the nature of the Military Chronicle to render justice to our Armies, it is now our present purpose to supply this defect. We concur in the probable regret of our readers, that the task has not fallen into abler hands. Let it be imputed to us, therefore, as a merit, that we rather seek the gratification of our readers than of ourselves; and that we do for their sakes what we certainly should not attempt for our own. We cannot relate these events so ill but that their very importance will excite pleasure and attention; and we certainly do not expect to relate them so well as to avoid the imputation of falling below the subject.

CAMPAIGN OF 1792.

CHAPTER I.

Declaration of War. Invasion of the Austrian Low Countries. Defeat of the French. Proclamations of the Emperor Francis and the King of Prussia. March of the Duke of Brunswick. Manifestoe. Arrival of the King of Prussia at Coblentz. Review of the Army there. Amount of it. Plan of the Campaign.

IN the beginning of the year 1792, the National Assembly and people of France, having wholly subverted their antient Government, and effectually enslaved the person of their king, had rendered it a measure of preventive prudence, that the neighbouring powers should prepare for defence, and should anticipate the attack which each saw to be preparing against itself. The Austrian Government, being administered at this period by two wise and able men, the Prince Kaunitz and Count Cobentzel, had foreseen from afar the certain tendency of the avowed principles of the French Revolutionists, and had accordingly employed every effort, at first to elude, and afterwards effectually to meet, the approaching shock. "As all these efforts were fruitless, and the evil was hourly growing, they deemed it prudent to bring the affair at once to a decision. Accordingly, summing up their demands of explanation and satisfaction in four points, they delivered to the French Government an Vol. 1. No. 5. N. S. 2 X

ultimate proposition, in which they insisted on the re-establishment of the Monarchy as it was in June 1789; the restitution of the property of the Clergy; the reinstatement of the German Princes in their feudal claims in Alsace; and the restoration of Avignon and the Venassin to the Pope. These demands, however, were refused as absolutely as they were requested, and both parties became from that moment in a state of war. Accordingly, a few days afterwards, the 20th of April, 1792, the war was formally declared by the French Government.

The manifesto of the French Government, which accompanied this Declaration, and that of the Austrian cabinet which replied to it, were written in the usual terms of such instruments; the French Government accusing the Austrian of an indecent interference in matters of their domestic relations, whilst the Austrian cabinet, with infinitely more justice, objected that the actual anarchy in France was incompatible with the security of the neighbouring states, and that it became therefore necessary to assist an imprisoned king and a deluded people, to restore the Government to that degree of order which might render her intercourse, or even her vicinage, safe to her neighbours.

The National Assembly followed up this declaration in the same spirit in which they had issued it. The war was proclaimed by a decree made late in the evening of the 20th of April; the decree was immediately carried to the palace, and received the royal sanction at ten o'clock. The intelligence was communicated by extraordinary couriers to all the ambassadors at foreign courts, and instantaneous measures were adopted for increasing the troops, supplying the garrisons, and furnishing the magazines. A vote was passed for augmenting the army to 450,000 men, and as a fund to supply them with arms, clothing, and food, for an issue of assignats to the amount of three hundred millions of livres

Four armies had already been formed along the frontiers, from Switzerland to Dunkirk, under the direction of four commanders, enjoying at this period, not only the reputation of great military talents, but also the contidence of the nation. The marshal de Rochambeau, who had already distinguished himself in the seven years' war, as well as in America, left Paris the day after the declaration of hostilities, on purpose to assume the command of the northern army. He immediately established his head-quarters at Valenciennes, and gave orders to form three camps, in order to cover that part of the country, and be able, as occasion served, to commence offensive operations against the enemy. The troops under his command, by means of draughts from the garrisons, might be increased from thirty to thirty-five thousand men; d'Harville, Biron, Delbeck, and d'Aumount, served under him.

The marquis de la Fayette, who had also served in America, was placed at the head of the army of the centre: he fixed his head-quarters at Metz, and occupied Nancy, Thionville, and Luneville. He had upwards of 20,000 men at his disposal, and was so posted as to continue the line of defence from the Meuse to the Moselle; the general officers under his command consisted of Wittgenstein, Bellemont, Crillon, Parquet, and Defranc.

The army of the Rhine was entrusted to marshal Luckner, a foreigner who had been invited into the service of France, and of whose talents high expectations had been formed. The forces under his direction amounted to nearly fifty thousand men, and soon extended from Laudau to the frontiers of the Swiss cantous, in consequence of the seizure of the important pass of Porentrui. Berthier, Lameth, and Jarry, occupied subordinate situations.

The fourth army, or Army of the South, was under general Montesquieu, and had its head-quarters in the country of Savoy.

The defenceless state of the Low-countries exhibited a vulnerable point, and it was accordingly determined to wrest these fertile possessions from the house of Austria. That country, since known by the name of Belgium, had, at a former period, enjoyed a large portion of happiness and prosperity, in consequence of its free constitution and commercial intercourse with the different nations of Europe; but it no sooner formed a portion of the great monarchy, than the wise policy which had guided the princes of the house of Burgundy ceased to operate. The imprudence of some of the late princes had alienated the affections of a people, who, by a singular union of contrarieties, united a love of liberty with an ardent superstition, and a reverence bordering on idolatry for priests to an extreme jealousy of their civil rulers. Joseph II, with the usual inconsistency of his character, at the same time that he dismantled the fortresses in Flanders, contrived to violate the privileges and the prejudices of the people; and, in exact proportion as he diminished the means of coercion, increased at once the force and the power of resist-This extraordinary conduct had at length produced a war, in which the insurgents, animated by a popular cause, and supported by several neighbouring powers, had at first proved victorious. The imperial arms had at length triumphed, but the people were rather subdued, than conciliated. These considerations, equally obvious and important. were neither overlooked nor neglected by the ministers who now formed the cabinet council of France,

Dumouriez at this moment conducted the war department, as well as that of foreign affairs. He determined to commence the campaign by seizing on the Austrian Netherlands, with an army of forty thousand men, and drew up a plan of operations, which was approved by the council, and according to which there were to be two real and two false attacks. But the three generals, without consulting the cabinet, had already concerted among themselves a different scheme for obtaining the same object. In conformity to this, la Fayette was to have been entrusted with the execution of the enterprise against the Austrian Low countries, at the head of fifty thousand men; Rochambeau intended to support him by means of a second army; while a third was destined to take possession of Mentz. In addition to this opposition of sentiments, a settled enmity actually subsisted between Dumouriez on the one part, and la Fayette and Rochambeau on the other; which, with other unforescen events, contributed to produce the disasters that ensued.

After much useful time had been wasted in explanation and disputes, Biron at length obtained the command of a body of troops belonging to the army of Rochambeau, with which he set out from Valenciennes, and encamped at Quievrain on the first of May. Having proceeded as far as Bossu, he there fell in with some light troops posted at that place by Beaulieu, a gallant and experienced officer, who had drawn up the main body of his little army on the heights above Mons. Upon this, two regiments of French dragoons, without seeing the main body of the enemy, immediately betook themselves to flight, exclaiming, that they were surrounded and betrayed. The infantry, which had been thrown into disorder by the misconduct of the cavalry, also fled; and such was the panic terror with which they were seized, that they suffered themselves to be pursued by five or six hundred Hulans and chasseurs, and lost their camp-equipage, baggage, and even the military chest.

Rochambeau, on hearing of this disaster, immediately marched from Valenciennes with a few regiments to cover the retreat of the fugitives, who now entered that fortress, and no sooner found themselves in safety than they assembled in a tumultuous manner, and exhibited an eager desire to murder the marshal, and the general officers, who had been so

lately the unwilling witnesses of their disgrace.

On the same day and hour, major-general Theobald Dillon left Lisle, and experienced a similar fate. Having arrived at Bessieu with two thousand infantry and one of cavalry, he found himself opposed by major-general Happencourt, with a body of Austrians from Tournay, who did not, however, exceed eight or nine hundred men. No sooner had these come in sight, than the regiments of cavalry, after uttering the same cry of "treason! treason!" as was heard among the horse under Biron, rushed also through the foot, and the whole detachment returned back without being pursued, abandoning the artillery and baggage with the most shameful indifference.

Ditlon having entered Lisle soon after the main body, was instantly attacked and murdered by his fugitive army; which, having thus added perfidy to cowardice, hung his corpse along with that of lieutenant-colodel Berthois of the engineers on a gallews, while the populace, who had joined the ferocious soldiery, committed every species af excess, and ac-

cused all the surviving officers of being aristocrats.

At length la Fayette, who was to have attacked Namur with his whole army, arrived at Givet with only ten thousand men. There he found himself entirely destitute of camp-equipage, forage, provisions and baggage-waggons; he at the same time received an account of the disasters that had occurred in the neighbourhood of Mons and Tournay, upon which he determined to discontinue his operations. One of his detachments, however, conducted itself with great bravery; for a body of three thousand men under the command of Gouvion, having been attacked near Bovines by the Austrians, that officer, after a gallant defence, retired under the cannon of Philippeville, and lost his life in vindicating the honour of his country.

These disasters, which in the two former instances originated with the cavalry, who, at the commencement of the war, were generally disaffected, threw Paris into consternation. The assembly was greatly irritated against Dumouriez: because, not content with the direction of his own, he had presumed to regulate the war department; and he was actually in danger of being sent to Orleans: nor was this all, for two of the generals addressed one letter to the king, and another to the legislative body, in which they observed, "that they could no longer execute the orders of an ignorant council, and a presumptuous minister." They both complained, at the same time, that they had been forced to open the campaign without either provisions or camp equipage. On the other hand, it was replied, on the part of Dumouriez, that when the enemy pillaged the camp of Quievrain, tents and necessaries for twenty-two thousand men were found there; that the detachment under Dillon had not only tents and baggage, but two thousand five hundred blankets; that la Fayette should have marched with his whole army, instead of only 10,000 men, and so far from desisting, on hearing of the checks before Mons and Tournay, ought, on the contrary, to have taken Namur, in order to compensate for the disgraces that had occurred in Flanders.

The unfortunate commencement of the campaign, not only produced a number of desertions, but also occasioned the resignation of marshal Rochambeau, the commander in chief of the northern army; and of de Grave, the minister for the war department: the latter was succeeded by Servan, and the former by Luckner.

Marshal Luckner, at the entreaty of Dumouriez, now again left Paris to re-establish the offensive system of war in the Low Countries, and restore confidence to the troops, and to the nation. Accordingly, on his arrival at head-quarters, after effecting some slight changes, he advanced into the Austrian territories, (June 17,) and seized on Ypres, Courtrai, and Menin, with a body of twenty-two thousand men; but no sooner did be hear that Dumouriez had given in his resignation, than he determined to return, complaining that he had been inveigled into the enterprise. Previously to his departure, however, the suburbs of Courtrai were burnt, without either provocation or necessity, within an hour before its evacuation, and that too under pretext of enabling the French to defend it.

As it was the interest of the nation to conciliate the good opinion of the inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands, this was obviously an act of imprudence. The assembly conducted itself on this occasion with great policy, and while this rash deed was formally reprobated, an adequate compensation was voted to the sufferers; on the other hand, the commander in chief was consigned, first to obscurity, and afterwards to punishment.

A defensive system was now resolved upon again; and the army of the North having returned ingloriously to its former station, occupied the intrenched camp of Famars. This position was objectionable in many points of view, and its proximity to Valenciannes kept the troops in a

state of continual debauchery; while the neighbourhood of that fortress, by appearing to shelter and protect them, exhibited the appearance of despondency, and rendered the Austrians masters of the flat country. Nor was it adapted either to a good defence, or an expeditious and certain retreat. In front was the Ronelle, which might be crossed with facility, while its elevated bank presented a formidable position for the enemy's artillery. In the rear flowed the Scheldt, which could not be forded, and was only to be passed by means of three bridges, two of which might have been seized on by an enterprising assailant. There were two other intrenched camps, one at Maubeuge, the other at Maulde: the former was commanded by lieutenant-general Lanoue, who had between five and six thousand men under him; the latter by Dumouriez, who had now resumed the profession of arms.

Whilst the French had thus commenced the active operations of the war, the illness of the Emperor Leopold, and immediately afterwards the death of that monarch, had checked the offensive preparations of the court of Vienna. This prince, however, was succeeded in the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia, and immediately afterwards in the imperial dynasty of Germany, by Francis the Second, who, having the same interests and views, adopted the ministers, and therein the political purposes of his predecessor. Immediately after his imperial coronation. July 5, 1792, he issued a manifesto, in which he re-affirmed the principles of the Emperor Leopold, acknowledged a league between the late Emperor and other powers of Europe, for maintaining the public tranquillity and the honour of their crowns, and asserted his intention of maintaining the same league till France should terminate that state of disorder and popular violence "which according to the notions of all governments, from time immemorial, represent a state of anarchy." This proclamation was followed by a similar exposition on the part of the court of Berlin. His Prussian majesty, Frederic William the Second, herein repeated the complaints of the Emperors Leopold and Francis, accusing the French of having violated the rights of the German princes in Alsace and Lorraine, of having broached principles subversive of all social subordination, of having tolerated, received, and circulated the most outrageous writings and speeches against the sacred persons and legal authority of sovereigns.

These proclamations were immediately followed by the march of the combined armies, the first division of which, under the command of the duke of Brunswick as general-in-chief, had now reached Coblentz, and was about to direct its march into the heart of France. It was from these head quarters, and at this period, that the duke published his memorable manifesto, which however much it may have been reprehended by the greater part of cotemporary writers, will want nothing to recommend it to the more favourable consideration of the future historian, but that a happier issue of things did not illustrate its wisdom and justice by success. The language, indeed, was violent, and the general tone impassioned, but it was the language of an honest mind, and of a generous

nature, awakened into indignation, by the contemplation of the atrocious enormities at that time committing in France*.

* This declaration was as follows :-

DECLARATION

Addressed by his Most Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, commanding the combined Armies of their Majesties the Emperor and King of Prussia, to the Inhabitants of France.

"THEIR majesties the emperor and the king of Prussia having intrusted me with the command of the combined armies, assembled on the frontiers of France, I think it my duty to inform the inhabitants of that kingdom of the motives which have influenced the conduct of the two sovereigns, and of the principles by which they are guided.

"After arbitrarily suppressing the rights and invading the possessions of the German princes in Alsace and Lorraine; after having disturbed and overthrown, in the interior part of the kingdom, all order and lawful government; after having been guilty of the most daring attacks, and having had recourse to the most violent measures, which are still daily renewed, against the most sacred person of the king, and against his august family; those who have seized on the reins of government have, at length, filled the measures of their guilt, by declaring an unjust war against his majesty the emperor, and by invading his provinces of the Low-countries. Some of the possessions belonging to the German empire have been equally exposed to the same oppression, and many others have only avoided the danger by yielding to the impetuous threats of the domineering party and their emissaries.

"His majesty the king of Prussia, united with his imperial majesty in the bands of the strictest defensive alliance, and as a preponderant member himself of the Germanic body, could not refuse marching to the assistance of his ally and his co-estates. It is under this double relation that he undertakes the defence of that monarch and of Germany.

"To these high interests is added another important object, and which both sovereigns have most cordially in view, which is to put an end to the anarchy which prevails in the interior parts of France, to put a stop to the attacks made on the throne and the altar, to restore the king to his legitimate power, to liberty and to safety, of which he is now deprived, and to place him in such a situation, that he may exercise that legitimate authority to which he is entitled.

"Convinced that the sober part of the nation detest the excesses of a faction which has enslaved them, and the majority of the inhabitants wait with impatience the moment when succours shall arrive, to declare themselves openly against the odious enterprises of their oppressors; his majesty the emperor, and his majesty the king of Prussia, earnestly invite them to return without delay into the paths of reason and of justice, of order and peace. It is with this view that I, the under-written general commandant in chief of the two armies, do declare—

"1st. That drawn into the present war by irresistible circumstances, the two allied courts have no other object in view than the welfare of France, without any pretence to enrich themselves by making conquests.

"2dly. That they do not mean to meddle with the internal government of France, but that they simply intend to deliver the king, the queen, and the royal family, from their captivity, and to ensure to his most christian majesty

The combined army now only awaited the arrival of the king of Prussia, who had already left his capital, and had an interview with the Emperor Francis at Mentz. On this occasion the Prussian monarch was declared chief of the Germanic Confederation, formed by their imperial

that safety which is necessary for his making, without danger and without obstacles, such convocations as he shall judge proper, and for endeavouring to ensure the welfare of his subjects, according to his promises, and to the utmost of his power.

and solly. That the combined armies shall protect the towns, bourgs, and villages, as well as the persons and properties of all those who shall submit to the king; and that they will concur in the restoration of order and police through-

out France.

"4thly. That the national guards are called upon to preserve provisionally tranquillity in towns and in the country, to provide for the personal safety and property of all Frenchmen until the arrival of the troops belonging to their imperial and royal majesties, or until orders be given to the contrary, on pain of being personally responsible; that, on the contrary, such national guards as shall fight against the troops of the two allied courts, and who shall be taken with arms in their hands, shall be treated as enemies, and punished as rebels to their king, and as disturbers of the public peace

" 5thly. That the general officers, the subalterns, and soldiers of the regular French troops, are equally called upon to return to their former allegiance,

and to submit immediately to the king, their legitimate sovereign.

"6thly. That the members of departments, districts, and municipalities, shall be equally responsible, on pain of losing their heads and their estates, for all the crimes, all the conflagrations, all the murders and the pillage which they shall suffer to take place, and which they shall not have, in a public manner, attempted to prevent, within their respective territories; that they shall also be obliged to continue their functions, until his most christian majesty, when set at full liberty, shall make further arrangements, or until further orders be given in his name.

"7thly. That the inhabitants of towns, bourgs, and villages, who shall dare to defend themselves against the troops of their imperial and royal majesties, and to fire upon them, either in the open country, or through half-open doors, or windows of their houses, shall be punished instantly, according to the rigorous rules of war, or their houses shall be demolished, or burned. On the contrary, all the inhabitants of the said towns, bourgs, or villages, who shall readily submit to their king, by opening their gates to the troops belonging to their majestics, shall be immediately under their safeguard and protection; their estates, their property, and their persons, shall be secured by the laws, and each and all of them shall be in full safety.

"8thly. The city of Paris, and all its inhabitants without distinction, shall be called upon to submit instantly and without delay to the king; to set that prince at full liberty, and to ensure to his and all the royal persons that inviolability and respect which are due, by the laws of nature and of nations, to sovereigns; their imperial and royal majesties making personally responsible for all events, on pain of losing their heads, pursuant to military trials, without hopes of pardon, all the members of the national assembly, of the department, of the district, of the municipality, and of the national guards of Paris, justices of peace, and others whom it may concern: and their imperial and royal majesties fur-

and royal majesties, the ecclesiastical electors, and other princes of the Empire.

The king departed from the interview to join the allied army at Coblentz, where he was received with the most sanguine hopes, as well by

ther declare, on their faith and word of emperor and king, that if the palace of the Tuilleries be forced or insulted—if the least violence be offered, the least outrage done their majesties, the king, the queen, and the royal family—if they be not immediately placed in safety, and set at liberty, they will inflict on those who shall deserve it the most exemplary and ever-memorable avenging punishments, by giving up the city of Paris to military execution, and exposing it to total destruction; and the rebels who shall be guilty of illegal resistance, shall suffer the punishments which they shall have deserved: their imperial and royal majestics promise, on the contrary, to all the inhabitants of the city of Paris, to employ their good offices with his most christian majesty, to obtain for them a pardon for their insults and errors, and to adopt the most vigorous measures for the security of their persons and property, provided they speedily and strictly conform to the above instructions.

"Finally. Their majesties not being at liberty to acknowledge any other laws in France, except those which shall be derived from the king, when at full liberty, protest beforehand against the authenticity of all kinds of declarations which may be issued in the name of the king, so long as his sacred person, and that of the queen, and the princes of the whole royal family, shall not be in full safety: and with this view, their imperial and royal majestics invite and intreat his most catholic majesty to name a town in his kingdom, nearest to the frontiers, to which he would wish to remove, together with the queen and the royal family, under a strong and safe escort, which shall be sent for that purpose; so that his most christian majesty may, in perfect safety, send for such ministers and counsellors as he shall be pleased to name, order such convocations as he shall think proper, and provide for the restoration of order, and the regular administration of his kingdom.

"In fine, I declare and promise in my own individual name, and in my above quality, to cause to be observed every-where, by the troops under my command, good and strict discipline; promising to treat with mildness and moderation those well-disposed subjects who shall submit peaceably and quietly, and to employ force against those only who shall be guilty of resistance and manifest evil intentions.

"I therefore call upon and expect all the inhabitants of the kingdom, in the most earnest and forcible manner, not to make any opposition to the troops under my command, but rather to suffer them every-where to enter the kingdom freely, and to afford them all the assistance and shew them all the benevolence which circumstances may require.

Given at general quarters at Coblentz, July 25, 1792.

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(Signed) "Charles-William Ferdinand,
Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg."

ADDITIONAL DECLARATION

By his Most Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, addressed to the Inhabitants of France.

"THE declaration which I have addressed to the inhabitants of France, dated general quarters at Coblentz, July 25, must have sufficiently made known the Vol. I. No. 5. N.S.

his own troops, as by the French princes and emigrants. Upon a review of his army, which was made with much pomp, he found it to consist of 50,000 Prussians, at the head of which he himself intended to take the field. The auxiliaries were to consist of thirty thousand Austrians under the command of the prince de Hohenlohe and the count de Clairfayt. The prince of Hesse was on march with six thousand of his subjects. The French nobles, who had now assumed the name of the Royal Army, already amounted to twenty-two thousand. These were divided into three bodies: one of twelve thousand men, led by the counts de Provence and Artois, was destined to serve with the grand army; while the other two, consisting of five thousand each, and commanded by the prince de Condé and the duke of Bourbon, were cantoned on the borders of the Rhine.

The intended plan of the campaign was to march against Longwy by the way of Treves and Luxembourg. After having that place, and if possible Montmedy also, both of which were to serve as arsenals and magazines for the army, the king and duke intended to obtain possession of Verdun, Sedan, and Mezieres. The court of Vienna promised to second

firm resolves of their majesties the emperor and the king of Prussia, when they entrusted me with the command of the combined armies,

"The liberty and safety of the sacred person of the king, of the queen, and of the royal family, being one of the principal motives which have determined their imperial and royal majesties to act in concert, I have made known, by my said declaration, to the inhabitants of Paris, my resolve to inflict on them the most terrible punishments if the least insult should be offered to his most christian majesty, for whom the city of Paris is particularly responsible.

"Without making the least alteration to the 8th article of the said declaration of the 25th instant, I declare, besides, that if, contrary to all expectation,
by the perfidy or baseness of some inhabitants of Paris, the king, the queen, or
any person of the royal family, should be carried off from that city, all the
places and towns whatsoever, which shall not have opposed their passage, and
shall not have stopped their proceeding, shall incur the same punishments as
those inflicted on the inhabitants of Paris, and the route which shall be taken
by those who carry off the king and the royal family shall be marked with a
series of exemplary punishments justly due to the authors and abettors of
crimes for which there is no remission.

"All the inhabitants of France are in general to take warning of the dangers with which they are threatened, and which it will be impossible for them to avoid, unless they, with all their might, and by every means in their power, oppose the passage of the king and the royal family, to whatever place the factious may attempt to carry them. Their imperial and royal majesties will not allow any place of retreat to be the free choice of his most christian majesty (in case he should comply with the invitation which has been made him), unless that retreat be effected under the escort which has been offered.

"All declarations whatsoever, in the name of his most christian majesty, which shall be contrary to the object which their imperial and royal majesties have in view, shall consequently be considered as null and without effect.

"Given at general quarters at Coblentz, July 27, 1792.

(Signed) "CHARLES-WILLIAM FERDINAND,
DUKE OF BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG."

these efforts by means of two armies, one of which was to attack Thionville and menace Laudau and Saarlouis, while another, issuing from the Austrian Netherlands, was to overrun the Northern department and lay siege to Lisle.

Such was the general plan, upon which the king of Prussia and the duke of Brunswick, having at this time at Coblentz an army of eighty-five thousand men, were proposing to march into France, where the Emperor of Austria promised immediately to follow with at least fifty thousand more.

MEMOIR ON THE ISLAND OF ELBA.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

THE Mediterranean Sea abounds in islands, the beauty and ancient fame of which have invited the attention and descriptive talents of innumerable travellers. The island of Elba has alone wanted its painter and historian. It is my present purpose to supply this defect by an accurate account of this island, both as to what it was in former times, and what it now is. I proceed to describe it, therefore, under the heads of 1st, its natural history and scenery; 2d, its manners and inhabitants;

and 3d, its topography.

NATURAL HISTORY.—The Isle of Elba is situated in the Mediterranean, at the commencement of the sixth climate, where the longest day consists of fifteen hours and nine minutes, and where the elevation of the pole is 42 degrees, 49 minutes north latitude, and 7 degrees, 59 minutes of east longitude, calculated from the meridian of Paris. It is separated from the continent of Italy by the channel of Piombino, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than eight English miles across. Upon the north are the islands of Caprasa and Gorgona; on the east, the rocks of Parma, Jola, and Cerboli, and the Etrusian shore; on the south and south east, the islands of Giglio, Montechristo and Pianoso; and on the west Corsica, whence it is distant forty-five English miles. Its figure is very irregular. Being formed of soft and light earth, and battered by the currents and surges of a sea often tempestuous, the shores of Elba present on every side innumerable recesses and promontories, some running into the land, and others jutting into the water. The circumference of the island is mentioned in Pliny as one hundred Roman miles, Speaking more accurately, it is about sixty-eight English, being about 10 mile in breadth, and thirty in length.

This island was known to the Greeks under the name of Athalia. Amongst the Etruscans and Romans, it was called Ilna, or Ilva, which the moderns have made Elba. This double name is the source of an interpolation which has slipped into all the editions and manuscripts of Strabo, Ptolemy, and Pliny, who have considered Athalia and Ilva as two distinct islands. The name Athalia is derived from

the Greek root actor, Ardor, or heat, the island being so called on account of its mines and furnaces, in which its iron was wrought. The Latin name Ilna, or Ilva, comes from the Greek Ilova, a forest, of which the people of Latium formed Sylva, by substituting the letter S for the accent. This name was given to the island by reason of the woods which covered its surface.

The soil of the Isle of Elba is throughout hilly, unequal, and unfertile because it is uncultivated. The depth of the vegetable earth, it is true, is not considerable, but the slightest labour is sufficient to render it productive. There are districts susceptible of culture, which are too much neglected. The crop of corn is almost nothing; it would hardly supply the wants of the inhabitants during one quarter of the year. This sterility will soon disappear, since they have begun to clear the ground. I have, however, seen few ploughs. The cultivated land which does exist, is generally opened with the spade, or the unwieldy shovel. Towards the middle of June the corn harvest is reaped with the sickle as close to the earth as possible, according to the ancient manner in Umbria. They lay down each gavel in the way they have cut it, and then separate the ears from the straw; the former they throw into baskets or hampers, to be carried to the barn-floor; the straw remains upon the field.

They also raise in Elba maize, pease, beans, and other species of pulse. Of flax the produce is very small, and hemp is not cultivated. The thread which they use is manufactured from the leaves of the numerous aloes with which the fields of Lungone are covered.

The melon neither attains the size nor the excellence of those in Viarreggio, and other Luccaese districts. In the month of August, however, its freshness and sweet pulp render it one of the delicacies of Elba, not the least grateful to the palate. They are sown in the beginning of April, and cultivated in the same manner with the common melon. They prune the plant when it blossoms, and at the period when the fruit is set.

In this island gardening is not the art of varying the productions of the earth, nor of providing the cook throughout the year with the most useful and necessary kitchen herbs, such as spinach, lettuce, cabbage, &c. Sorrel and parsnips are unknown. Nothing can equal the indifference of the inhabitants for this species of culture.

Pasturage is rare, but of an admirable quality. Artificial meadows would succeed almost in every part. Experience has demonstrated that the vigorous trefoil is well suited to barren coasts.

The Isle of Elba contains a sufficiently ample store of all the species of fruit-trees common to Europe, except the apple. They are generally ill cultivated, and their quality is not of the best kind. Pears, cherries, peaches, and prunes, arrive at perfect maturity; but they are rather of the wild sort, and their flavour is insipid. The apricot is rare, and very difficult to raise. The lemon, the pomegranate, and the orange, thrive, but their fruit does not possess the most perfect taste. Figs and chesnuts are very plentiful. The olive and the mulberry, which they have received

from the industrious Luccaese, flourish throughout the greatest part of the island; but do nothing more than vegetate in the neighbourhood of Marciana and Poggio. The Carob tree yields a pulp blackish and luscious, which possesses the virtues of Cassia, and the Service-tree, a very astringent bark, which might be made a substitute for the gall-nut.

The vine is fine, and too abundant, because it too frequently occupies a soil which would much better suit the cultivation of corn. The grape is of an excellent quality. The red wine is in small quantity, but exquisite. The white, on the other hand, is common, and consumed only in the island. The vine is cultivated in the same manner as in the north of France, Germany, and England. In order to support it, they make use of reeds which they raise for this purpose on the borders of the rivulets in places where the ground is moist. The vintage is in September.

The Isle of Elba produces two sorts of dessert wine, which are highly esteemed, Vermout and Aleatico. The first of these wines is of an agreeable perfume: it is mixed with wormwood, and made of the choicest grapes. The Aleatico is also expressed from a superior red muscadine grape, of a rich bloom, slightly oval, pointed at the extremities, and of a middling size; the clusters are very loose; and its leaf, like that of the muscadines of a very dark green, is deeply indented, and almost palmated.

Among the vegetables of the Isle of Elba, I have seen, not without astonishment, the American agave (the aloe), and the Indian fig, attain a height at which those produced in other parts of Italy never arrive. The American agave bears numerous leaves of five or six feet in length, and covered with prickles. In America, and latterly in Spain, its fibres are advantageously substituted for hemp. They are converted into cordage, into a coarse kind of packing stuff, and also into a thread, which adds to the whiteness, the gloss of silk. The stalk of the agave shoots up to the height of about eighteen or twenty feet, and is covered with flowers of a yellowish green colour. It blows every year in the Isle of Elba.

The Indian fig, that interesting tree, of which the negroes of St. Domingo make canoes, plates, dishes, and other household utensits, grows in the isle among the rocks, and in the poorest soil, as it does in India, South America, and the Coast of Barbary. It rises to from twelve to twenty feet. Its appearance is very singular, owing to the shape of its joints, and the manner in which it propagates itself. It throws out from its branches long shoots, which resemble rods. When these reach the earth, they take root, and give birth to new stalks, which also in turn, multiply their offsets on all sides, and without interruption. This tree is always green, and flourishes during many ages. Its flowers are yellowish, their stamina contract on being touched, and the fruit which they yield is a fig of a deep red colour. Its leaves are large, oval, spiked, a little downy on the under side, tough as leather, and very strong; they sustain the precious insect which furnishes cechineal (coccus opuntice) of which the brilliant tint surpasses the boasted Tyrian purple.

Aromatic plants flourish throughout Elba in the greatest profusion. The inhabitans use them daily in their kitchens. Balm, mint, hyssop, thyme, rosemary, many sorts of sage, and fennel, lavender, eglantine, and myrtle, every where perfume the air with their sweet scents, and delight the eye by the variety of their flowers.

The Isle of Elba being, as may be asserted, destitute of pastures, is without cattle; there is nothing but asses, some mules, a miserable species of indigenous horses, a few oxen and cows: and the breed is in general very small. The blades of maize and of the reeds supply them with abundant forage during the dry season. The number of pigs, sheep, and gouts, is more considerable; but the breed is no better than that of the other animals.

The sportsman finds abundance of game. The bushes and fields are full of partridges, rails, quails, blackbirds, larks, wood-pigeons, the thrush, called by the Greeks the fig-eater, doves, starlings, and other birds. The island is also frequently visited by many birds of passage, as the wild duck, the king's fisher, the crane, the bustard, &c. The hare, rabbit, hedge-hog, marten, otter, and the squirrel, are likewise found here.

Some wild cats are occasionally met with. About the middle of the 17th century, the island was so overrun with rabbits, that the farmer every year saw his fields laid waste, and his hopes blasted. To put a stop to their ravages, a great number of cats in kitten were turned out in the districts which were most infested. They pursued the rabbits into their very burrows, and in a few years reduced their number. It was the cat also, which cleared the island of Procida, of moles, rats and mice, which had there multiplied to such a degree as even to devour infants in their cradles.

There are no deer, wolves, or foxes, in the Isle of Elba. The race of wild boars was destroyed a few years ago. It is not very long since Cape Sant Andrea, near Marciana, Cape Pero, overgrown with underwood, in the district of Rio, and the environs of Campo, abounded with those animals.

The climate of Elba is temperate. The heats are neither excessive nor of long duration, and the cold weather is generally unattended with rigour. As in Italy the autumn and winter are almost always rainy. During the latter season, the high mountains of Capanna are covered to their tops with snow for fifteen or twenty days. Here too the only intense cold is sometimes experienced. The most severe cold in the memory of man was that commencing on the 14th of February, 1782. It froze during three successive days: all the orange, lemon, and citron trees, and a great number of the olive trees, were destroyed.

In the hottest periods of the year the sea breeze cools the atmosphere. The seasons usually succeed each other in the following order: a clear spring; a summer moderate, with nights cold and moist; an unsettled autumn, and a winter of short duration, but cold and rainy.

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The air is generally salubrious; in some places great inconveniency is felt from winds from the south and south-east, which blow almost incessantly. The most insupportable is the fiery Libeccio, the south west, but it does not often occur, and seldom lasts long with violence, except at Poggio and Marciana. The month of April 1802, has been mentioned to me as a memorable epoch. The wind was so tempestuous, that on the 13th it overthrew even the most active men, and the laden assess which were exposed to its fury.

They never experience earthquakes at Elba.

The Eolian Isles, where sails for vessels were invented, and where tempests are foreknown many days previous to their occurrence, are very destitute of springs. Elba, however, does not want fountains, the waters of which are salubrious and agreeable, though the greater number, it must be confessed, become dry in summer. Many rivulets meander through it; the principal of which is that of Rio, whose situation is in a delicious situation, a little below the village. Its waters are pure, exceedingly fresh, and abundant; they are spouted from six mouths into a basin which retains them. They increase and diminish with the daylight, and at the summer solstice, when other streams are generally low, the flow of this rivulet is most copious. I have often quenched my thirst, and always with new pleasure and enjoyment, at this delightful spring. The brook turns eighteen mills.

INHABITANTS.—The Isle of Elba was peopled long before the use of that iron which it furnishes so abundantly was known: before Rome was built. The Etruscans were its first occupants. Virgil mentions it as having contributed three hundred chosen soldiers to Eneas in his wars with Turnus. Silius Italicus also informs us, that after the unfortunate day of Trebia, it sent (the same number with Sicily) three thousand excellent archers, armed and equipped, and a vast quantity of arms, to the Roman consuls.

In 1778, the Isle of Elba contained scarcely eight thousand inhabitants. At present (1808) the number amounts to nearly twelve thousand. From a comparative calculation of the births and deaths, it appears, on an average estimate, that the births are equal to one in twelve, and the deaths to one in twenty-three.

The character of islanders is always marked with some original traits. The peculiarities of the Elboise, of which I am about to treat, have stougly interested me.

Remarkably attached to their native soil, the inhabitants of the Isle of Elba love labour; and in the hour of common danger they are all soldiers. Like the early Romans, we observe them with equal pleasure and eagerness pass from the cultivation of the earth to the toils of the camp. Oftener than once they have been seen repulsing the hordes of burbarians who sought to invade their country, or reap their harvests. Pianosa, whence they procure a large quantity of grain, is still red with the blood of Turks stain by them in defence of their rights. They have, indeed, been sometimes overcome, but their despair and boldness have rescued them from the horrors of a long and oppressive slavery.

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The Elboise are, in general, good and hospitable, but, like all weak nations, they are flatterers. They are of an ordinary height and welt made, robust, and of an excellent constitution; they are born seamen, are passionately fond of the chase, and of all manly exercises. Their hair is generally black, their complexion brown, and their looks lively and penetrating. The active frugal life to which they are accustomed contributes to render them hardy, ardent, and brave, and to preserve their health.

The Elboise do not inherit that spirit of hatred and revenge which is the distinguishing feature of some other nations. They have neither the ferocity of the gloomy Sardinian, nor of the fiery Sicilian. I have not discovered among them either the cuuning, the laziness, or the listlessness so natural to a southern people. They are extremely irritable, and impatient of contradiction; more addicted to superstition than to fanaticism, and almost universally ignorant and credulous. They are nevertheless endowed with a certain sprightliness of imagination, which renders them capable of receiving the strongest impressions; thence proceeds their excessive predilection for extravagant and romantic tales, for all that belongs to the marvellous, or is connected with quackery and deception. They are unacquainted with the monstrous luxury of cities. A hat of black straw, a white boddice, a short petticoat of red or blue, is the whole attire of the women. A flower, ribbons, a huge ring, large ear-rings, a gold chain (of which the precious metal is lost in alloy): these are the objects of a female coquetry, which is not destitute of charms.

In Elba, the vital current is of pure quality. The old men are not decrepid. I have known many of them who had reached their ninety-fifth year without experiencing the slightest ailment. The women are not in general beautiful; I have, however, met with pretty girls in the western mountains, and at Rio. They press their bosoms under enormous busks lated tight with ribbons. This troublesome custom, at once absurd and barbarous, is among them the cause of a forced and disagreeable prominency in front, and imparts an unpleasant stiffness to their arms and motions. They are excessively jealous, and possessed of a high degree of sensibility. At the age of thirteen or fourteen they are marriageable; but when they arrive at thirty they quickly become old, and exhibit at this age many symptoms of having reached a far more advanced period of life. They are good mothers, entirely devoted to their families, punctual and faithful in the discharge of all their duties.

The food of the inhabitants consists of dried pulse, cheese made from the milk of ewes, of which the smell and taste resemble bad grease, good bacon of a light quality, salted and smeaked provisions, coarse bread, fresh fish, of which the tunny is the chief, and a very few vegetables. The salted cheese of Sardinia is an article of great consumption. They also eat an immense quantity of chesnuts, the crop of which is gathered towards the end of October. After they have been dried by the fire till their double rind peels off, they are ground in the corn-mill with the upper

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grindstone raised to accommodate their bulk. The flour produced is not mixed with bran; it is soft, saccharine, and of a yellowish grey colour, which approaches nearer to white in proportion as the chesnuts have been carefully picked and dried with attention. This flour combines and hardens when squeezed together. In order to preserve it, it is necessary to shut it up in a dry place, to compress it with considerable force, and to cover it over to the depth of two or three inches with ashes or sand. The Elboise make from it pollenta and pastry, far superior to any which can be manufactured from maize.

The strictest economy prevails in their use of animal food. It is only upon holidays, that fresh meat, and a white wine, rendered excellent by the utmost care in making, are permitted to be placed upon their tables. On ordinary days, they breakfast upon pollenta; towards noon they eat bread and beans, lentils, or some other species of pulse boiled and seasoned with oil; and in the evening their repast is soup, and sometimes

salt fish, or such as the sea yields.

Their houses are low: the interior arranged with neatness; and the

All their kitchen utensils are of baked earth, which they import from Naples and Tuscany. Their beds are remarkable for their size: three, four, and often six persons sleep upon them together. One is frequently held to be sufficient for a whole family. The use of these beds, so common in Italy, may be traced to the era of the brilliant age of chivalry. In the seventeenth century, their counterparts were to be seen in France and Germany.

The inhabitants of the towns, as is usually the case, bestow more regard upon their tables and habitations. They enjoy the most excellent bread, meats and fish, vegetables and fruit, the chief part of which they

procure at a heavy expence from the continent.

At Elba, the pleasures and diversions of the people are not of the liveliest description. Dancing is the favourite amusement of the young, but it wants that expression of sentiment, that vivacity of movement, and that variety of attitude, which are so enchanting in the countries of Rome, Naples, Tarentum, Pouille, and Calabria. Even in the time of harvest there is little gaiety: the corn is thrashed out under a burning sun, and in the evening we do not hear, as on the plains of Tuscany, the violin or mandoline announce that the toils are at an end—that every heart is happy; the pleasures of the table do not here cause the neighbourhood to resound with the jeyous shouts of the labourer. The period of the vintage is the carnival of the cultivators of the vine. Mirth is then most obstreperous, and while the grapes are gathered, echo is taught to repeat the loud notes of musical instruments.

The amusements of the Elboise are few in number, and little diversified. The principal are races, the game of bowls, ninepins, quoits, and all kind of tennis, in which they employ the hand, and sometimes the wrist, armed with a sort of wooden bat, cut into the shape of a pine apple.

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furniture simple, but solid.

Among the young men, as among the Greeks and Liparots, it is a disgrace not to be able to navigate a bark. They also attach a high estimation to being the best marksmen at a butt.

The diversions of the women, principally engaged in the cares of housewifery and in attending the cattle, are more monotonous and quiet.

Licentiousness is at all times an indelible stain upon the female character. Although garrisons have introduced it into the towns, and it has thence spread into the interior of the island, the corruption consequent thereupon is not by any means equal to that which prevails in Italy.

The language of the county is a Patois, of which the radical words are in the Tuscan dialect: it is of easy pronunciation, and far from disagreeable. The amusement in which the people take the greatest delight, is that of the Improvisatore, or recitations in verse upon a given subject, on their days of festivity, and in their taverns. As at Florence, Rome, and Naples, I have recognised in these songs entire pieces from Tasso, Ariosto, and Metastasio, which the Improvisatore has adroitly adapted to his own subject.

The colonies which repeopled the Isle of Elba after the devastations of Barbarossa and Dragutt, came from Naples and Tuscany: owing to this, it is by no means uncommon to find in particular families the habits of the metropolis; and in the midst of gentleness, ease, and natural feeling, we encounter the studied politeness and gravity of the Tuscans, the gross manners and ungracious behaviour of the Neapolitans, and the vices which spring from selfishness, whether allied to love, ambition, wealth, or passion.

The practice of carrying stillitoes, and of employing them on the most trivial quarrels, a practice so common among the Genoese and Romans, does not exist in the Isle of Elba. I have also been assured that the indigenous inhabitants held it in abhorrence, and that there has not occurred a single assassination of this sort within the memory of man.

Robbery is very uncommon; murder still more rare.

I shall commence this account of the topography of Elba with its chief place, following in my route the circular line of the island, in setting out from Porto Ferrajo, and continuing it by the east, south, and west.

Porto Ferrajo .- The spot upon which this city stands, is celebrated, according to the authority of Diodorus, for having served as an asylum to the Argonauts, when, after the acquisition of the Golden Fleece, they passed along the coasts of the Mediterranean. The ancients dedicated their hours of repose to certain great works. To refresh their minds from the long fatigues they had undergone, those heroes built in this place the port which they called Argos, from the name of their vessel, and thence setting sail towards the famous walls of Aea, they proceeded to consult Circe.

The Phociaus, being masters of Corsica, wished to plant a colony at this bay, but the Etruscans repelled them so effectually that they never re-appeared on these shores.

The Romans had an establishment at this place, as expressly stated by Diodorus. The present city encloses its remains. It occupies the two hills upon which are constructed the forts of Stella and Falcone, which defend it on all sides. It extends along the Linguella, a neck of land stretching into the sea, and forms a harbour as safe as it is beautiful, and capable of receiving the largest vessels. The harbour is spacious and deep, but the entrance is dangerous when the south and south-west winds prevail. Its situation, its security, and its extent, render it very important. It affords a shelter to shipping from the tempests and waves of the open sea; and being in the neighbourhood of the Tuscan and Roman Maremma, it is supplied with abundance of wood for marine building. This advantage is incalculable.

It was in 1548, that Cosmo de Medici, first grand Duke of Tuscany, laid the foundations of the city, which he called Cosmopoli. A medal was struck to commemorate this event. Certain privileges granted to those who came to inhabit it, an exemption from imposts for several years, and full liberty given to commerce, greatly accelerated the population of this city, of which we might say with the poet:

Coronata da' monti in mezzo al mare.

The care of fortifying it was entrusted to the skilful engineer, Gio Battista Belluzzi, whose genius, too little known, deserves to rank him with Vauban, Cormontaigne, and Cohorn. It can only be reduced by famine. The name of Cosmopoli was soon changed for that of Porto Ferrajo, which it now bears.

The houses are small, badly divided, without conveniences, built of brick, and generally but two stories high. The streets, which are wide, are in general terraces cut in the rock, all clean, and tolerably well paved. The city has two gates; one at the foot of the Stella is the entrance to the port: the other constructed on the side of the Falcone is a covered way. The interior of Porto Ferrajo contains nothing that can interest the heart or the understanding. Libertinism, and a degree of luxury, form there a contrast with the simple manners of the inhabitants of the island. It affords no society, no encouragement for the sciences and arts, no establishment for instruction, no public library, and I do not know of any private one. It has no monument worthy of notice.

Porto Ferrajo possesses within its walls neither fountains nor springs. Twenty-one cisterns, containing in the whole about twenty thousand barrels, collect the rain water.

The subterraneous magazines, as a granery for corn and other necessaries, are vast and constructed with great pains. In traversing them I recalled to mind that the ancients were in the habit of heaping together their provisions in strong places threatened with a siege, not for one or two years, but for ten, and sometimes still more. Two reasons determined them to this, the fear of being deprived for a length of time of their communications, and the law, which they ever held inviolable, to surrender only at the last extremity, when their walls, tottering from the shocks of the battering ram and the crow, announced immediate ruin.

Since 1799, various advanced works have been constructed to add to the strength of Porto Ferrajo on the land side. The most considerable are the Fort Anglais and the redoubt of Saint Cloud. They are both placed on a height in front of the town, and are protected by two batteries, that of the Point de Jour, and that of Saint-Roch.

In an adjacent vineyard there was discovered a few years since leaden pipes, directed towards the town, for the purpose, no doubt, of conveying

to it the delicious waters of the valley Delle Tre-Acque.

The bay is full of fish. I have caught in it the brilliant lubrus julis of Linnæus, which the Italians call donzellina, from its elegant form and its skin, on which are painted the most lively colours; the Mullet, that exquisite fish, which the Romans cooked on a little fire placed under glasses on their tables, that they might be gratified with observing the varied shades produced by the gradual change of its beautiful red hue; and the sole, the flavour of which is very delicate. Sometimes also the amphibious animal, known by the name of the sea-calf, is caught there. This creature is about five feet long, the body reddish, with the head of a calf without ears, and with whiskers like a tiger. It feeds on fish and sea-weed: its cry a good deal resembles the bellowing of a bull. It is of this animal that mythology has composed the herds of Neptune.

In 1713, a whale, about to perish from the effects of its deep wounds, was pursued from this bay to the coast of Tuscany, between Piombino and Populonia, and there killed.

The population of Porto-Ferrajo amounts to about 3000 souls. It is, of the whole island of Elba, the spot which is the most advantageously situated, either for war or for commerce. It commands a fertile valley,

enlivened with country seats, and intersected by the fine road leading to Lungone.

Rio and its environs.—The town of Rio, situated on an eminence, is mean and poor. Its population may be about eighteen hundred souls. The environs offer some treasures to the lapidary, and an abundant harvest to the metallist. They will there discover that inexhaustible mine of iron, known and worked from time immemorial, which renders the island of Elba so justly celebrated, and the metal by which, by the treaty of peace made by Porsenna with the Romans, after the expulsion of the kings, was no longer to be used but for purposes of agriculture. All the writers of antiquity, Greek and Latin, speak of it with admiration. Virgil calls it,

Insula, inexhaustis chalybum generosa metallis.

Silius Italicus, Rutilius the Gaul, and Theodoric, sing the noble use which the Elbese made of this, the most necessary and precious of all metals.

An entire mountain, of the height of six hundred feet, bathed by the waves of the channel of Piombino, and situated near the little village of Marina, almost in front of the ancient port of Faleria, forms the iron mine: Mons totus ex ea materia, says Pliny. There nature has profusely stored up the truly useful metal, that which sustains agriculture,

makes the arts flourish, and allies itself to the most common uses of life. The mountain is distant almost a mile from the village, in the direction of the north-east, and about three miles in circumference. It is separated from those which surround it by a sharp shallow valley, in which are scattered shrubs, and a few wild olives.

Part Lungone.—The foundation of this place is dated from May 8, 1596. It was built by Philip III. king of Spain. By its situation, elevated on a mountain, it commands both the sea and land. It is in the form of a pentagon. Originally it was named Pimontel, Porto Beneventano, and now it is called Lungone, from the long shape of its port. Before the re-union of the Isle of Elba with France, it belonged to the king of the two Sicilies, who maintained a small garrison there. It was also the residence of the general commanding the Neapolitan Presidencies.

This city contains 1,500 inhabitants. At the foot of the mountain on which it is built, there is a little village called La Marina; the port of Lungone is there. It is formed by a narrow natural bay, and is protected by a strong fort, seated on a little hill advanced in front of the city. This port is little frequented, though it is of a good depth, and well sheltered from several winds. Its inhabitants subsist principally by the fisheries and the wine trade. This is a favourite place of resort with the Lungonese. I never saw but one pretty woman there, and she was a foreigner.

The water at Lungone, and even at La Marina, is brackish and muddy, and only to be found in bad wells. That which they use most comes from an abundant and limpid fountain, which issues from a rock washed by the waves of the sea; it is situated a mile E.S. E. of the city. It is called the fountain of Barbarossa, after the celebrated Algerine Corsair, who is said to have discovered it in 1544.

The environs of Lungone are very agreeable, and very fertile in grain, wine, oil, and fruit. I have seen aloes and the American agave there in flower.

In a delightful situation in the midst of stupendous rocks, whose sharp and rugged summits seem to pierce the clouds, at about the distance of two miles from the city, we find the charming hermitage of Monte Serrata. We pass to it through an alley of cypress trees. I have sometimes stopped in this picturesque place, where the fresh springs yield delicious water, and which seems fondly to mingle with the excellent wine which the hermit lavishes on all who visit him. The wild magnificence of nature, agreeable solitude, a view which, extending from the fertile plain, is finally lost in the vast expanse of the ocean; murmurs sweetly prolonged, which fill the heart with numerous ideas of long life; the concerts of the feathered songsters, an unclouded sun spreading light and life around, and a moon whose silver rays throwing the shadows of the trees on the neighbouring rocks, a long and fugitive train, produces a magical effect. Such is the hermitage of Monte Serrata.

"O Rus! quando te adspiciam? quandoque licebit.

Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et inertibus horis licebit

Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ?"

I could not leave this beautiful retreat without regret.

Capo Liveri, and its District.—The Romans and the Pisans made the Cape on which this town is built, a place of privilege and freedom to debtors, to bankrupts, and to those condemned for various crimes. Hence its name was derived, Caput Liberum, of which its present name, Capo Liveri, is a corruption.

Campo, Sant'-Ilario and San-Pietro.—The canton of Campo is divided into three districts, at small distances from each other: Sant'-Ilario and San-Pietro on elevated ground, and the Marina di Campo forming a very commodious bay, and terminated by a fine plain, susceptible of a productive cultivation. This plain is partially intersected with streams, and the remainder is a marsh which dries up in summer. Its exhalations make Campo almost a desert during that portion of the year.

It is now about sixty years, according to the reports of the old inhabitants, since the two first of these villages were built; and they were constructed under the verdant canopy of a thick forest, which extended itself to the Hill di Funza, on which are still to be seen its majestic remains. Sant'-Ilario and San-Pietro are now open, and immense blocks of granite are every where scattered over their surface.

The population of Sant'-Ilario is 600 souls; that of San-Pietro 900;

and that of Marina di Campa 200.

This canton possesses many springs and streams of water, clear and

pleasant to drink.

Marciana, and its District .- On quitting the territory of Campo, the traveller arrives at the summit of the mountain Della Capanna, the most elevated point of the Island of Elba. Thence the eye wanders over Corsica, taking in the cape which is so fertile in delicions wines, and to which Seneca was exiled; the little town of Bastia, with its port; the ruins of Mariana, bathed by the waters of the gulph of Churlino, abounding in fish; the Golo, which descends in cascade after cascade from the ancient crater of Monte Rotondo, the central point of Corsica, and wanders over Furmorbo, the immense plains of which produce a profuse vegetation. To the east he will discover that vast extent of country known under the name of the Tuscan Marenmes, which was in former times the theatre of the arts, and the abode of abundance, but it is, in our days, destitute of inhabitants, in consequence of the unwholesome air which is there breathed. The view extends itself over every part of the sea, the neighbouring islands, and is lost on one side, in looking towards the scite on which Rome is built; on the other, we discover Leghorn, the general entrepont of the commerce of the Levant; the Appenines peopled even to their summit, and the vaporous mountains of Genoa rising in the form of an amphitheatre.

Mount della Capanna is a mountain of immense height. From its sides descend numerous fountains, whose waters are clear, light, agreeable to the taste, and salubrious in no common degree. United, they form the streams which cause the fecundity of the chesnut trees, that cover the greater part of this canton, the most populous in the Isle of

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Elba. The summit of this mountain, often lost in the clouds, affords an asylum at the return of the season to many birds of passage. I have seen there pelicans, martins which exceed the falcon in rapidity, and in the length of their flight; and great numbers of peterals, known to the navigators under the name of storm birds.

The riches of this canton consist in its chesnut-tree plantations. This precious tree, of which the Celts so wisely formed woods in ancient days, is of much value to the carpenter; it lives a very long time, frequently reaches an immense size, and requires no culture. All the attention it claims is, to supply, when the little earth of which it stands in need is carried away by the waters, a little dry wall to support it; this frequently causes a wood of chesnut trees greatly to resemble a plantation of olives. The soil, which is kept moist by their shade, furnishes the cattle with green turf, and to the botanist some creeping plants, among which may be observed the monotropus, with flowers of a pale yellow, the polytrichum, the digitalus, and the hellebore.

The chesnut-tree blooms in June. The shells which contain the fruit open of themselves at the beginning of November, and let fall the mealy chesnut. The produce of a tree is usually from six to eight sacks. Each sack sells for about four francs, so that the average produce of a tree is about 28 francs.

The olive, which in Tuscany can bear a fortnight, or even three weeks' frost, can hardly live at the foot of Mount Capanna. Sometimes its vegetation is found totally suspended by the intense cold which prevails; but more frequently they are overpowered by it, and rot.

On two little neighbouring granitous hills, at the N.E. part of the mountain, the village of Pognio and the town of Marciana appear.

As the site of these two places render them very disagreeable in winter, their inhabitants retire to the surrounding places—to *Pratesi*, a little hamlet situated opposite the island of Corsica; to Cape St. Andrea, on which there is a beautiful plantation of cypress; to La Marina, a port where there is good anchorage for vessels of 50 or 60 tons, and of which the position is agreeable, and the environs fertile; and to *Prochio*, which occupies the side of a valley, gently inclining towards the gulph of that name.

The population of this canton is 2700 souls: viz. at Marciana, 1200; at Poggio, 600; at La Marina, 650; at Pratesi, 150; and at Prochio, 100.

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JOURNAL OF THE SIX DAYS OF THE BATTLE OF LEIPSIC:—BY A SPECTATOR.

First Day .- October 14, 1813.

IT was not till the arrival of Marshal Marmont with his corps of the army, in the neighbourhood of Leipsic, that we began to be certain that the expected general battle would be given in that vicinity. Marmont arrived in the beginning of October, and was daily joined by different divisions and corps. Nothing could exceed the villainous rapine of these soldiers. Leipsic had now been for three months one of the principal resources of the French army, and they showed it no mercy, Numberless hospitals transformed it into one great infirmary; the thousands of troops were quartered in merciless proportions on the habitations of the citizens, and the requisitions of meat, bread, rice, &c, left the most opulent inhabitants in danger of starving. Every French soldier was at liberty to pillage till his wants were satisfied; complaints were useless, as the production of the commissary's order (with which they were all supplied) was at once an answer. They thus carried off the roofs, the doors, the windows, the floors, and every kind of household furniture and agricultural instruments, and threw them for lumber in their watch fires. The barns, cellars, and every corner of the houses were ransacked; the clothes torn from the backs of the citizens, and even the dunghills were turned up to hunt for concealed goods. What they could not cram into their knapsacks, they dashed to pieces. They were the most fortunate of the inhabitants who removed their goods in time, and abandoned their houses to their fate. Those who remained lost every thing. No sooner had they satisfied one party than another arrived, to renew the demand, and thus they proceeded so long as a drop or morsel was left in the house. Nothing, absolutely nothing was spared: the meanest bedstead of the meanest beggar was broken up, as well as the most costly furniture from the apartments of the opulent. After they had slept upon the beds in the bivouacs, as they could not carry them away, they ripped them open, consigned the feathers to the wind. and sold the bed-clothes and ticking for a mere trifle. Neither the ox. nor the calf but one day's old; neither the ewe, nor the lamb yet unable to walk; neither the brood hen, nor the tender chicken was spared; all were carried off indiscriminately; whatever had life was slaughtered, and the fields were covered with the bodies of the calves, lambs, and poultry. killed in this shameful waste; hay, oats, and every species of corn, were thrown unthreshed upon the ground, where they were consumed by the horses, or mostly trampled in the dirt; and if these animals had stood for some days in the stable, and had been thus fed by the peasant, the French dragoon had frequently the impudence to require his host to pay him for the dung. Woe to the field of cabbages, turnips, or potatoes, that happened to be near a bivouac. It was covered

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in a trice with men and cattle, and in twenty-four hours there was not a plant to be seen. Fruit-trees were cut down, and used for fuel, or in the erection of sheds, which were left, perhaps, as soon as they were finished. Barns, stables, and lofts were emptied, the fields were laid bare, and the inhabitants fled into the woods.

Such were the circumstances in which the city of Leipsic found itself at the time that the French and Allied Armies were assembled around it to fight the Battle of Europe, and such were the circumstances under which every German implored the blessings of Heaven upon the arms of the Emperors of Russia and Austria.

Napoleon had now quitted Dresden, being compelled to do so by the want of subsistence. We were long uncertain respecting his route, and so, perhaps, at first was himself. It was thought by many that he would make a push with his whole force upon Berlin and the Oder, and leave the fortresses on the Elbe as his points d'appui, in the rear. But the arrivals of Ney, Regnier, Bertrand, and Augereau, with their respective corps, in our immediate neighbourhood, soon dissipated all uncertainty, and convinced us not only that the battle would be fought near us, but that it was now actually at hand. Prince Scwartzenburg and the Combined Army were already at Altenburg, the Crown Prince of Sweden at Zorberg, and the Emperor Napoleon on the road through Wurtzen and Duben to Leipsic. The armies, in short, were now to be distinctly seen from the steeples of the city. The bustle now hourly increased; the King of Naples arrived, and every house was filled with General and Staff Officers.

The 14th of October, the anniversary of the battles of Ulm and Jena, at length dawned, and, as it is a known feature in the character of Napoleon, to indulge a singular superstition as to his personal fortune, it was a general belief that the battle would be given on this day; it had been prevented by several rainy days, but the 14th was merely lowering.

The cannon thundered at intervals towards Liebertwolkwitz. In the forenoon wounded French, chiefly cavalry, kept coming in singly, With whom they had been engaged they knew not. We looked forward with certainty to a general engagement. It became every hour more dangerous for the inquisitive to venture out or in at the gates. There was no end to the marching of horse and foot and the rolling of carriages; at every ten paces you met in all directions with corps degarde, by whom every non-military person without distinction was ordered back, sometimes with fair words, and at others with rudeness. Several couriers had been sent forward to announce the speedy arrival of the king of Saxony and Napoleon. The hero of the age, as he has been styled, actually came about noon, not, as we anticipated, by the Dresden road, but by that from Berlin. He passed hastily through the city, and out at the farthest Grimma gate, attended by some battalions and squadrons of his guards. A camp-chair and a table were brought in all haste, and a great watch-fire kindled in the open field, not far from the gallows. The guards bivonacked on the right and left. The emperor took possession

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of the head-quarters prepared for him, which were any thing but magnificent, being surrounded only by the relics of the stalks and leaves of the cabbages consumed by his soldiers, and other matters still more offensive. The table was instantly covered with maps, over which the emperor pored most attentively for a considerable time. Of what was passing around him he seemed not to take the smallest notice. spectators, of whom I was one, crowded pretty close about him. We were therefore allowed to approach unobstructed within twenty paces, A long train of carriages from the Wurzen road, the cracking of the whips of the postillions, together with a great number of horse-soldiers and tall grenadiers, announced the arrival of another distinguished personage, and called the attention of the by-standers that way. It was the king of Saxony, with his guards and retinue. He alighted, and a kind salutation ensued between him and his august ally. The king soon afterwards mounted a horse, and thus proceeded into the city. Napoleon meanwhile remained where he was. He sometimes rose from his seat went up to the watch-fire, held his hands over it, rubbed them, and then placed them behind him, whilst with his foot he pushed the wood, consisting of dry boards and rafters from the nearest houses, into the flame, to make it burn more fiercely. At the same time he very frequently took spuff, of which he seemed to have but a small quartity left in his gold box. At last he scraped together what was left with his finger, and poured it out upon his hand. When all was gone, he opened the box several times and smelt to it, without applying to any of the marshals and generals around him to relieve his want. As the discharges of artillery towards Probstheide grew more and more general and alarming. and the wounded kept returning in continually increasing numbers, I was rather surprised that the commander should, on this occasion, contrary to his usual custom, quietly remain so far from the field of battle. which was near ten miles distant, apparently without giving himself the least concern about the event.

It was about four in the afternoon when one of his aid-de-camps came at full speed from the city, and made a report. The drums instantly beat to arms, and the divisions of the guards broke up. The emperor immediately mounted his horse, and followed them. He directed his course towards the Kohlgarten, leaving the field of battle on the right. I soon perceived the cause of this movement: the message informed him of the arrival of the whole of his guards, for whom he had been waiting. They came from Duben, entering by the Halle gate, and now made a countermarch upon Dresden. When I beheld their endless files and cannon without number pouring out of the city, I certainly gave up the allies for lost. I was thoroughly convinced that Napoleon had no other plan than to strike off to the right behind the Kohlgarten, with his new army, and, proceeding from Stotteritz, to turn his enemies on the right flank, and, as he had often done before, to attack and annihilate them. I was however egregiously mistaken. The emperor went with his retinue scarcely a thousand paces, to the first houses of the Kohlgar ten, where he took up his quarters, and quietly passed the night. guards and the whole train likewise stopped in that neighbourhood, and there bivouacked. It grew dark. The palisades at the gate had left but a narrow passage through which troops and artillery kept pouring without intermission. People on horseback and on foot, who wanted to return into the city, had been already detained for several successive hours. the crowd every moment increased, and with it the danger. To seek another entrance was impracticable, as a person would run the risk of being detained by the thousands of picquets, and shot, or at least dragged to the filthiest bivouacs. The night was dark as pitch, and no hope left of getting home. It rained fast, and not a corner was to be found where you might take shelter. I was in the midst of more than a thousand horses, which threatened every moment to trample me under their feet. Fortunately for me, they were all tolerably quiet. The thunder of the artillery had long ceased; but, had it even continued, it could not possibly have been heard amidst the rattling of carriages and cannon; the shouts of soldiers and officers, as sometimes cavalry, at others infantry, wanted to pass first; the incessant cursing, cracking, pushing, and thrusting. Never while I live shall I witness such a scene of confusion, of which, indeed, it is impossibly to convey any conception. It continued, without intermission, from four in the afternoon till twelve at night. If you asked the French when the march would be over, you received the consolatory answer-" Not before six o'clock in the morning." During the night, the sound of drums and trumpets incessantly announced the arrival of fresh regiments. At length, about midnight, the bustle somewhat subsided, at least so far as regarded the marching of troops. I now seized the favourable moment, and felt myself, as it were, a new creature; when, having made my way through a crowd of horses, I once more set foot in the city. Thus the morning and the evening completed the first day of horror.

2d day, October 15th.—The greater part of this day was passed in putting the city into a state of defence. The exterior avenues had been previously pallisaded, and provided with chevaux de frise, but the greater part of them were completely closed up. Loop-holes were formed in every wall, and tirailleurs posted behind them. In every garden, and at every hedge you stumbled upon picquets. As the inner town is better secured by its strong walls against a first onset, they contented themselves there with sawing holes in the great wooden gates, for the purpose of firing through them. Every thing denoted the determination not to spare the city in the least, however unfit in itself for a point of defence. The only circumstance calculated to tranquillize the timid was the presence of our king, for whom, at any rate, Napoleon could not but have

some respect.

As there was no appearance of gleaning much information abroad, I now sought a wider prospect upon a steeple.—So much I had ascertained from all accounts, that it was principally the Austrians who had been engaged the preceding day. Some hundreds of prisoners had been

brought in; the church-yard had been allotted to these poor fellows for their abode. So far as the telescope would command were to be seen double and triple lines, the end of which the eye sought in vain. The French army stretched in a vast semicircle from Paunsdorf to Probstheide, and was lost in the woods of Konnewitz. It occupied therefore a space of more than five English miles. Behind all these lines appeared reserves, who were posted nearer to the city. On this side the main force seemed to be assembled. Towards the north and west the ranks were more broken and detached. Of the armies of the allies, only some divisions could yet be discerned. The Cossacks were plainly distinguished at a distance of two leagues. They had the boldness to venture within musket-shot of the French lines, alight, thrust their pikes into the ground, and let their horses run about. The king of Saxony himself witnessed their audacity whilst in the midst of the French army, about half a league from Leipzig. A number of these men came unawares upon him; and a Saxon officer, with eighty horse, was obliged to face about against them, till the king had reached a place of safety.

The 15th of October, which had been universally expected to give birth to important events, was now quietly passed. For many weeks the city had not been so tranquil as it was on the night of that day. Nothing but the incessant Qui vive? at the gates, denoted the presence of the troops. On my return, about eight o'clock, from the suburbs, I was suddenly surprised by an unusual phenomenon: in the direction of Pegau, I saw three white rockets ascend to a great height amid the darkness. I stood still, and waited to observe what would follow. In about a minute four red ones rose above the horizon, apparently from Halle. After this there was nothing more to be seen. That they were signals could not be doubted, any more than that those signals must have been made by the combined troops. I concluded that they must have armies in those quarters, and that they were informing one another by these luminous messengers of the points at which they had arrived. It now became more certain than ever that the 16th would be the great day that should decide the fate of Germany.

Sd Day, October 16th.—The dawn of the 16th of October was enveloped in a thick fog. It was gloomy, rainy, and cold. It was imagined that the hostile armies, though so eager for the combat, would restrain their ardour to engage till the fog should clear away. Soon after six, however, the thunder of the artillery began to roll from Liebertwolk-witz. It grew more violent, and approached nearer;—this was probably the moment when the Austrians stormed that place. The firing in pelotons was already heard. From our elevated position we could discern nothing, the dense fog concealing every object at the distance of one hundred paces. About ten, the artillery thundered along the whole line of battle. The atmosphere became clearer, and the clouds dispersed. Every flash from the cannon was distinctly visible on the side of Konnewitz. Already a thousand engines of death hurled destruction

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among the contending armies. The fire of jagers and sharp-shooters rattled on all sides, and we soon discovered whole ranges of battalions and regiments. It was a general engagement; that was evident enough to every one, even though he had never before heard a cannon fired in all his life. On the side of the Halle and Ranstadt gates all was yet quiet, and I began to imagine that my rockets had deceived me. For six hours the guns had roared, and all the lines were enveloped in clouds of smoke, through which the flashes incessantly darted like lightning. As yet neither party seemed to have receded an inch. The thunders of the artillery still continued to proceed from the same spot. No longer could the firing of single guns be distinguished; hundreds were every moment discharged, and united in one single protracted roar. How many victims must already have strewed the field !- At length, about eleven o'clock, a considerable change seemed to have taken place. The firing did not appear more distant, but became less general; single shots were heard, and the combatants seemed disposed to make a pause in the work of death. All on a sudden a new and tremendous cannonade commenced beyond Lindenau, towards Lutzen, not much more than half a league from the city. The batteries of the allies seemed to fire from Kleinschocher: those of the French were posted on the heights of Lindenau. The corps of count Giulay had arrived there, and now it appeared that my interpretation of the rockets was correct. I then turned my eyes quickly towards the north, in the direction of Halle, where before there was little or nothing to be seen. How was I astonished, when I now beheld lines of soldiers stretching farther than the eye could. reach, and fresh columns advancing behind them. It appeared as if the troops which had been so furiously engaged the whole morning were but the advanced guards of the immense armies that now extended themselves more and more before me. Whence the French lines which were so rapidly ranged opposite to them could have sprung, I am yet at a loss to conceive: an hour before I should have estimated them at scarcely 10,000 men; and, what I now saw, my inexperienced eye computed at more than 200,000 on both sides. This prodigious army seemed about to form in order of battle. A few cannon-shot which it fired were probably designed only to announce its arrival to the other chiefs. Immediately afterwards, the cannonade beyond Lindenau, which had lasted about : two hours, entirely ceased. On the left wing of the French the action was still very vigorously continued. It was about twelve o'clock when we descended, to learn what accounts had meanwhile been received in the city. Land W

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JOURNAL FROM ENGLAND THROUGH PRUSSIA AND SILESIA, in 1813;

WITH BRIEF ANECDOTES OF THE COURT OF BERLIN.

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(Concluded from page 272.)

TO our great joy, we remained all night at Leignitz, and departed from it the next morning without exciting any commotion. We travelled as on the preceding day, over an open and cultivated country, with excellent roads. At a distance on the right the ground began to rise into hills, at the foot of which appeared a large building like a convent, as indeed I was informed it had been, belonging to a Society of Monks. suppressed only a year or two before. This, at least, is a symptom of improvement, as in the present state of society these lazy communities can be productive only of unmixed evil. A ride of eighteen miles brought us to Neumark, a very small town, where we dined, and departed without notice. From thence to Breslau, a distance of more than twenty miles, the road is over immense plains, admirably adapted for the most correct movements of large armies, and where cavalry might act with peculiar effect. We passed through the long open village of Lenthen, celebrated for the bloody battle fought here between the Prussians and Austrians, on the 5th of December, 1757, when the former were victorious. Yet Prussia now exists only by the forbearance of Austria, whose hostilities against her would be fatal to her and to Europe. Such is the instability of human affairs, and such the uncertainty. of politics, as yet so imperfectly reduced to a science.

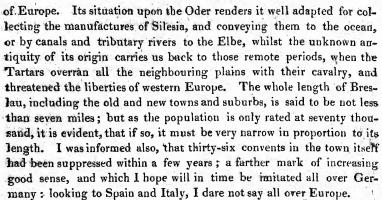
The peasants, in all this part of the country, speak a dialect of the Sclavonic, and are, without much difficulty, understood by the Russian soldiery. - Their caps, their long coats, and their language, mark already the approach to the frontiers of Poland. If the country to the eastward continues thus level, it is not surprising that the Poles formed their principal forces of cavalry. The spires and towers of Breslau are visible at a great distance over the plain; and, as we approach, the roads bordered with trees, the scattered houses, and the number of vehicles of different kinds, indicate that we are about to enter a large city. Round it are the remains of former fortifications, still sufficiently preserved to admit of being converted, without much difficulty, into a permanent defence. In this respect they resemble those of Hamburg, and as both cities were dismantled through partial views, so in the changes of human affairs, they may both again, ere long, be restored to their former rank of fortified towns.

We entered Breslau. To the usual inquiry from the guard at the gate, I first heard the formidable answer, in a low tone, that we were state prisoners. We traversed a considerable number of the streets, which were in general thronged with people; but met with no interruption, until, having reached a kind of market-place, our officer got out to seek some of the magistrates, and left us with only our two soldiers. The place was already thronged with people, who soon began to gather round our waggon, and make inquiries of our guards. We were conducted, as usual, to an inn, where we lodged for that night, noticing, with some regret, that our guards were doubled, and that they would on no account quit the room during the night. The next day we were removed to the police, and placed in a room on the ground floor, where, by climbing the window, we could see all that passed in the street. The roof was vaulted, and by the sound of our voices we conjectured that the whole apartment was so constructed, as to convey the sound towards a door, which was carefully fastened.

Two days after our arrival at Breslau, the young officer who had had the principal charge of conducting us thither called to bid us farewell. During the whole journey he had never failed to admire my English sabre, and he now begged leave to exchange his own for it, offering me, at the same time, whatever additional equivalent I might think proper. I could not refuse his request, and we parted with mutual expressions of good-will.

On the 24th, hearing a noise in the street, I mounted the window, and beheld a Russian General riding by, attended by a great number of Officers and Cossacks of the guard. His air was thoughtful and even melancholy, and I immediately felt an impression on my mind, that the great battle which was expected at Wurtschen and Bautzen had taken place, and had not been favourable to the allied arms. I was confirmed in this opinion by observing, during the afternoon, groupes of people whispering in the street, and a number of carriages pass in all haste, as if about to quit the town, and containing principally women, apparently of respectability, with children and baggage. Whatever conjectures I might form I had no means of verifying them. In vain I interrogated those who brought us our provisions, or the Officers of Police whom we saw. No answer could be obtained, or none at least to the purpose. Every one that approached us was strictly watched, and we remained in entire ignorance of all the great events that were passing around us.

We did not remain long ignorant, however, of our own fate and final destination. In the afternoon of the 25th, two fresh prisoners were introduced into our room, and we were told all to prepare for moving that night. One of these was a Frenchman, the other a Saxon, who had been in the service of the French Minister at Dresden. They had been both suddenly arrested, and taken away from their homes, without any crime alleged, nor did they know whither we were to be removed. About seven in the evening our door suddenly opened, and we were ordered to come forth. Two waggons were in the street with guards in each, and we mounted without saying a word. No time was allowed for a crowd to collect; and we passed through many of the principal streets, without attracting more than a passing gaze. I was pleased with a certain air of antique cleanliness, that seemed to reign throughout Brestan. Without the splendour and magnificence of Berlin, it may still be termed beautiful, and must at least be ranked high among the secondary cities



. In quitting Breslau, I heard again the answer, though delivered in a low voice, to the interrogatory at the gate, "that we were state prisoners," with the tremendous addition, "and bound to Silberberg." This at once dissipated all my fine dreams of going to Colberg, or being speedily set at liberty. I well knew that Silberberg was a mountain fortress, to the south-west of Breslau, and therefore still farther removed from the sea. My companion appeared no less struck with the knowledge of our destination, and informed me, with a shrug of his shoulders, that he believed Silherberg was the fortress where Baron Trenck had been confined. This piece of intelligence, though without foundation, only served to render me more pensive, and I passed through the gardens, which in this quarter extended to a considerable distance from the suburbs, without experiencing those pleasing sensations which, under other circumstances I might have felt. After a stage of about ten miles we halted at a small village, when it was already becoming dark, and having changed our guards, made another stage of the same distance to a similar village, where we remained till day-break. We refreshed ourselves with coffee, and I may here remark, that from Hamburg up to the mountains of Silesia it was every where easy to procure it good, even in the poorest village. It was evident, that all the restrictions upon that luxury had not been able to prevent its general use; since the Elbe had been open for so short a period, it could not as yet have produced so universal a diffusion, which must therefore have been through other previous channels. Coffee, as drank on the Continent, is indeed a luxury, and a refreshment of which no idea can be formed from the miserable preparations of it in this country. We cease to be surprised at its general adoption, and can only feel astonishment at the madness which would seek to deprive so great a portion of Europe of a beverage which has spread even to the peasantry.

At day-break we again set off. Hitherto the ground from Breslau had been nearly level, but it now began gradually to ascend, and to be raised by little inequalities. In two stages we arrived at Nimptsch, a curious little town on a steep height, commanded by other surrounding hills, which rise above it in succession. From hence we proceeded to Silberberg.

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About half way between the town and the fortress we came to a part of the road where the banks rose on each side, shaded with bushes and trees. The footpaths led along the top of the banks, whilst our waggous followed the little narrow road at the bottom between them. We passed formidable rows of pallisades, appearing new cut and sharpened, fresh redoubts, and throngs of soldiers. The winding road led us by a long ascent to the summit of the hill. A deep dry ditch, over which was a draw bridge, still separated us from the body of the fortress. I turned to take a last look of freedom, and saw below me, at a great distance, a beautiful and fertile country, the lesser range of hills which we had passed, and even the plains extending to Breslau; but already the trampling of the horses' feet caused a hollow sound on the wooden draw-bridge, we passed under an arched gate-way, and in an instant I saw no longer any thing round me but prison walls.

Having passed the archway, we found ourselves in a kind of small square, the buildings of which were low, and the windows all grated with iron. A number of soldiers and some prisoners surrounded us. We were at first all placed together in a dark room, where already lived a soldier, his wife and children; but in a short time my old companion Lefebre and I were separated from the other two, who had joined us at Breslau, and were conveyed to a long vaulted casematte, built and floored with brick. Two narrow grated windows seemed scarcely to admit the light, and I should have conceived the place to have been built expressly for a dungeou, had not a long wooden frame, of about six feet in breadth, stood there, evidently meant for soldiers to sleep on. In about an hour, the Major of the fortress visited us, seemingly an honest blunt man. He inquired into our immediate wants, and ordered to be brought to us a straw mattrass, a blanket, and a coarse coverlet. These we arranged in the best manner we could on the wooden frame; and having procured a loaf of coarse bread and a jug of water, we made our first prison meal here, and then tried to sleep. The next day, at twelve o'clock, a man entered, followed by a soldier with two little earthen jars for each of us. One of these contained a little soup, the other some kind of vegetable, with two or three ounces of meat. This was our dinner, which we ate without murmuring.

I breakfasted on bread and water during the whole of my confinement; but observing a number of cows driven into the fortress every evening for protection, I easily procured some excellent milk for supper, and this for a long time was my only luxury. My exercise was like that on board a ship, walking backwards and forwards in a little space, for several hours every day. Still I kept flattering myself that I should speedily be released. My comfort was, that it was by some mistake I was thus treated, and that all would soon be rectified. In this frame of mind I remained three days in our casematte. Night and day the door was locked, except during the short intervals at mid-day, when our dinner was brought in. On the fourth day, we were removed from the upper part of the fortress to a casematte at the bottom of the ditch, in the face Vol. I. No. 5: N. S.

of the counterscarp. We had complained of our first lodging, but this was smaller, and still more damp and gloomy. The walls were ten or twelve feet in thickness, so that the light came to us through the arches

of the windows, like coming through a long passage.

Four days after this change, we were again removed to another casematte, and this change was for the better. Before, we had been in a duageon; now, we might almost suppose ourselves in a chamber, it was so much lighter and cleaner, besides having been recently white-washed. But this happiness was too great to last. We remained here only two days, and on the third day were again removed to another casematte, a true dungeon, being at times so dark, that, except near the window, we could not see to read at noon-day, and situated directly under the draw-bridge, over which every cart passing made a thundering noise. Here the damp ran constantly down the walls, and the salt-petre fell on our faces as we slept. Fortunately we had made a great discovery in our first casematte, where a number of large wooden shutters, to fasten on the windows externally, like the dead-lights of vessels, were piled up. These were about six feet long, by four in width, and tolerably smooth on one side, serving very well to spread our matrasses upon.

In this horrible confinement, from an error with respect to my person, I remained three months, and had nearly given up all hopes of release, when, about nine o'clock in the evening of the 30th July, we heard the voice of the Major on the outside of our door, calling for the keys of our apartment, where we were already shut up for the night. I felt a kind of presentiment that he came for me, but feared to indulge the hope, lest the disappointment should be more bitter. At length the door opened, and I was desired to come over to the Commandant, who had letters for me. This was joyful intelligence, nor was I slow in complying with the request. I received a note from Mr. Jackson, with answers to my letters to England, from Gorlitz, and the commandant showed me his instructions to set me at liberty; informing me, at the same time, that a waggon would be ready next morning to carry me to

Reichenbach.

I could not sleep all night. Early in the morning I was ready to set off. Previous to my departure, I obtained from the commandant the liberty of going round the fortress, from the summit of which the views are extensive. To the south are the mountains of Moravia and Bohemia; whilst on the other quarters the view extends over a great part of Silesia, to Lusace, and even, it said, to the borders of Saxony. The fortress itself stands on the summit of a ridge of hills, towards their termination to the eastward. The body of the place appeared to me small in comparison of its outworks, especially an extensive horn-work on the ridge of a hill. The ditch is cut in the solid gness rock, which also, in many places, constitutes part of the walls themselves. It is truly a fortress founded on a rock. There are bomb-proof casemattes for sheltering two thousand four hundred men; but their dampness and darkness render the greater part of them unwholesome dungeons, which are

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never used but in cases of necessity. There is also stabling for four or five hundred horses, all bomb-proof. Placed on these heights, where one sees around nothing but mountains and forests, the fortress of Silberberg is an object of interest.

But now the hour of my departure was arrived; the light waggon appeared in the square, and my fellow-prisoners were assembled to bid me farewell. At once all hands were waved, and every voice pronounced adieu. In an instant we were under the archway, and I heard again the hollow trampling of the horses over the draw-bridge. As we passed, I looked down for the last time into the ditch, where I had spent so many melancholy hours; but soon my attention was called off to the beautiful prospect spread out beneath me. With joy I descended into the plains. The town of Silberberg was now quiet, and, compared with its former tumult, appeared as if deserted on every side. The fields of barley, which were green when I entered, were now yellow and ripe for the sickle. The change was to me striking, sudden, and somewhat melancholy; serving as a fresh memorial of the continual lapse of time. We passed through several villages, but met scarcely any body on our road, except a few wandering Cossacks looking for forage. By degrees the spires of Reichenbach appeared in view, previous to entering which, however, we stopped at a small place where the chief office of the Police was established, and where my pass was exhibited. In another quarter of an hour we arrived at Reichenbach.

I found at Reichenbach Captain During, the Aid-de-camp of Sir Charles Stewart, who had visited me in Silberberg. It was here that I first truly enjoyed my liberty. At night I saw the moon and the starry heaven. Twice the moon had filled and waned without my beholding it. Her pale light descended into the bottom of the ditch, and illuminated the opposite walls; and in the stillness of the night I used often to rise and contemplate it. But the bright orb itself was hid from my sight by the depth of the arched window, and by iron bars. At Reichenbach I stood in the centre of the great square, and saw her ride sublime

among the clouds. How magnificent a spectacle!

Two days afterwards I learned, that an English messenger was about to be sent off to Berlin, and that the opportunity would be favourable for my accompanying him. I lest no time in making my arrangements, and it was agreed that we should travel together: but, on the evening of the 2d of August, he informed me that he was prohibited from taking any person with him. I was therefore obliged to take out my portmanteau, and see him set off alone, whilst I remained three days longer. I had thus ample time for seeing the town and its environs. Reichenbach is surrounded by an ancient double wall, the inner of which has low round towers, at short intervals. Without these walls is a ditch, and then a rampart of earth, nearly entire, with the remains of an exterior ditch. The general form of the whole appears nearly circular. Towards Schweidenitz, the spires of which are visible from Reichenbach, the country is open and level, or diversified only by gentle elevations; but

to the south-west is a rapid descent, terminating in a broad and flat valley, which separates the height and plains of Reichenbach from the first mountain range of this part of Germany. The view of this chain which we behold at once, from the base to the summit, and clothed in many parts with forests, is highly interesting. At the bottom of the descent, and about three or four hundred yards from Reichenbach, is the village of Ermsdorff, mingled with trees, and having a small stream of water running through it. Here were the English head quarters. The residence of the Emperor was in a large building at Peterswalda, a village across the flat valley, and near the foot of the mountains. The old church of Reichenbach somewhat resembles that of Luckau, in its exterior form; but the two others are of more modern architecture, expecially that near the gate towards Schweidenitz. In the interior of these churches, and in the town itself I saw nothing worthy of remark.

The day after my disappointment, an English gentleman, bound homewards, was introduced to me, and we agreed to travel together, at least as far as Berlin. The ensuing day was spent in procuring our passports, and in visiting Paterswalda. On the 5th of August we left Reichenbach, about four o'clock in the afternoon. We travelled about ten miles over a continually uneven country to Nimptsch, which I saw now with very different feelings than when I passed through it on my way to Silberberg. We continued our journey in a small waggon, which gave us hardly room to stretch out our limbs. The road as before was over a continued succession of hill and dale, until from the last heights we saw the plains of Bretlau, and the fertile country, watered by the Oder, spread out beneath us like the sea. Here I turned and took a last view of the fortress of Silberberg, still visible behind us on the summit of the mountains. As it became dark, we noticed before us a column of smoke and flame, and soon passed through a village on fire, where the inhabitants, being wholly unprovided with engines, stood looking on in silent despair, or vainly endeavoured to stop the progress of the flames by throwing on a few buckets of water, drawn from the common pond. About ten we reached Strehlen, a considerable town, where General Blucher had now his head-quarters, and in consequence we with some difficulty procured lodgings for the night, The moon shone with great clearness, and we flattered ourselves with the hopes of having flue weather to pursue our journey; but the morning dawned with heavy rain, which had scarcely ceased at eight o'clock, when we took our departure. proceeded about fifteen miles over an open and uninteresting country to Ohlau, a poor town, situate on a river of the same name, near its junction with the Oder, and seemingly decayed from its former splendour. Here the church tower had still that approach to the eastern forms, which I had first noticed at Calau, and which is evidently not of Gothic origin. About eleven o'clock, from a gallery high up on the tower, a boy came forth with a trumpet, and blew towards the different quarters, a custom of which the idea has, perhaps, been taken from the Turks, who thus cry aloud the hours of prayer. At twelve we set off, and soon crossed the Oder on a temporary bridge of boats, the former one having been mostly destroyed by the French in their retreat from Russia. We were obliged to make this detour, and cross the right bank of the Oder, on account of the positions of the different armies, and all access to Breslau being prohibited. From Ohlau the road was bad for the greater part of the way, through woods and marshes, a distance of eighteen miles to Oels, a neat little town, ornamented with trees. On our road, we saw at no great distance to the left the spires of Breslau. The whole of this day the common dialect of the peasants was Sclavonic. Every where they were mowing and carting-in the harvest. The scythe with a cradle was universally used, nor did I, during my whole route, observe a single sickle employed in Germany. About six o'clock we left Oels, and after some time ascended rising grounds, whence we had partial views over the low country. About nine we saw beneath us the lights of Trebnitz, although that town also stands upon a height. We entered, passing by a large convent, and ascended the principal street by the light of the moon. Most of the houses were adorned in front with wooden piazzas, thus distinguishing Trebnitz from all the other towns through which we passed. Here we slept, and were presented for supper with an omelet in the Spanish fashion. We set off in the morning when day had scarcely yet dawned, and having passed two divisions of Russian artillery posted near the town, descended into the plains. Continued and heavy showers prevented all extensive views of the country. which, however, appeared flat and uninteresting. A ride of eighteen miles brought us to Trachenberg, a poor place, offering nothing whatever to induce us to prolong our stay beyond the time necessary for producing horses. The rain continued the greater part of the way to Herrenstadt, a tolerably neat but small town, where we arrived at nine, after passing through the skirts of a fine wood. From this we set off in about an hour, travelling over a diversified country for ten miles to Guhrau; a small and tolerably neat town, the old church of which bears some resemblance in its architecture to that of Luckau, the windows being long, narrow, and contiguous, and divided externally by buttresses. Having travelled about seventeen miles over a pleasant country, we reached Guhlau, a miserable scattered village, with a poor church. On the left we had a fine view of Glogau, close on the Oder, and now occupied by a French garrison.

We left Guhlau before six, and were upwards of five hours in travelling about seventeen miles, over roads of sand and water, and through forests, to Kontop. Here in a large kitchen, which was pretty well becupied, we slapt upon some straw, and were obliged, for want of borses, to delay our departure till seven the next morning. Our road was at first over sands, but we gradually reached small elevations, which, however, afforded views of no great interest.

Having passed the Ober, a small stream which falls into the Oder, we reached Zallichan, a neat and seemingly flourishing town, containing seven or eight thousand inhabitants. The great square was full of bag-

gage, among which we noticed many cases of hussar saddles and equipments from England, as we saw by the marks.

We left Zullichau before two o'clock, and pursued our journey for ten or twelve miles, chiefly through sands and pine woods, to a miserable hamlet where we changed horses. Soon after quitting this we cleared the woods, and found ourselves near the Oder, which here rolled along a broad and rapid stream, deeply coloured by the late rains. We then gradually ascended, and continued along the ridge for some time, when we made a steep descent to the left, and crossed the Oder by a wooden bridge, not yet completed, to Crossen, on the left bank.

The banks of the river opposite Crossen are high, and well covered with trees and bushes, which extend down to the water's edge, and give to the view a rich appearance. Our road was now over high grounds, from which we had extensive prospects of the wooded country, contained between the line on which we were travelling from Crossen to Frankfort, and the curve formed by these two cities. Darknesss overtook us before, we reached Ziebingen, a distance of sixteen or seventeen miles, and where we did not arrive until midnight.

Ziebingen is but a poor and scattered village. Here we were obliged to wait more than two hours for horses, and, not being able to obtain beds, were fain to content ourselves with a little straw, on which we slept in our open waggon. Day broke soon after our departure, and we gradually approached the Oder, in the bed of which were scattered small islands, or banks of gravel. As the morning advanced, we beheld Frankfort before us, close upon the Oder, and with signs of cultivation all around. It has but few church towers, and therefore makes an appearance rather less striking than we are led to expect in a city of such considerable celebrity. Here, as at Crossen, the bridge had been burnt, by the French. A new bridge, however, was already constructed on the ruins of the old, and we passed over sounding beams of oak. At six in the morning all was quiet in Frankfort, and the servants of the inns had scarcely begun to move; but in an hour all was ready for our deparature, and, having breakfasted, we again set out. We travelled for more than twenty miles over an excellent road, but through an open and uninteresting country, to Munchenberg, a town evidently in decay. Empty streets, rows of houses deserted, the church tower cracked half-way, down, the windows broken, and the church itself filled with hay, all indicated, that whatever glory Munchenberg had once possessed was now nearly passed away. We quitted this melancholy place as soon as possible, travelling as before on an excellent road, through a bare country, for about eighteen miles to Vogelsdorf. Before reaching this village, we pass a fine lake of three or four miles in extent, over one end of which the causeway seems to have been carried.

From Vogelsdorf to Berlin is a distance of about fourteen miles, along an excellent road, for the most part bordered on each side with rows of trees. As the latter part is perfectly straight, we behold at the end of a long avenue a church spire, and by degrees some of the first buildings of the metropolis. This approach is justly reckoned one of the most

beautiful round Berlin; but the Frankfort gate, which terminates it, by no means corresponds with its magnificence. Here our baggage was slightly searched, and I soon found myself once more in my old quarters.

I quitted Berlin for Stralsund on the 13th of August, accompanied by the gentleman who had travelled with me from Reichenbach. About ten o'clock we passed through the Oranienburg gate, but soon quitted the excellent causeway which led from it, and plunged into roads of sand upon our right. The country appeared every way sandy and uninteresting for ten or twelve miles, until, approaching Oranienburg, we saw the white sails of barges moving over the plains to our left. These marked the course of the Havel, on the banks of which Oranienberg is situated, and which we soon after crossed by a draw-bridge. This town, although of no great extent, seems to have been formerly of some consequence, and the shell of a lofty and magnificent square tower still remains close

upon the river.

We were here detained for want of horses till the evening. The common post-waggon arrived, and we determined to travel in it a few stages. We quitted Oranienburg about six o'clock, and proceeded again through sands and pine woods to Zehdenick, where we did not arrive before two in the morning, although the distance be not above twenty miles. The gate was shut, nor did we gain admittance until our postillion had long sounded his horn before the enchanted walls. The clear light of the moon enabled us to see that we were passing through a neat little town, which we had also an opportunity of viewing by day-light, as we did not set off again till four o'clock. The road continued sandy and heavy for fourteen miles, to Templin, where we arrived at eight; a poor town, with an old stone wall, and apparently the remains of a ditch. Here we got rid of a heavy post-waggon, and proceeded again as before in a lighter carriage by ourselves. After travelling for some time over a bare and open country, we passed through a fine wood, principally of oak and elms, and then came to an open country again, with gentle elevations, from which we beheld Prentzlo at a distance, situated on the borders of a considerable lake, which extended from north to south. Its large old cathedral formed a conspicuous object, as also a curious round tower, apparently the remains of some ancient magnificent building. Besides seven churches, it contains a public library, and about eight thousand inhabitants. Round Prentzlo are large fields of tobacco; and the country appeared much more fertile and better cultivated than any we had seen since leaving Berlin, or on the whole road from Hamburg to that city. The town itself is considerable, and has evidently been formerly of great importance.

We quitted Prentzlo much pleased with the patriotic feelings of the inhabitants. Along the greater part of our road to the left was a broad green, and perfectly flat valley, bearing every mark of having been formerly the bottom of an extensive lake, now shrunk within the narrower limits of that near Prentzlo. Perhaps it extended to Pasewalk, the

place to which we were bound, distant about sixteen miles, and which then formed a rival city at the other extremity of the lake. Pasewalk is by no means so considerable or so neat a town as Prentzlo. We found, however, as usual, old walls and arched gateways.

Having refreshed ourselves at Pasewalk, we set off at nine along a tolerable paved road; but continued nearly indarkness until the moon rose, and we found ourselves in the middle of a forest of oaks, where the vellow light, breaking through amongst the trees, seemed to give existence to gigantic forms, dimly seen in the deep shades. About one in the morning we alighted at a miserable house where we halted for an hour, and then continued our journey over an uniform, flat, and sandy country to Anclam, the last town on the borders of the Prussian territories, and where we arrived about seven o'clock. On our right we beheld the julet from the Baltic, called the Haff, into which the Oder empties itself; and before us the masts of small vessels, marking the mouth of the river Pene, near which Anclam stands. The town is neat and tolerably large, containing a population of about four thousand souls. At nine we set off, and, having soon passed the Peene, found ourselves in Swedish Pomerania. The country seemed generally to improve as we approached the coast, and certainly to be superior to that round Berlin.

This day, as near Prentzlo, we continued to see fields of tobacco, now in yellow flower, growing near corn, and the peasants working in the fields. The corn being mostly cut down, and the weather having been wet, their pastors, no doubt, had given them permission to improve every fair interval for collecting and carrying home the harvest. By degrees we began to observe, that the farms seemed upon a larger scale than those in the greater part of Prussia, the houses being more substantially built, and having about them a number of out-houses and stacks of corn. In their appearance they resembled the farm-houses which I have seen in Holstein, near the banks of the Elbe, in passing up that river, seeming to collect, as much as possible, every rural convenience within themselves. About one we reached Greifswalde, a distance from Anclam of twenty miles, through a country flat, and in some parts inclining to marshy, but it general tolerably fertile, and well cultivated. Greifswalde is a town something similar in appearance to Anclam, but larger and better built. I entered the principal church, where the white-washed walls and Gothic pillars were in many parts hing with indifferent paintings, and adorned with gaudy monuments.

About three we set off, travelling through an open and still tolerably fertile country to Stralsund, a distance equal to that between Anclam and Greifswalde. The two principal church towers are visible eight or nine miles off, and give it the appearance of two separate but contiguous towns, each with its church. The ground is uneven, forming little heights close to the sea, and at no great distance from Stralsund.

AND STREET

THE LIVES OF THE GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY.

IT is our purpose under this head to execute a task very much wanted, that of giving a complete Collection of The Lives of the Great Captains of Modern History. As far as respects France this has been already executed by Brantome, but we have no English Writer who has attempted it. The materials of these Lives will be as follows: 1. Where the subjects themselves have left their own Memoirs, they shall be given in full. 2. Where these Lives have been written by any author of authority, they will likewise be given in full,—such work being translated or reprinted. 3. In want of such materials, the best will be selected from the ainals and memoirs of the age in which they lived.

THE LIFE OF FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE POTEMKIN

CHAP. X.

(Continued from page 312.)

However, the assembling of an army of 150,000 Prussians upon the frontiers of Bohemia, the convention of Reichenbach, signed between Prussia and Austria, for the acceleration of the peace, and the warlike dispositions which the court of London manifested, caused a stagnation in the armament of the Greeks. But a very small part of the sums which the Empress had destined for them was transmitted, and it was recommended to them to hold themselves in readiness to act, but to undertake nothing till the arrival of a more favourable moment.

Lambro, whose squadron had spread desolation in the Ottoman seas, was at last constrained to yield to superior numbers. Attacked by a considerable fleet, he defended himself for a long time with vigour; but all his vessels were sunk, and this brave officer, and a small number of his companions, saved themselves in their boats among the rocks.

A. D. 1791. Profiting by the credit of some friends, he again armed a vessel, with which he destroyed some Turkish ships, but which at last met with the fate of his squadron. Lambro once more escaped in his long-boat, and took refuge in the mountains of Albania.

After having incited him to navigate under their flag, Russia declared him a pirate; and the agents of that power would not condescend to deliver him from the prison into which he had been thrown for the debts he contracted in her defence. A voluntary contribution of his compatriots produced his release.

Potenkin was not slow in returning to Petersburgh, to enjoy his triumph. The Empress received him with transports of joy: she lavished entertainments and presents upon him, and gave him a palace, estimated at 600,000 roubles, and a coat embroidered with diamonds, which cost 200,000. He himself displayed a pomp which appeared excessive, even in the most magnificent court of Europe. The usual expense of his table Val. 1. No. 5. N. 8, was 800 roubles a-day: it was of course covered with the most dainty provisions and the rarest fruits. He could not do without cherries in the depth of winter, and paid for them about a rouble a-piece. At a repast which he gave to the Empress he ordered a considerable quantity of money to be thrown among the people.

But in a short time he quitted the capital to return to the army. Satiated with grandeurs, with triumphs, with pleasures, he was miserable every where. A fatal presentiment seemed to pursue him. He was not satisfied either with adulating courtiers, nor with the Sovereign who overwhelmed him with benefits, nor with himself. The presence of the new favourite, especially, chagrined him to the heart.

This favourite was Plato Zouboff. More important subjects have, till the present moment, prevented my mentioning him. I shall briefly relate the cause of his elevation, and of the disgrace of his predecessor.

, Momonoff was very much beloved of the Empress, and did not requite her tenderness. After the example of Potemkin, not content with the magnificent presents which the Empress lavished on him, he fraudulently extorted from her immense sums. But he lived with her as a slave, the gold of whose chains did not prevent him from feeling their weight, and not as a lover delighted to please. His heart was not however insensible. Catharine had in the number of her maids of honour, the daughter of Prince Scherbatoff, a pretty young girl, very witty, and with a considerable propensity to gallantry. Momonoff was soon captivated with her charms, and made successful love to her. His passion had not as yet passed the bounds of respect, when one day he heard Potemkin vaunting of the favour of the Princess Scherbatoff. Momonoff shuddered at it: he knew the unlimited power of Potemkin; he knew that it was sufficient for him to form desires to ensure their accomplishment. He flew to throw himself at the feet of the Princess Scherbatoff, and imparted to her his inquietude. To set his heart at rest, she granted him that which he dreaded seeing carried off by his rival. But in a short time he had fresh reason to be easy: Potemkin departed for the army.

This intrigue lasted a considerable time: it was known to all the court: Catharine alone had not perceived it. However, the jealousy of the courtiers opened her eyes; she was apprized that Momonoff deceived her, and she had very shortly clear proof of it. However offended she might be at this discovery, she dissembled her resentment. This was during the summer of 1789. The court was held at Tzarsko-Zelo, and the daughter of Count de Bruce, one of the richest heiresses of the empire, came to be presented there.

Catharine seizing this opportunity, said to Momonoff, that she wished him to marry the young Countess de Bruce. Momonoff supplicated her not to exact it of him. The Empress demanded the reason of his refusal. He was embarrassed: she insisted; and he fell at her feet, acknowledging to her that he had pledged his faith to the Princess Scherbatoff. She wished for no other explanation: the two lovers were affianced immediately, and a few days afterwards they were married in the chapel of the

palace. Count Nicolai Ivanowitz Soltikoff, governor of the two young Grand-dukes Alexander and Constantine, assisted at the ceremony in the name of the Empress; after which the new married pair retired to Moscow,

Momonoff ought to have been grateful for the benefits of Catharine. and for the extreme moderation which she exercised towards him. But it is asserted that he had the imprudence to disclose to his wife the detail of his secret interviews with the Empress, and that his wife revealed them with a levity injurious to the Sovereign. It is added, that this Princess avenged herself in a terrible manner. At a time when Momonoff and his wife were in bed, the chief of the police of Moscow entered their apartment, and after having shewn them an order from the Empress, left them in the hands of six women, and withdrew himself into a neighbouring room. Upon this the six women, or rather the six men drest in womens cloaths, seized the babbling offender, and having stripped her entirely naked, whipped her with rods in presence of Momonoff, whom they had obliged to remain on his knees. When this chastisement had been inflicted, the chief of the police re-entered and said:-" This is the mode in which the Empress punishes a first indiscretion: for the second the delinquent is banished to Siberia."

The very day of Momonoff's marriage, the place of favourite was bestowed on Plato Zouboff, an officer of the horse-guards. Potemkin heard, with no little vexation, that the choice of Catharine had fallen upon Zouboff. He wrote to her on the subject, and made use of all his efforts to prevail on her to change her lover. But from the first days of his elevation Zouboff had so well understood how to please; that he no longer feared a rival. The Empress sent word to Potemkin, that as the had no just reason to complain of Zouboff, she could not resolve to give him his dismission. Notwithstanding this, Potemkin still insisted for some time longer. "When thou seest the Empress," said he to one of the courtiers who carried his dispatches to court, "remark to her that I have teeth from which I suffer considerable uneasiness, and that I shall not be quiet till I get rid of them." This was a silly play on words: the name Zouboff signifies teeth, in the Russian language,

The death of the Emperor Joseph II. had left Catharine reduced to her own forces to combat the Ottomans. Leopold II, yielding to the solicitations of Prussia, and still more to the necessities of his people, reduced to distress by an unjust and unfortunate war, was in haste to separate himself from Russia, and, after the convention of Reichenbach, had concluded a separate peace with the Porte.

It was no longer Frederick II. who reigned over Prussia; five years before he had terminated his long and brilliant career. Endowed with a decided character and a flexible mind, he brought both the one and the other to perfection by study and reflection. The lessons of history had rendered him a profound politician and a skilful general; the company of philosophers and of enlightened men taught him to place himself in the rank of distinguished writers. Whilst he was only Prince Royal,

he appeared to be ambitous solely of the glory of an Antoninus and a Marcus Aurelius; but scarcely had he ascended the throne when he took for his models the Alexanders and the Philips. Delivered victoriously from the seven years' war, a war which seemed likely to consummate his ruin, he extended the bounds of his states, and formed of the secondary power which he had inherited, one of the most domineering powers of Europe. To the titles of politician and conqueror, he had then the ability to add that of legislator. The code which hears his name, entitles him, on several accounts, to the gratitude of his subjects. Disdaining luxury from inclination, and dreading it from economy, be displayed his pomp in the number of his soldiers. Laborious, vigilant, indefatigable, he occupied himself, to the very last moment of his life, in the administration of his kingdom: but he manifested himself at the same time more zealous for the establishment of his power, and the prosperity of Prussia, than for the happiness of the Prussians. Did he himself lead a happy life? We may venture to say, no, since he was neither a husband, a lover, nor a father, and as he allowed himself frequently to be led away by two cruel passions, ambition and avarice. He desired the surname of Great: he obtained it from the age in which he lived, and without doubt posterity will confirm him in it.

But although Frederick II. had ceased to live, the same spirit still directed the cabinet of Berlin. Some time before Leopold made peace with the Turks, Frederick-William had, as has been already seen, resolved to make a diversion in their favour. Thus Catharine lost a defender, and found herself in danger of having shortly a new enemy to engage. That enemy did not draw the sword against her, but did not the less provoke her. He took advantage of the discontent of the Poles to acquire great influence among them. He leagued himself with them by a new treaty. Under pretence of defending them, he marched his armies upon their territory, and what perhaps the court of Russia felt more sensibly, he took possession of the cities of Dantzig and Thorn.

The Empress then perceived that her victories were ruinous, and that conquests in foreign countries might lose to her the provinces which she possessed in Poland. She felt, in fine, the necessity of making peace. But she had too much pride to sue for it; she rather chose to continue

Her armies still obtained success. Koutousoff beat the united armies of the Turks and Tartars at Babada. Repnin, at the head of 40,000 men, put to flight more than 100,000 Ottomans whom he fell in with near Matzin, and who were commanded by the same Grand-vizer Yousouff, celebrated by the victories obtained over the Austrians in the Bannat. Goudowitz, brother of the ancient favourite of Peter III. made himself master of the fortresses of Soudjouk-Kale, and of Anapa, upon the frontiers of the Krimea and of the Kuban, and took there 14000 prisoners, among the number of which was the Beymansour, that prefended prophet whom I have already mentioned.

England, who to avenge herself for the alliance of France and of

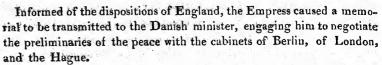
Russia, had incited the Turks to declare war with the latter power, and had lavished on them in vain the assistance of her arms, provisions, and counsels, England wished to take advantage of the moment when the court of Petersburgh detached itself from the French to persuade it to form an alliance with her.

England had, besides, very pressing reasons to determine her to adopt this measure: she was all at once informed of a project which conveyed terror into the soul of her ministers. This project, one of the boldest which the genius of Catharine ever conceived, was to march an army which should traverse the country of the Usbecs and the kingdom of Cachemire, to support the throne of the Mogul, and drive the English from Bengal. Some Frenchmen, who had travelled in those countries, were to have served as guides to the Russian army.

A blow so terrible, struck in India, would very soon have caused itself to be felt in Europe, and without doubt would have changed the destinies of these two quarters of the globe. What do I say? The whole world would have experienced its effects. The English, whose ambition nature seems to have wished to set bounds to, by enclosing them in narrow islands, but to whom the genius of commerce, more powerful than nature, gives so great an influence over the whole extent of the globe, the English would not at this day have held the Russian legions in their pay, as these very legions would have carried off from them the principal source of the treasures with which they pay them.

Fortunately for England, the project formed against her was discovered by one of the agents whom she maintained in Russia; and in order to prevent the dangers which threatened her, she resolved to neglect nothing which might regain the good-will of Catharine and of Potemkin.

After having communicated her design to the cabinets of Berlin and the Hague, who had acted in concert with her from the commencement of the war, she hastened to propose her mediation to the Empress. The court of London therefore sent to Petersburgh Fawkener, secretary of the privy council, and gave him charge of two propositions, of which the one most favourable to Russia was not to be brought forward, but in the event of the other not being accepted. Fawkener was not deficient in sagacity, but he had still a less share of it than Catharine. Whether it was that this Princess had been secretly apprized by her emissaries that the English agent had the power of making her a double proposition, or whether she had divined it, she resolved to turn it to her advantage. Very well pleased to conclude a peace with the Turks, at whatever price, that she might be allowed to reinforce her armies in Poland, she received Fawkener with extreme affability; she admitted him to her table at Tzarsko-Zelo, placed him opposite to her, conversed with him during the repast, still continued to chat with him after dinner, had the address by turns artfully to make him apprehend the miscarriage of his negotiation, and to give him the hopes of success, and so completely entangled him at last, that he had not the courage to propose any but the most advantageous conditions.



Bernstorff was well worthy of finding so important a cause confided to his mediation. He hastened to make known to the three allied courts the intentions of Catharine. The agreement amongst these powers and

Russia was terminated very shortly after.

By this compact, the three allied courts came to a resolution to propose to the Porte the conditions of the Empress, and declared, that if the Turks did not accept these conditions, they would abandon their cause, and leave them to continue alone the war against Russia.

A. D. 1792. A congress assembled at first at Sziftowe was very soon dissolved. The negotiators, who had not been able to come to an agreement at Sziftowe, repaired to Galatza, and the preliminaries of the peace were at last signed by Prince Repnin and the Grand-vizer Yousouff. The definitive treaty, concluded at Yassy, followed immediately. The principal articles of the treaty were these.

Art. I. That a sincere friendship should for the future exist be-

tween the two empires.

11. That the stipulations of the treaties which had preceded the last rupture should re-assume all their force.

III. That the Dnieper should in future serve as the boundary of the two empires, and that all the territory situated on the right bank of that river should be restored to the Porte.

IV. That the ancient rights and privileges of the principal cities of Moldavia and Wallachia should be confirmed; that the inhabitants of these cities should remain for two years exempt from all tribute; and that those who might choose to sell their property and retire elsewhere, should be allowed to do it without opposition.

V. That the Porte should for the future guarantee the tranquillity of

the kingdom of Georgia and of the adjacent countries.

VI. That the Porte should use every endeavour to do the same with respect to the Caucasus.

VII. That it should undertake to procure a cessation of the piracies of the barbaresque corsairs, and to indemnify the subjects of Russia for the losses which they should suffer from the non-execution of the three preceding articles.

VIII. That liberty should be restored to the Russians, Greeks, Mol-

davians, Polonese, and Tartars, who had been taken prisoners.

In the war to which this treaty put an end, Austria lost 180,000 soldiers, and expended 3,000,000 of florins; Russia lost 200,000 men, five ships of the line, seven frigates and twenty-four smaller ships, and expended 200,000,000 of roubles; the Turks lost 330,000 men, six ships of the line, four frigates and several other vessels, and expended 250,900,000 of plastres; Sweden spent 70,000,000 of rix-dollars, and lost twelve ships of the line, three frigates, and forty small sloops of war.

After the signature of the treaty, Bezborodko declared, that the Empress declined receiving the 12,000,000 of piastres which the Porte had just engaged to pay, to indemnify her for the expences of the war. The Ottoman plenipotentiaries manifested the just admiration with which this generosity was calculated to inspire them.

Potemkin had not the satisfaction of concluding the peace of Russia with the Porte. He had repaired to the congress of Yassi, but was very soon attacked with the epidemic fever which raged there; he was able to occupy himself but very little with the negotiations. He had with him two of the best physicians of Petersburgh; he disdained their counsels, and would not follow any regimen. Intemperate to excess, he eat at breakfast a whole goose, a sirloin of beef, or a ham, drank a predigious quantity of wine and of Dantzig waters, and dined afterwards with the same voracity.

Perceiving that his malady gained ground, he thought he would cure himself by quitting Yassi, and resolved to repair to Nicolaeff, a city which he had founded at the confluence of the Ingoul and the Bog. He took his departure. Scarcely had he proceeded three leagues when he found himself worse. He alighted from the carriage, in the middle of the great road, and died under a tree, in the arms of the Princess Gallitzin, one of his favourite nieces.

It was at first given out that Potemkin had been poisoned. His body was conveyed back to Yassi: it was opened, but not the slightest indication was found that could justify that suspicion.

As soon as the colossus was overthrown, the greatest part of those who before had scarcely dared to raise their eyes to him, examined him with a severe inspection, and were humiliated and surprised at the respect which he had imposed on them. They could not conceive how a man, whose only quality was audacity, whose only talent was intrigue, and who was a compound of every vice and of every failing, had so long domineered over both the Empress and the empire.

Elevated from the lowest order of the horse-guards to the brilliant post of favourite, and to the highest functions in the ministry and in the army, Potemkin several times saw the heart of Catherine change, without ever losing the ascendant which he had over her mind. His honours, his credit, his fortune augmented incessantly. Almost all the great potentates of Europe overwhelmed him with their favours, and were candidates for his interest, without by that means exciting the least gratitude in him. He decorated himself with the ribbon of their orders, and received their presents as a lawful tribute. In his projects of war or of peace, he allowed himself to be directed only by his private ambition.

But his ambition was inconstant and capricious. For some time he had a desire to be Duke of Courland, and King of Poland. Shortly, after, he found these sovereignties under too much subordination, and he preferred to them the hope of driving the Ottomans out of Europe, to found a new empire on the ruins of their states, and to govern there in the name of Cutharine, or probably to render himself master of it.

From the first moment of his coming into favour, he accustomed himself to exercise a despotic sway over all who surrounded him. Drest in a simple night-gown, with his legs naked, and stretched upon a sofa, he received the courtiers and the foreign ministers who visited him, without deigning to offer them a seat. He more than once allowed himself to raise an insolent hand on those grandees who did not choose to eringe before him.

Magnificent and prodigal from excess of pride, he refused to pay to the unfortunate the most just debts; and glutted with treasure, he committed pitiful frauds, and descended to the grossest meannesses to ex-

tort trifling sums of money.

The Empress, who was acquainted with all his vices, feigned ignorance of them. Victim of a first confidence, she yielded to it afterwards from habit, and for a long time apprehended that it might be dangerous for her to renounce it. After having employed Potemkin to dispute the pretensions of Orloff, she imagined that she had equal occasion for him to repress the suspected ambition of the Grand-duke. Such were the real causes of this great ascendant, which still excites wonder; but this ascendant lasted no longer after the moment that Potemkin ceased to breathe.

CHAP. XI.

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A. D. 1792. AS soon as the Empress beheld Lanskoi expire, she shut herself up in her apartment, and, abandoning herself to grief, seemed to have taken the resolution of starving herself to death. On being informed that Potemkin had breathed his last, she likewise shut herself up, but it was to give attention to the administration of the empire. She laboured for fifteen hours without intermission, and divided among her ministers the direction of the affairs which Potemkin had managed.

Bezborodko was sent to the congress of Yassi, and concluded the peace. as has been mentioned in the preceding book; and on his return, finding himself at the head of the college for foreign affairs, enjoyed at first

very high credit.

The favourite Plato Zouboff, who had hitherto been a stranger to business, took it into his head to intermeddle, and to assume the direction. He recurred to the counsels of the intriguing Markoff, who soon became his sycophant, and eagarly undertook to guide him in his political career. Markoff had his reward in the entire confidence of the favourite, and in that of the Sovereign. They formed an under-hand privy-council, in which affairs of the highest importance were discussed, and from which Bezborodko was carefully excluded, who, without being actually disgraced, almost entirely lost his influence.

It was in one of those select councils, composed of Zouboff, Markoff, the war-minister Nicolai Soltikoff, and a few others, that the annihilation of Poland, which Catharine had long in view, was finally decided. That Princess resolved on it at once to gratify her pride and her vengeance. Her favourite and her rapacious ministers seconded her views, in the hope of obtaining a share in the rich spoils of the wretched Polanders.

The Empress never could forgive that nation the acts of the diet of 1788, nor the alliance with Prussia, accepted in contempt of her's, nor, above all, the constitution of 1791. Replete with ideas of revenge, she ordered Bulgakoff, her minister at Warsaw, solemnly to declare war

against Poland.

The diet assembled, heard this declaration with a majestic composure, to which rapidly succeeded the noble enthusiasm that the ardour of self-defence inspires. The whole nation adopted the feelings of the diet. The king himself was carried down the stream; or rather pretended to be so; and the Polonese had the weakness to believe that, renouncing his ancient slavish submission to Russia, and awakening out of his habitual indolence, he was about to become the defender of liberty. An army was hastily levied, and the command conferred on Prince Joseph Poniatowsky, whom inexperience and frivolous habits very much disqualified for undertaking such a burden.

The Poloriese could oppose 150,000 men to the designs of Catharine; but they never had the skill of bringing them to act in concert, and their separate corps soon felt themselves pressed between an army of 80,000 Russians, who re-entered Bessarabia on the territory which extends along the Bog; another of 10,000 assembled in the vicinity of Kiceff, and a

third of 80,000, which penetrated into Lithuania,

I shall not here detail the different combats which deluged with blood the plains of Poland, and which, notwithstanding some advantages obtained by the Polonese, destroyed the greatest part of their forces. It was on this occasion that Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who was then only lieutenant under the young Joseph Poniatowsky, displayed the talents which procured him the confidence of his own country, the resentment of Russia.

and the esteem of all the rest of Europe. The state of th

Catharine, meanwhile, not confiding entirely to the force of her arms, had never lost sight of negotiation. She had the definitive partition of Poland proposed to Frederick William, who undoubtedly desired it no less eagerly than she did. She secretly gained over the two brothers Kassakowsky, the hetman Branitzky, Rzewnsky, and, what was of more consequence than all, Felix Potocky, who flattered himself, perhaps, with the hope of mounting the throne of Poland, and became only the slave of Russia. She finally, insisted that Stanislaus Augustus should publicly declare that it was necessary to submit to the ascendant of the Russian arms. That monarch had the pitiful courage to swallow this indignity; but the Empress did not requite it by the slightest farther indulgence.

A. D. 1793. The confederation of the partisans of Russia assembled at Grodno, and had the humiliation of beholding the Russian general proudly seat himself under the canopy of that throne which he was just going to subvert. The Russian minister Sievers, at the same time, pub-

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hished a manifesto, to declare that his sovereign incorporated with her dominions all the Polish territory which her arms had invaded.

The King of Prussia, in connivance with Catharine, had already marched an army into Poland.

The Russians, spread over the provinces of that kingdom, displayed a spirit of rapine of which history furnishes but few examples. Warsaw likewise became the theatre of their excesses. The Russian general Igoelstrom, a man destitute of talent, but of the most shocking brutality, and an avarice the most insatiable, domineered in that city. He gave full scope to the licentiousness of the Russian soldiery, and made the wretched inhabitants feel the complete weight of his arrogance and barbarty. The defenders of Poland had been under the necessity of dispersing; their property was confiscated, their families reduced to servitude. Such an accumulation of woe again inspired a resolution to de-Her their country from Russian oppression. Some of them ventured to assemble, and invited Kosciuszko to come and take the command.

That general had retired to Leipsig with Hugo Kolontay, Zajonezek and Inigo Potocky, a very enlightened man, the friend of his country, and in every respect the opposite of Felix. These four Polanders did not hesitate whether of not they should approve the resolution of their worthy compatriots: but they were sensible, that in order to success, the peasantry must be restored to liberty, who had hitherto been treated in Poland merely as beasts of burden.

Kosciuszko and Zajonezek instantly repaired to the frontiers of Poland. The last ventured as far as Warsaw, and had frequent conferences with the principal conspirators. A banker, named Kapustas, a very shrewd and resolute man, became responsible to him for the inhabitants of the capital. He had interviews with several officers, who detested the Rusman yoke. Every thing, in short, was ripe for insurrection, when the Russian commanders, to whom the presence of Kosciuszko on the frontiers had given umbrage, obliged him to defer the moment of action.

To clude the jealousy of the Russians, Kosciuszko withdrew into Italy, and Zajonezek repaired to Dresden, whither Inigo Potocky and Kolontai had retired; but Zajonezek suddenly re-appeared at Warsaw. The King himself denounced him to the Russian general Iguelstrom, who had a conference with him, and ordered him to quit the Polish territories. It became necessary to enter upon action or to resounce the enterprize entirely. Zajonezek resolved on the former.

A. D. 1794. Koseiuszko was recalled from Italy and arrived at Cracow, where the Polanders received him as their deliverer. In defiance of the orders of the Russians, Colonel Madelinsky refused to disband his regiment. Several other officers had joined him. Kosciuszko was proclaimed general of this littlearmy, and the declaration of revolt was almost immediately proclaimed. Three hundred peasants, armed with scythes, spined the standard of Kosciuszko. That general soon found himself opposed to 7000 Russians, who were put to flight after a vigorous renistance. alf acrea a

On being informed at Warsaw of Kosciuszko's success, the Russian general Igoslstrom put under arrest all those whom he believed partisans of the insurrection; but these measures only served to irritate the conspirators more and more. The revolt made a violent explosion. Two thousand Russians were massacred. Igoslstrom, besieged in his own house, offered to capitulate, and availing himself of the delay granted him, escaped to the Prussian camp, which was at no great distance from Warsaw.

Wilna, the capital of Lithuania, followed the example of Warsaw; but the triumph of the insurgents was there less terrible. Colonel Jazinsky, who was at their head, conducted himself with so much ability, that he got hold of all the Russians, without spilling a single drop of blood. The inhabitants of the cantons of Chelm and Lublin likewise declared themselves in a state of insurrection, and were followed by three Polish regiments employed in the service of Russia.

Some of the principal partizans of Russia, the hetman Kassakowsky, the bishop his brother, Zabiello, Ozarowsky, and Anckwiez, were tried and hanged, the first at Wilna, the others at Warsaw.

Kosciuszko strained every nerve to increase his army. He enlisted the peasants; and, in order to inspire them with the greater emulation, assumed their dress, partook of their fare, and lavished on them every species of encouragement; but those men, too long degraded in Poland, were not yet worthy of the liberty which was tendered them. They entertained suspicions of the intention of the nobles, who, on their part, at least many of them, reflected with regret on their absurd privileges.

Stanislans-Augustus and his partitions forther inflamed the jealousy of the nobles, by representing Kosciuszko's views as disastrous to them, and by incessant cabals in favour of Russia.

The Empress, meanwhile not satisfied with increasing the number of her troops in Poland, had sent thither some of her best generals. After several engagements, in one of which Frederick-William, who had advanced to support the Russians, fought at the head of his troops, Koscinszko, who wished to prevent the junction of the Russian general Souwaroff and Fersen, found himself at once attacked by this last at Macigiowice, and abandoned by General Poninsky, who ought to have come to join him. The talents, the valour, the despair of Kosciuszko, could not prevent the Polonese from sinking under numbers. The greatest part of his army perished on the field of battle, or laid down their arms. He himself, covered with wounds, fell down senseless, and was taken pulsoner.

All who could escape the sword of the conqueror fled and shut thenselves up in the suburbs of Prague, adjoining Warsaw, and were pursued thicker by General Souwaroff. The siege of Prague could be of no long duration. The very day after his arrival, the ardent Souwaroff gave orders for the assault, and having stormed the suburb, put to the sword not the soldiers only, but all the inhabitants, without distinction of sex or age. Twenty thousand innocents fell victims to the fury of the Russian commander. Stained with the blood of those unfortunate wretches, the barbarian entered at the head of his army into Warsaw. Some corps of insurgents, scattered over the provinces, hastened to surrender. The courts of Petersburgh and Berlin parcelled out at pleasure the remainder of ill-fated Poland; and the merciless courtiers of Catharine distributed among themselves the effects of multitudes of the proscribed. Stanislans-Augustus, relegated to Grodno, was condemned to live in obscurity on a pension granted him by the Empress, while Repairing appointed governor of the invaded provinces, there displayed the magnificence of a sovereign Prince.

Zajonezek and Kolontai, who had made their escape into the Austrian territories, had the mortification of finding the rights of hospitality violated in their persons: they were detained prisoners. Kosciusko, Inigo Potocki, Kapustas, and some others, were transported to Petersburgh and immured in dungeons. Among those unfortunate beings was the young poet Niemcewiez, distinguished by his valour and by his talents, the friend of Kosciuszko, wounded and taken prisoner by his side. The blood which he had shed in the cause of his country was not the only offence against Catharine which Niemcewiez had to expiate. He had composed on her some verses replete with sarcastic case and energy. She had him at first shut up in the fortress of Petersburgh, and afterwards sent him to Schlusselburgh, where he underwent the most barbarous treatment.

All who had rendered themselves criminal in the eyes of Catharine did not meet with the same severity: she knew how to be sparing of chastisement which might produce consequences dangerous to her. She sometimes carried her dissimulation so far as publicly to reward those whom in secret she had an itching to punish, with a resolution, undoubtedly, to glut her vengeance whenever she could find opportunity to do it with safety. When, after the signing of the preliminaries of peace at Galatza, Prince Repnin, thinking he had reason to complain of the Empress and of Potemkin, retired to Moscow, all the malcontents who inhabited that capital acknowledged him for their chief, and the leaders rallied around him.

Repnin had embraced the errors of a sect of illuminati, who under the name of Martinists, for some time past infested the northern parts of Germany. He formed a club, to which he gave the title of those fanatics, and admitted those only into it whom he well knew to be purtakers of his indignation against the court of Petersburgh. It is alleged that the object of those malcontents was to operate a reform in the state, and to oblige Catharide to surrender the crown to her som. Be this as it may, that princess was soon informed by her emissaries, that extravagant reveries were not the sole employment of the Martinists of Moscow. Several of them were suddenly arrested, stripped of their offices, as well as of the insignia of their dignities, and sent into exile, some to Siberia, some to their own estates. At the same time, all their papers were burnt, as an attempt to annihilate the slightest traces of a conspiracy.

Repain being ordered to court, believed himself undone: but the Empress, to whom he was an object of detestation, received him with a smiling countenance, overwhelmed him with praises, and appointed him governor of Livoma. from whence, after the final partition of Poland, he was appointed to the government-general of Lithuania. It was at this period that Repain went to reside at Grodno, whither the feeble and unfortunate Stanislaus-Augustus had already repaired.

In the meantime Catharine, impatient to see Gustavus III. engage in his romantic and perilous enterprise, gave orders to the Count de Stackelberg, her minister at Stockholm, to promise that Prince 12,000 Russian soldiers, and an annual subsidy of 300,000 roubles, to assist him in restoring the king of France to the exercise of his authority. Assuredly the Empress had no intention of fulfilling that promise, which it was always in her power to clude. Her only intention was to accelerate the moment of the confederation of kings, and to excite her rivals to destroy each other.

Gustavus, however, was not permitted to consummate the rain of his country on the frontiers of France. A great majority of the Swedish nobles were always dissatisfied with the revolution of 1772. They gave a proof of this when they refused to fight at Frederiksham. In pardoning their disobedience, Gustavus only emboldened them, and served the views of the Russians, who were incessantly instigating them against him. Upon this, three young persons resolved to put him to death, and cast lets for the infamous honour of giving him the first blow. A masked ball, at which Gustavus was to be present, favoured their horrible design. The three conspirators concurred in it. Anterstrom, taking advantage of the instant when the crowd was gathered round Gustavus shot him in the reins with a pistol. The Swedish monarch expired a few days afterward. His son, Gustavus Adelphus, a youth of fourteen, succeeded him, and the regency was given to the Duke of Sudermania. A few days before, the Emperor Leopold II. had died at Vienna, in a manner less violent, but rather sudden, and left the Imperial crown, the Arch-dutchy of Austria, and the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, to his son Francis II.

The death of the two chiefs of the league of kings against France, dreadfully depressed the Franch emigrants, who flocked in great numbers to Petersburgh, to solicit a supply of troops, which the Empress did not he situate to promise, without the slightest intention of granting.

That Princess, nevertheless, took a deep interest in the revolution of France. She was apprehensive that the principles of it might penetrate into Russia, and produce a concussion which might subvert her throne. All the French who declared attachment to their antient government, were welcomed by her, and the others cruelly prosorbed. The minister of France, Segur, quitted Peterburgh; but while she blained the opinious of that minister, Catharine could not refrain from doing justice to his virtues, to his talents, and to the elegance of his manners; she said to him when he took leave:—"11 am an aristocrat, for 1 must follow my

sprofession." Shortly after she recalled Simolin, her minister at Paris. She prohibited the charge d'affaires of France to approach her court, and forbid her ministers to hold any intercourse with him. Her resentment against the French, and all those who applanded their revolution, threatened to become fatal even to Colonel Laharpe, who was entrusted with the education of the two young Princes Alexander and Constantine, and who, in the united characters of Helvetian and philosopher, carried the leve of liberty in his bosom. The patricians of Switzerland had proscubed him, and, seconded by the French emigrants and the agents of the coalition, they made various efforts to ruin him, by rendering him suspected to Catharine. But, whether from policy, whether from pride, though hurt at the sentiments of a man who had long acquired a title to her consideration, and who had frequently dared to defend his principals in her presence and against herself, that Princess refused to sacrifice him.

It will perhaps be acceptable to know who were the emigrants of highest

distinction at the court of Russia. The first was Esterhazy, emissary of the French Princes, and invested with the title of their ambassador. A haughty and mean courtier, of a harsh spirit, and very disagreeable figure, Esterhazy had contrived to make rudeness pass for a nuble susterity. The champion of unlimited monarchy, and of every thing which he called the government of Charlemagne, he had the address, by an ostentatious display of his principles, and by contemptible flattery, to render himself dear to Catharine and to the favourite Zouboff, whose most assiduous adulator he was. Always affecting extreme poverty, he obtained successively from the Empress a considerable pension, a palace, and presents of every kind. He instructed his son in the art of begging, and made him appear in a shabby dress, in order to excite the commiseration of the Sovereign. Esterhazy, besides, injured, as far as it was in his power, Choiseul-Gouffier, Bombelles, and the other emigrants. He neglected the Grand-duke in the most insulting manner, and was rewarded for it by Zouboff, who soon procured him admission into the secret political junto.

Bombelles made himself conspicuous only by an ephemeral stateliness. His pretension and his insignificancy bad a proper value set upon them. Saint-Priest succeeded better. The Empress expressed for him much benevolence and respect. But the desire of appearing grateful was perhaps her only motive for acting in this manner. Be how it may, she said one day, after a long conversation with Saint-Priest : I could pass my life with such ministers." She passed only one winter in this manner. Saint-Priest quitted Petersburgh and repaired to Stockhalm. Catharine had entrusted him with a secret commission, and had not ceased to employ him in her political arrangements.

With no less understanding than Saint-Priest, Choiseul Gouffier did not inspire the same confidence. His exterior, his style of conversation, announced only a courtier who had great pretensions to finesse. Besides the Empress was prejudiced against him, because, instead of rendering her all the service with the divan which she expected, he had induced the Tarks to furnish subsidies to Sweden, to enable that power to attack Russia. On his first arrival at Petersburgh, the Empress amused herself sometimes with embarrassing him by insidious questions on the subject of that negotiation : but he patiently supported her displeasure, and at length insensibly acquired some degree of credit both with Catharine herself and with Zouboff.

Calonne too repaired to Petersburgh. He undertook this journey under pretence of proposing to the Empress the purchase of a valuable collection of pictures he had to dispose of, and made an attempt to negotiate for the French Princes and for the coalition of Kings. But some other emigrants, and particularly Esterhazy, took advantage of their influence to prevent his being listened to. Besides, his conduct was by no means calculated to procure success in a court where etiquette was so rigorously observed. Being invited to dine with the ministers, he made the company wait for him long beyond the hour, arrived some time after they had sat down to table, and excused himself by saying, that he thought the fashion there was that of England. He persisted to trifle in the same manner when the Empress invited him to Tzarsko-AND STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

Zelo, which highly offended her.

His presumption, and neglect of established usages, exposed Calonne to an affront which he must have very sensibly felt. Having been admitted into the company of the Empress at Tzarsko-Zelo, he imagined that he might present himself when he pleased at Petersburgh. He resorted to the Imperial palace, and followed into the apartments some emigrants who had letters of admission. But as the yeomen of the guard were furnished with a list of the persons whom the Empress had distinguished by that mark of favour, Calonne's forwardness was immediately remarked; nay, it is believed that his own compatriots were the first to point it out to the Empress. Be, that as it may, orders were given to let Calonne know that he failed in point of etiquette. On this, two of the reomen came up to him in the inner apartments and desired him to walk out. As they spoke in the Russian tongue, and he did not understand their meaning, he stepped back, and thought of overawing them by assuming a stately air. But the two yeomen took him rudely enough by the arm, and fairly turned him out of doors. It was on Sunday : the court was brilliant and crowded; and the mortification was so much the more severe, that the scene passed in the presence of many witnesses. Culome complained loudly of this treatment; the Empress was soon informed of it. Wishing to efface from his mind the impression it had made, she sent him an invitation, and from that moment he had his letter of admission. He nevertheless afterward took care to behave with more circumspection. The spirit of levity and the audacious vanity which had formerly gained Calonne many partisans in France, could not procure him the same advantages at the court of Petersburgh. Little beloved, and still less estemed, he was distinguished there by hardly any other name than that of the thief

In speaking of the French emigrants, who made their appearance at the court of Catharine, I ought perhaps to have begun with the Count d'Artois. The Empress thought herself obliged to receive him in a style of magnificence; but she sometimes exhibited plain indications that she longed for his departure. The Count d'Artois' residence at Petersburgh excited frequent murmurs among the Russians, on account of the expense it occasioned, and it was still more fatal to Frenchmen settled in Russia. They were forced to take the oath of fidelity to the pretender to the crown of France, and to swear implacable hatred to the French republic. Those who refused, could obtain a delay of no more than three weeks for the arrangement of their affairs, and were afterwards rigorously compelled to quit the Russian territories, where most of them left debts, which must of course have been considered as so much lost.

The Count d'Artois had in his retinue Roger Damas, d'Escars, the Swiss colonel de Roll, and the hishop of Arras. This last was the Prince's chief counsellor. He never spoke of public affairs but with a haughtiness and impetuosity which rendered his ecclesiastic garb but the more remarkable. The Russian courtiers themselves were shocked at it, and congratulated the French on their deliverance from that man whom they denominated the travelling governor.

About this time the news of Dumourier's defection reached Russia. The emigrants flattered themselves that this general would presently reconquer France, and the Count d'Artois made no secret of it in talking to the deputation of French merchants who had been constrained to wait

on him.

An emigrant of a rank less elevated, but of an easy wit, and having still more pretension than talents, likewise lived some time at Petersburgh. This was Senac of Meilhan, the ancient intendant of Valenciennes, and known by some imitations of the works of the academician Duclos.

When the posthunous works of Frederick II, appeared, the Empress envied that Prince the glory of having immortalized himself by his writings, as well as by his actions. She wished that a work, decorated with her name, should dictate to posterity the admiration which she flattered herself with the hope of having inspired. She had long been collecting memoirs respecting the principal events of her reign; and not having sufficient reliance on her own talent for writing, thought of having them secretly digested by a pen more practised than her own. The miserable sneeds of the Antidote had demonstrated to her that it is not very easy to compose in French's book worthy of being read. She desired Grimm, therefore, to find her a man capable of fulfilling her intentions. Grimm sent Senae of Meilhan.

Before she employed this writer, Catharine thought proper to study his genius and character. She received him with great benevolence, and conversed with him several times. But instead of appearing as modest, and as much devoted to the Empress as she expected, Senac discovered a lofty ambition, and even let it appear that he entertained hopes of being tent minister from Russia to Constantinople. [To be continued.

1814.1

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES

OF THE

CAMPAIGNS OF BUONAPARTE.

SINCE THE PEACE OF AMIENS.

Being a Complete Collection of the whole of the Bulletins published by Buonaparte to his Abdication,

IT is the well-known opinion of some of our ablest Generals, that the French Bulletins of Buonaparte contain the most complete practical lessons of modern warfare, and with a due allowance for some exaggeration, include the fullest narrative of the most memorable campaigns on record. A wish, therefore, has often been expressed that they were all published in one form, so as to form a portable manual as well for future reference as for present study. It is our present purpose to effect this. In this, and in the six following numbers of the Chronicle, we shall accordingly give a complete collection of the whole of the Bulletins published by Buonaparte. This began only in the first Campaign after he was Emperor. The form of a Bulletin being considered in foreign Cabinets as belonging only to Sovereigns.

CAMPAIGN IN PRUSSIA OF 1806-1807.

(Continued.)

FIFTH BULLETIN.

JENA, Oct. 15 .- The battle of Jena has wiped away the disgrace of the battle of Rosbach, and in seven days concluded a campaign, which has wholly quieted all the dreadful preparations for war, with which the Prussian heads were so much possessed .- The following was the position of the army on the 18th: The Grand Duke of Bourg and Marshal Davoust were with their corps of the army at Naumburg, having a part at Leipzig and Halle. The corps of Marshal Prince Ponte-Corvo was on the march to come up to Naumburg. The corps of Marshal Lannes advanced to Jena; the corps of Marshal Augereau was placed in the position of Kahla .- The corps of Marshal Ney was at Rotha. The head-quarters were at Gera, The Emperor was on the march to proceed to Jena. The corps of Marshal Soult was on the march from Gera, to take a more convenient position upon the strait road from Naumburg to Jena .- The position of the enemy was the following: The King of Prussia wished to commence hostilities on the 9th of October, by bearing down his right wing on Frankfort, with his centre on Wurtzburgh, and his left on Bamberg. All the divisions of his army were disposed for the accomplisment of this plan; but the French army, turning him upon the extremity of his left wing, was found in a few days at Saalburg, at Lobenstein, at Schleitz, at Gera, and at Naumburgh. The Prussian army, seeing itself turned, occupied the days of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, in calling in their detachments; and, on the 13th, formed itself into order of battle between Capelsdorff, being about 150,000 men strong. On the 13th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor came to Jena, and, on a small elevated flat, beset by our advanced guard, reconnoifred the positions of the enemy, in order to manœuvre in such a way as next day to force the different passes on the Saal, and so to fall on. The enemy made a vigorous opposition, and seemed by their dispositions, on an inaccessible position on the highway between Jena and Weimar, to think that the French could not stretch out upon the plain without previously forcing that passage. It did not appear possible, in fact, to bring the artillery to play upon the flat, which was so small, that four battalions could scarcely open out their ranks upon it. The men were set at work all night to make a way over the ruts, and at length succeeded in bringing the artillery Vol. 1. No. 5. N. S.

upon the height .- Marshal Davoust received orders to defend the passes near Naumburg and the defiles of Koefen, as the enemy wanted to march upon Naumburg, in order to reach Apolda, and fall upon his rear, in case he remained in the situation he then was .- The corps of Marshal Prince Ponte-Corvo was destined to stretch out by Naumburg, in order to fall upon the rear guard of the enemy, in case he had bent strongly towards Naumburg or Jena. The heavy cavalry, which had not yet come up with the army, could not be entirely brought on by mid day. The cavalry of the imperial guard was at the distance of 36 hours march, notwithstanding the heavy journey which it had performed since it left Paris; but it was come to that moment of the war, when no single consideration should outweigh to deprive them of the advantage of being the first to meet and fall upon the enemy. The Emperor placed the whole corps of Marshal Lannes in order of battle upon the level height, which the enemy seemed to everlook-(they occupied a position over against it). This corps was placed under the care of General Victor; each division formed a wing. Marshal Lefebvre ordered the imperial guard into a square battalion upon the highest point. The Emperor kept the watch in the midst of his brave men. The night presented a remarkable spectacle: two armies, the one of which extended its front upon a line of six hours' march, fired the air with its lights; the other, the lights of which seemed to be brought into one small point; and in the one, as well as in the other, all watchfulness and motion. The lights of the two armies were at half-cannon shot distance respectively; the sentinels were almost touching, and there was not a single motion on either side, which could not be heard from the other. The divisions of Marshals Ney and Soult took up the whole night in marching.

SIXTH BULLETIN.

WEIMAR, Oct. 15, 1806, evening .- Six thousand Saxons, and above three hundred officers are taken. The Emperor assembled the officers, and told them, that it was with reluctance he had made war with them; that he had only taken up arms in the design of preserving the independence of the Saxon nation, and to prevent it from being incorporated with the Prussian monarchy; that his intention was to send them all home, if they would give him their parole never to serve against France; that their sovereign, whose good qualities he was well acquainted with, had been too weak to retire before the Prussians, and leave his country at their mercy; that all these doings must come to an end; that the Prussians must confine themselves to Prussia, and in no respect meddle with the affairs of Germany; that it behoved the Saxons to unite themselves with the Confederation of the Rhine, under the protection of France, a protection that it was not the first time they had enjoyed, seeing that for the space of two centuries they were ever in danger, and must have been overpowered by Austria or Prussia, had it not been, that they were prevented by France; that the Emperor did not seize his arms before the Prussians had made themselves masters of Saxony; that these acts of violence were to be followed up; that the Continent had need of rest; and that, in spite of low passions and stratagems, set in motion by different courts, tranquillity must be secured, although the fall of some thrones should pave the way.-The Saxon prisoners have all been sent home, with a proclamation from the Emperor to the people of Saxony, and with assurances that they were not considered as enemies. rearest that, as not the cure in transact grade to receive

Declaration of the Saxon Officers.

We, the undersigned generals, colonels, heut, colonels, majors, captains, and other officers of the Saxon army, swear by our word of honour not to bear arms against his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his allies, and we make the same oath, and give the same pledge, in the name of all the prisoners of war, taken with ourselves, and mentioned in the list of non-commissioned officers and soldiers underneath; and that we will not break the said obligation, unless in the event of receiving to that effect positive orders from our Sovereign the Elector of Saxony. Jena, Oct. 15, 1806.

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SEVENTH BULLETIN.

WEIMAR, Oct. 16, 1806 .- On the 15th in the morning the Grand Duke of Berg invested Erfurth. On the 16th the place surrendered by capitulation. In it were found 14,000 men, among them are 3000 wounded, and 6000 able to bear arms. They are prisoners of war, together with the Prince of Orange, Field-Marshal Mollendorff, Lt-Gen. Larisch, Lt-Gen. Graver, Major-Generals Lessare and Zweiszel. A park of 120 pieces of cannon, with all the requisite implements and ammunition, is fallen into our hands. Prisoners are daily brought in .- The King of Prussia hos sent an aide-de-camp to the Emperor, with an answer to the letter which his Imperial Majesty wrote to him before the battle: however, it is only now that the answer has been received. The reply of the Emperor Napoleon is the same as that which he returned to the Emperor of Russia before the battle of Austerlitz. He says to the King of Prussia-"The success of my arms is not doubtful. Your troops shall be beaten; but it will cost me the blood of my children. If that can be spared by any arrangement consistent with the dignity of my crown, I will do all that may depend upon me to spare blood so precious. Nothing is so dear in my eyes as the blood of my soldiers, except honour."-It appears that the remains of the Prussian army are falling back upon Magdeburgh. Of this fine and numerous army, there are now no more to be seen but such parties as have been cut off from the rest.

Capitulation of the City and Citadel of Erfurth, concluded between Colonel Preval, one of the Commandants of the Legion of Honour, fully empowered by his Serene Highness Prince Joachim, Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves, Lieutenant of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, on the one side; and Major Pruescheneck, Commandant of the City and Citadel of Erfurth, and Fort Cyriaxburg, for his Prussian Mujesty, on the other.

Art. I. The garrison shall march out on the 17th with the honours of war, arms, effects, and baggage, battalion field-pieces, field batteries, field baking apparatus, and camp train. They shall proceed with drums beating, colours flying, and matches lighted, to Halle, the nearest city of his Majesty the King of Prussia -Answer. The gates shall be this moment taken possession of by the troops of His Majesty the Emperor and King. Tomorrow, the 16th of October at noon, the garrison, with arms, baggage, flying colours, and field pieces, shall march out. They shall lay down their arms upon the glacis of the fortress, and be considered prisoners of war. The officers shall keep their swords and equipage. They shall return to Prussia, upon their word of honour not to serve until exchanged. The means of conveying their persons and effects shall be furnished them, to the effect that they may there arrive without disappointment, obstacle, or delay .- Art. II. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who are wounded, and in the place, shall be included in the foregoing article. Those who are in a state to be removed, shall follow the garrison immediately; and those who are not in a state to undertake the journey, shall remain at the charge of his Prussian Majesty, and shall be taken care of by persons employed in his service; and as soon as they are cured or in a state of convalescence, they shall be forwarded to their respective corps; and to this effect the necessary passports shall be given .- Answer. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who are wounded, shall be included in the abovementioned article, and they may be left to the French spirit of honour, which is sufficiently known.-Art. III. Tomorrow, at twelve o'clock, the gate of St. John shall be delivered up, to be taken possession of from the outside. The Prussian guard shall keep their posts within, so long as the Prussian garrison shall remain in the place; and it shall be permitted to no one to come in, except the commissioners named for the surrender of the place. Answer. Included in the first article.-Art. IV. Should, contrary to the tenor of the above article, any non-commissioned officers or soldiers come into the city, they shall be immediately seized, and delivered over to the guard, on the outer post. In like manner, no military person belonging to the garrison shall go out of the place, so long as the garrison remains, excepting only the officers who may be dispatched to the French head-quarters.-Answer. Included in the first article,-Art. V. On both sides commissioners shall be appointed. They shall concert measures, from this moment, that the French guard shall take possession of St. John's gate, and they shall follow up their duty until the departure of the garrison. At the appointed time, the necessary passports shall be given to the Prussian commissaries, for the return to the states of his Prussian Majesty .- Answer. The commissaries shall hold themselves in readiness by to-morrow morning, the 16th October, to attend to the surrender of the artillery and magazines; the passports for the return shall be delivered to the commissaries of his Majesty the King of Prussia -Art. VI. Private property shall be respected, and taken under the protection of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy .- Answer. Property shall be respected .- Art. VII. The property belonging to individuals of this garrisons, which cannot be immediately removed, shall be preserved during the space of three months, reckoning from the date of the capitulation, so that the aforesaid persons may cause their property to be recovered, without any obstruction or difficulty .-Answer. To be interpreted according to the first article; the soldiers alone shall be obliged to take their baggage with them .- Art. VII. From the moment this capitulation comes into effect, a Prussian officer shall be sent to his Majesty the King of Prussia, to lay the same before him. - Granted .- Art. VIII. The field equipage belonging to his Prussian Majesty, which may be yet in Erfurth, shall be sent under escort of the Prussian troops to some of his Majesty's cities .- Answer. This article shall be laid before his Royal Highness the Grand Duke Prince Joachim of Cleves and Berg .- In this capitulation shall be included the superior officers, who are, or of whom there is intelligence in the garrison.—(Signed) CHARLES VON PRUES-CHENECK, HYPPOLITE PREVAL .- Erfurth, 15th October, 1806. Eleven o'clock in the evening.

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

WEIMAR, Oct. 16, evening.—The different corps of the army that follow the enemy send every moment accounts of the capture of prisoners, baggage, artillery, magazines, and military appurtenances of every description. Marshal Davoust has made himself master of 30 pieces of cannon; Marshal Soult of a convoy of 3000 measures of flour; Marshal Bernadotte of 1500 prisoners. The enemy's army is so scattered in the direction of ours, that a battalion of theirs entered one of our night camps, having mistaken it for one of their own.—The King of Prussia strives to reach Magdeburg. Marshal Mollendorff lies dangerously ill of his wounds-at Erfarth. The Grand Duke of Berg has sent him his physician.—Brigadier-General Durosnel has had an obstinate affair with the 7th and 20th regiments of chasseurs, which terminated much to their honour.—The Major of the 20th has particularly distinguished himself.—Brigadier-General Colbert, at the head of the 30th hussars, and 12th chasseurs, made several successful charges upon the enemy's infantry.

NINTH BULLETIN.

WEIMAR, Oct. 17.—The garrison of Erfurth has marched out, and is more numerous than was at first thought. There is a number of magazines in the place. The Emperor has named General Clarke Governor of the city and citadel of Erfurth, and the neighbouring country.—The citadel of Erfurth is a fine one, with bulwarks and casements, and provided with every means and provision for a defence. This is an important acquisition, and may serve as a centre point for furthering our operations. In the 5th bulletin, it is said, that we had taken from 25 to 30 stands of colours. There are already 45 at head-quarters, and probably more than 60 taken. They are the colours which Frederick the Great presented to his soldiers. The colours of the Queen, ornamented with her own hands, are among the number. It appears that the enemy (Prussians) wishes to collect his force at

Magdeburgh, whither we are, however, marching from all points. The several corps of the army are in pursuit of him by different ways. Every moment arrive couriers with tidings of the surrender of whole battalions, with their arms, artillery, baggage, &c.

TENTH BULLETIN.

NAUMBOURG, Oct. 18 .- Among the sixty stand of colours that were taken at the battle of Jena, are found several belonging to the King of Prussia's guards, and one belonging to the body guards, upon which the inscription is written in French. The King of Prussia has demanded an armistice for six weeks. The Emperor answered, that it was impossible, after a victory, to give the enemy time to rally. The Prussians, however, have so industriously spread the report, that a great many of our Generals having met them, were made to believe that this armistice was actually concluded. Marshal Soult, on the 16th, arrived at Greussen, in pursuit of the column where the King was, which is estimated at ten or twelve thousand men. General Kalkreuth, who commanded it, caused it to be notified to Marshal Soult, that an armistice had been concluded. The Marshal replied, that it was impossible that the Emperor should have committed that error; and that he would give credit to the armistice when it should be announced to him officially. General Kalkreuth testified a desire to see Marshal Soult, who went to the advanced post:-"What would you have of us (said the Prussian General to him); the Duke of Brunswick is dead; all our Generals are killed, wounded, or taken; the greatest part of our army is put to flight; your success has been sufficiently great; the King has demanded a suspension of arms; it is impossible that your Emperor should not grant it." "General (answered Marshal Soult), we have for a long time been thus dealt with. People appeal to our generosity when they are vanquished, and forget, the moment after, the magnanimity which we have been accustomed to show. After the battle of Austerlitz, the Emperor granted an armistice to the Russian army: this armistice saved the army. Observe the unworthy manner in which the Russians have now acted. It is said that they wish to return: we burn with impatience to meet them again. If there had been as much generosity among them as among us, they would have left us to remain at peace at last, after the moderation which we have shewn in the midst of victory. We have in no way provoked the unjust war which you wage against us. You have declared it wantonly. The battle of Jena has decided the fortune of the campaign. Our business is to do you all the injury we can. Lay down your arms, and I shall wait in this situation for the orders of the Emperor." The old General Kalkrenth saw that he had nothing to say in reply. The two Generals separated, and hostilities recommenced the moment after. The village of Greussen was taken, and the enemy routed and pursued with the sword at their backs,-The grand Duke of Berg, and Marshals Soult and Ney should, in the marches of the 17th and 18th, reunite by combined movements, and crush the enemy .- They will, without doubt, have seen a considerable number of fugitives-the plains are covered with them, and their routs are encumbered with carriages and baggage of every sort .- Never was there a greater victory signalized by greater disasters. The reserve, commanded by Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, is arrived at Halle. We are still only at the ninth day of the campaign, and already the enemy is obliged to carry forward his last resource.-The Emperor marches towards it. It will be attacked to-morrow, if it remains in its position at Halle,-Marshal Davoust is gone this day to take possession of Leipsic, and throw a bridge over the Elbe. The Imperial Horse Guards have at length joined us. Independently of considerable magazines found at Naumbourgh, a greater number have been found at Weissenfels. The General in Chief Ruchel has been found in a village mortally wounded. Marshal Soult has sent him his surgeon. It appears as if it were a decree of Providence that all those who have pushed forward this war should be cut off by the first blows that were struck.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

MERSEBOURG, Oct. 19 .- The number of prisoners that have been made at Erfurth, is more considerable than one would have believed. The passports given to officers who are to return home on parole, in virtue of one of the articles of capitalation, amount to six hundred .- The corps of Marshal Davoust took possession of Leipsic on the 18th .- The Prince of Ponte-Corvo, who was on the 17th at Eisleben. to cut off some Prussian columns, having learnt that the reserve of his Majesty the King of Prussia, commanded by Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, had arrived at Hall. marched thither. After having made his dispositions, the Prince of Ponte-Corvo caused Hall to be attacked by General Dupont, and placed the division of Drouet in reserve, on his left: the 32d and 9th regiments of light infantry passed the three bridges at the charging pace, and entered the city, supported by the 96th. In less than an hour, the enemy was completely routed. The 2d and 4th regiments of hussars, and the whole division of General Rivant, traversed the city, and chased the enemy from Fienitz, from Peissen, and from Nabatz. The Prussian cavalry endeavoured to charge the 8th and 96th regiments of infantry, but were gallantly received and repulsed. The reserve of the Prince of Wurtemberg was most completely routed and pursued for the space of four leagues .- The results of this comhat, which merit a particular and careful detail, are 5000 prisoners, of whom two are generals, and three colonels, four stand of colours, and 34 pieces of cannon. General Dupont conducted himself in the most distinguished manner. The Gene. ral of Division Rouyer, had a horse killed under him. The General of Division Drouet has taken the whole of the regiment of Freskow. On our side the loss does not amount to more than 40 men killed, 200 wounded. The colonel of the 9th regiment of light infantry has been wounded. General Leopold Berthier, Chief of the Staff of the Prince of Ponte-Corvo, has behaved in a most distinguished manner. By the result of the combat of Halle, there are no more of the enemy's troops that have not suffered .- The Prussian General Blucher, with 5000 men, has passed through the divisions of dragoons of General Klein, which had intercepted him. Having alledged to General Klein that an armistice had been concluded for sixf weeks, that General had the simplicity to believe him .- Montesgnion, the Orderly Officer near the person of the Emperor, who had been sent with a flag of truce to the King of Prussia the evening before the battle, is returned. He has been carried along for several days with the flying enemy. He pictures the disorder of the Prussian army as inexpressible. Nevertheles, on the eve of the battle their boasting was unequalled .- The question was about nothing less than to cut off the French army, and to take from it columns of 40,000 men. The Prussian Generals aped, as much as they could, the manners of Frederick the Great. Although we were in the country, the Generals appeared to be in the most complete ignorance of our movements. They believed that on the little plain of Jena there were no more than 4000 men, and that too when the greatest part of the army had spread over that plain .- The enemy's army retreats in considerable force upon Magdebourg. It is probable that several columns will be intercepted before it arrives here. No news have been received for several days from Marshal Soult, who has been de tached with 40,000 men to pursue the enemy's army .- The Emperor has crossed the field of the battle of Rosbach. He has ordered that the pillar which had been erected there should be transported to Paris. The head-quarters of the Emperor were on the 18th at Mersebourg. On the 19th he will be at Halle. Very considerable magazines of every kind have been found in the latter city.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

HALLE, Oct. 19.—Marshal Soult has pursued the enemy even to the gates of Magdebourg. Several times the Prussians endeavoured to take a position, and were always routed. Considerable magazines have been found at Nordhausen, and also a waggon of the King of Prussia, filled with silver.—During the five days that Mar1814.7

shal Soult has been employed in the pursuit of the enemy, he has made 1,200 prisoners, and taken 30 pieces of cannon, and from 2 to 300 waggons.—The first object of the campaign has been accomplished. Saxony, Westphalia, and all the countries on the left bank of the Elbe, are relieved from the presence of the Prussian army. That army, beaten and pursued with the sword at its back for more than 50 leagues, is at this day without artillery, without baggage, without officers, reduced below a 2d of what it was eight days ago, and, what is still worse than that, it has lost its distinguishing character, and all confidence in itself. Two corps of the French army are on the Elbe, occupied in constructing bridges. The head-quarters are at Halle.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

HALLE, Oct. 20 .- General Macon, commandant at Leipzic, has made to the bankers, merchants, and traders of that city, the subjoined notification. Since the tyrant of the seas will not respect any flag, it is the intention of the Emperor to seize every where their merchandize, and strictly to block them up in their island. There were found in the military magazines of Leipzic 15,000 quintals of meal, and agrent quantity of other species of provisions .- The Grand Duke of Berg arrived at Halberstadt on the 19th. On the 20th he inundated the whole plain of Magdeburg with his cavalry, even to the mouth of the cannon. The enemy's troops. consisting of isolated detachments, were taken at the moment they were endeavouring to enter the place. A regiment of the enemy's hussars, believing that Halberstadt was still oocupied by Prussians, were charged by the 22d hussars, and lost 300 men .- General Beaumont has taken 600 men of the king's guard, and all the equipage of that corps. Two hours before, two companies of the royal foot-guards were taken by Marshal Soult, Lieutenant-General Count de Schmettau, who had been taken prisoner, has died at Wiemar .- Thus of the superb army, which a few days since threatened to invade the confederation of the Rhine, and which inspired its sovereign with such confidence, that he dared to order the Emperor Napoleon to quit Germany before the 8th of October, if he did not wish to be constrained by force-of this superb army, we say there remains nothing but the wreck, an unformed chaos, which merits rather the name of a mob than that of an army. Of one hundred and sixty thousand men whom the King of Prussia had, it would be difficult to mnite more than 50,000, and those without artillery, and without baggage, partly armed, and partly disarmed. All these events justify what the Emperor said in his first proclamation, in which he expressed himself thus : " Let them learn that, although it is easy to acquire an increase of dominion, and of power, by means of the friendship of a great people, its enmity is more terrible than the tempests of the ocean."-Nothing, indeed, resembles more the present state of the Prussian army than a shipwreck. It was a fine and numerous fleet, which pretended to nothing less than to sweep the seas; but the impetuous north wind has raised the ocean against it. There only returns to port a small part of the crews, who have only found security by saving themselves upon the wreck. The subjoined letters truly depict the situation of affairs. Another letter, also subjoined, shews in what respect the Prossian cabinet was duped by false appearances. It took the moderation of the Emperor Napoleon for weakness .- Because that monarch did not wish for war, and did every thing that could be suitably done to avoid it, it was concluded that he was not prepared, and that he wanted 200,000 conscripts to recruit his army.-The French army, however, was no longer cooped up in the camps of Boulogne; it was in Germany, and M. Charles L. de Hesse, and M. de Haugwitz might have counted it. We recognize, therefore, the will of that Providence, which leaves not to our enemies eyes to see, ears to hear, or judgment or reason to guide their conduct .-It appears that M. Charles L. de Hesse only coveted Mayence. Why not Metz? why not the other places to the east of France? Tell us, then, no longer, that the ambition of the French forced you to take up arms; confess that it is your own

de la serie de l'estificia

ill-judged ambition that has excited you to war. Whilst there was a French army in Naples, and another in Dalmatia, you projected to fall upon the great people, but in seven days your projects have been confounded. You wished to attack France, without running any risk, and already you have ceased to exist.—It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon, having, before he quitted Paris, assembled his ministers, said to them, "I am innocent of this war; I have done nothing to provoke; it did not enter into my calculations. Let me be defeated if it is of my making. One of the principal motives of the confidence which I have that my enemies will be destroyed is, that I see in their conduct the finger of Providence, who, wishing that traitors may be punished, has so far set aside all wisdom in their councils, that when they design to attack me at the moment of weakness, they chuse the time when I am the strongest."

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

DESSAU, Oct. 22, 1806 .- Marshal Davoust arrived on the 20th at Wirtemburg. and surprised the bridge upon the Elbe, at the moment when the enemy was setting fire to it. Marshal Lannes is arrived at Dessau; the bridge was burnt; he immediately set men to work to repair it. Marquis Lucchesini presented himself at the advanced posts with a letter from the King of Prussia. The Emperor sent the Grand Marshal of his palace, Duroc, to confer with him .- Magdeburgh is blockaded. The General of Division, Legrand, on his march against Magdeburgh, made a few prisoners. Marshal Soult has his posts round the city. The Grand Duke of Berg sent thither his Chief of the Staff, General Belliard. This General saw the Prince of Hohenlohe. The language of the Prussian officers was greatly changed. They loudly demanded peace. "What does your Emperor want?" say they. 66 Will be asways pursue us with the sword in our loins? We have not a moment's rest since the battle." These gentlemen were doubtless accustomed to the manœuvres of the war of seven years. They demanded three days to bury their dead. "Think of the living," answered the Emperor, " and leave to us the care of burying the dead; there is no need of a truce for that." Confusion is at its highest pitch in Berlin. All the good citizens, who grieved at the false direction given to the policy of their country, justly reproach the fire-brands excited by England, with the sad effects of their contrivances. The cry against the queen is general throughout the country. It appears that the enemy are endeavouring to rally behind the Oder. The Sovereign of Saxony has thanked the Emperor for the generosity with which he has treated him, and which is going to wrest him from Prussian influence. However, a good number of his soldiers have last their lives in this squabble.

(To be continued.)

THE LONDON GAZETTES.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPATCHES, PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY, ETC.



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

Tuesday, December 30, 1813. . (Continued.)

13th December .- Major-general Edward Barnes, severely. 4th West India Regiment-Captain Andrew Hamilton, aide-de-camp to major-general Barnes, severely; lieutenant James Hamilton, slightly. 1st Guards-Captain Carey Le Merchant, aide-de-camp to lieutenant-general Sir W. Stewart, severely. 52d Foot-Lieutenant Lord Charles Spencer, aide-de-camp to lieutenant-general Sir W. Stewart, severely. 3d Foot-Captain N. Thorn, deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general, slightly. 3d Guards-W. Clitherow, aide-de-camp to major-general Byng, slightly. 3d Foot, 1st Batt .- Captain Charles Cameron, slightly; Captain W. A. Hamilton, severely; lieutenant S. Wright, slightly; lieutenant James Fielding, severely; lieutenant R. Haughton, slightly; lieutenants H. Gillman, W. Woods, J. Home, J. Twigg, R. Murphy, and R. Blake, sevelely (leg amputated); Ensign Thos. Everdern, slightly. 28th Foot, 1st Batt .- Captain Edward Wolfe, severely; lieutenants J. Clarke Nelson, and W. Kepp, severely; ensign J. T. Scott Waring, severely. 31st Foot, 2d Batt .- Lieutenant-colonel Alexander Leith, slightly; ensign James Hardy, severely (right thigh amputated). 39th Foot, 1st Batt .- Ensign John Burns, slightly. 50th Foot, 1st Batt .- Captain R. North, severely; Captain W. Bowen, slightly; lieutenants R. Keddle, and W. Nowland, severely; lieutenant R. Jones, slightly; lieutemants Holman Custance, and P. Plunkett, severely; lieutenants J. W. Plunkett, and C. Brown, slightly; Ensigns W. Freebairn, and Hugh Johnstone, severely. 57th Foot, 1st Batt.-Lieutenants Francis G. Keogh, J Meyers, and Thomas Dix. severely; Ensign W. Bartlett, severely. 60th Foot, 5th Batt,-Ensign W. Rutledge, severely. 66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain A. Bulstrode, severely. 71st Foot, 1st Batt .- Lieutenant-colonel Sir Nathaniel Peacocke, slightly; Captain Robert Barclay, severely; Captain W. A. Grant, slightly; lieutenants W. Long and W. E. Torriano, slightly; Adjutant J. M'Intyre, slightly. 92d Foot, 1st Batt .- Major J. Macpherson, severely; Captain G. W. Holmes, Ronald Macdonald, and Donald Macpherson, severely; Lieutenants J. J. Chisholme, Robt. Winchester, and Donald Macdonald, severely; Lieutenants J. Cattanagh and G. Mitchell, slightly; Ensign; W. Fraser, severely. 75th Foot, 1st Batt .- Volunteer W. Baxter, severely.

British Officers missing. 10th December.—1st Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieut. John M'Kill-gam. 47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieut. R. M'Donell. 84th Foot, 2d Batt.—Capt. Wm. Piggott, Lieut. Lloyd. 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Second Lieut. James Church.

12th December.—14th Light Dragoons—Major Thos Win. Brotherton, the Hon. Arthur Southwell.

13th December .- 60th Foot, 5th Batt .- Lieut. R. Van Dieck. 66th Foot, 2d Batt. -- Adjutant T. Hervey.

Vol. 1. No. 5. N. S.

MEMORANDUM.—When Major Hill left the army, on the 18th inst. the right wing occupied a position between the Adour and the Nieve, commanding the navigation of both those rivers: the centre to the left of the army were posted between the Nieve and the sea.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, January 1, 1814.

Downing-Street, December 30, 1813.—DISPATCHES have been received at this office from the Marquis of Wellington, dated the 19th and 22d instant. It appears that, since the battle of the 13th, Marshal Soult has made several movements on the right bank of the Adour, and towards the rear of Sir Rowland Hill's position; but these movements were foreseen and frustrated. The enemy being foiled in every attempt to dislodge the allied forces from their positions, the main body of the French army has retreated from Bayonne, and has marched up the right bank of the Adour, towards Dax.

Downing-Street, December 31, 1813.—A dispatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies and translations, have been received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, and dated

Heligoland, Dec. 20, 1813 .- MY LORD, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the army under the command of the Prince Royal of Sweden has taken possession of the duchy of Holstein, after several actions, attended with complete success to the allies; it appearing that on the 4th instant the different corps d'armée moved forward, and on their passage over the Stecknitz, Marshal Davoust precipitately retired upon Hamburgh, leaving the right flank of the Danish army quite exposed, which was taken advantage of by General Count Woronzoff, who advanced beyond Bergedorff, and defeated all the French cavalry, in a bloody engagement, at Wansbeck. The allies pursued vigorously their advantages, taking many prisoners, cannon, waggons, and military stores, and having entirely separated the Danes from their ally, the French, forced them to take shelter in the fortress of Rendsburg. General Baron De Tettenborn was also enabled, during these events, with his light troops, to do essential service, and to take possession of the batteries of Wollerwick, by which the navigation of the river Eyder is secured and rendered free. The General's communications to me, hearing date the 11th and 18th inst. from Tonningen, are laid before your Lordship, together with the terms upon which a cessation of arms, under the mediation of the Court of Austria, has taken place between the allied army and that of the Danes.

WM. OSBORNE HAMILTON, Lieut.-Governor.

Tonningen, December 11, 1813.—SIR, I hasten to apprize you of the brilliant success which has attended the Prince Royal of Sweden's operations against the Danes. In less than six days the whole of the duchy of Holstein has been conquered, and the war is to be continued in the duchy of Sleswig, which I have just entered, after passing the Eyder at Frederickstadt, and taking possession of Tonningen and Husum. On the 4th of December all the corps of the army of the Prince Royal moved forward; and when they crossed the Stecknitz, Marshal Davoust precipitately retired upon Hamburgh, leaving quite exposed the right wing of the Danes, which was posted at Oldeslohe. He was pursued by General Woronzoff, who moved beyond Bergedorff, and defeated the whole Freuch cavalry in a sanguinary engagement at Wandsbeck. General Wallmoden marched direct upon Oldeslohe, and Marshal Stedingk manceuvred on Lubeck, while I, with my light troops, pushed into the interior of Holstein by Trittau, and hung on the enemy's flanks and rear; from the

first day I cut off all communication between the French and the Danes, and took from the latter a considerable number of prisoners, carriages, and ammunition waggons; I likewise intercepted some dispatches of the highest importance, the contents of which led us to expect more successes. Prince Frederick of Hesse did not hold out against all these combined movements, but commenced a precipitate retreat on the Eyder. Lubeck was evacuated by the Danes, who were defeated at Bornhorft, on the 7th of December, by the Swedes, and vigorously pursued by General Walmoden, while I, with my troops, reached the Eyder before them. At present they are concentrating at Rendsburg, and all Holstein being conquered, they could oppose but little resistance, if we were to take possession of all they possess upon the Continent. In the mean time, the King of Denmark is doing all he can to obtain a suspension of arms, and he will probably make peace on any conditions the Prince Royal may dictate. My posts are at Husum, where I took seven pieces of cannon, and upon the roads of Flensburgh and Schleswig. I hope that the battery of Wollerwick, which I have caused to be surrounded by my troops, will soon capitulate, and thus the communication by sea will be open. Some gun-boats, which the Danes had at the mouths of the Eyder, have escaped, and if the naval force of your countrymen is not too distant from these coasts, they might now fall into their hands, General Baron DE TETTENBORN.

Tonningen, Dec. 18, 1813 .- SIR, I hasten to communicate to you the events which have taken place in these parts, subsequently to those of which I apprised you in my last letter I was on the point of carrying my operations into Schleswig, beyond Frederickstadt and Husum, when I received intelligence of a very obstinate engagement which General Walmoden, with a part of his troops, had sustained against the whole Danish army, which, after this action, (in which the loss on both sides may be estimated at more than one thousand men) took shelter in Rendsberg. The communication between General Dornberg, (who had been detached upon the right bank of the Eyder) and General Walmoden being momentarily cut off, and the enemy having been reinforced at Schleswig by four battalions, a regiment of cavalry, and ten pieces of cannon, arrived from the interior of the country; the critical position of General Dornberg, obliged me to direct my operations towards Schleswig, and I could only send a detachment towards Flensburgh to intercept the enemy's communications. I was preparing to attack Schleswig, in case the enemy did not accept the summons which I had sent to him to evacuate the place, when I received intelligence of the armistice which has been concluded with the Danes, by the mediation of Austria. I hasten to communicate a copy of that interesting document,

Before the conclusion of the armistice, I succeeded in obtaining possession of the battery of Wollerwick, which has surrendered by capitulation, after having been cannonaded for several days.—We have taken, on this occasion, twenty-eight pieces of cannon, very considerable quantities of provision, ammunition, &c. This important capture makes us masters of the mouths of the Eyder, and the communication by sea is entirely free. I hope to make good use of this, and invite you to do the came.

General Baron DE TETTENBORN.

Suspension of Arms between the Allied Armies and the Danish Forces.

It is agreed upon-

1st. That all hostilities between the Allies and the Danish forces shall cease, from the 15th of this month at midnight, with the exceptions contained in the second article, and the armistice shall be in force until the 29th inst. at midnight.

2d. Pending the duration of this armistice, the Allies shall be at liberty to possess themselves, if they can, of the fortress of Gluckstand and that of Frederickstadt Prince Frederick of Hesse having declared that it was not in his power to cede those places, because they were not under his command.

3d. The Allied Forces shall evacuate the Duchy of Schleswig, with the exception of the points hereafter mentioned, which shall be occupied by them, as well as all the territory situated between the line which these points form, and the Eyder, wiz. Eckernforde, Golteburg, Heckeburg, Selk, Hollingstadt, Husum.

4th. The high road of Rendsburg to Schleswig shall be open to couriers. The Danish army shut up in Rendsburg are to draw their means of subsistence by this route alone, for the numbers actually under arms, and the sick in the hospitals. There shall be granted from ten to twelve thousand ratious per day; and the Danes are at liberty to provision the place every three days, for which purpose commissaries shall be appointed on both sides, to take cognizance, by approximation, of

the rations carried into the place.

of Rendsburg, either ammunition or troops. The garrison is not to be augmented under any pretext, before the resumption of hostilities. The Commander-in-Chief of the Danish troops, Prince Frederick of Hesse, pledges himself besides, not to add to the fortifications of the place, nor construct any fleches, &c. On the other hand, the Allied Army will not throw up any fortifications whatever against the place, and they shall, during the duration of the armistice, remain behind Jevenstedt and Sterfeldt, and Jevenberg, towards Holstein, which places shall remain neutral, and on the side of Schleswig, behind Schirnum, Bansdorf, Duvenstedt, Sorgbruck, Hohn, and Elsdorf, and they may be occupied by the advanced posts of the place.

6th. The garrison of Rendsburg shall not make any sortie, attack, or march against the allied forces, during the armistice: and, on the other part, the allied

troops shall not make any attack, or march against the place.

7th. There shall not be at Schleswig more troops than such as are appointed for the guard of Prince Charles of Hesse, and these shall not exceed one thousand men. Troops coming from the interior shall not proceed beyond Hendsburgh.

8th. The allied army is not to augment the number of their forces in the duchy

of Schleswig, before the armistice shall have expired.

Rendsburg, December 15, 1813.

(Signed) Compte GUSTAVE DE LOWENHIELM, General Major au service de.S. M. le Roi de Suede, sous Chef de l'Etat Major de l'armée combinée de l'Allemagne.

> Comte De Bardenfleth, Major et Chef de l'Etat Major de l'armée Danoise, sous les ordres de S. A. le Prince Frederic de

(Accepté) FREDERICK PRINCE DE HESSE.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, January 4, 1814.

Downing-Street, January 4, 1814.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received by Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, from Lieut. General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Heud-quarters, La Chine, Nov. 15, 1813.—My LORD,—Major-General Wilkinson left Grenadier Island, on Lake Ontario, on the 30th ultimo, with ten thousand men in small craft and batteaux, and proceeded down the St. Lawrence, in order to cooperate with Major-General Hampton in the invasion of Lower Canada, and for the avowed purpose of taking up his winter-quarters at Montreal; having, on the 31st, halted a few miles below Gravelly Point, on the south side of the river, his position was on the following day reconnoitred, and afterwards cannonaded by a division of gun-boats, under the command of Captain Mulcaster, of the Royal Navy. By

keeping close to his own shore, the enemy arrived, on the 6th inst. within six miles of the port of Prescott, which he endeavoured to pass unobserved during the night of the 7th; but the vigilance of Lieut.-Colonel Pearson, who commands there. frustrated his attempt, and the American armada was obliged to sustain a heavy and destructive cannonade during the whole of that operation. Having anticipated the possibility of the American government sending its whole concentrated force from Lake Ontario, towards this part of His Majesty's territory, I had ordered a corps of observation, consisting of the remains of the 49th regiment, 2d batt, of the soth regiment, and three companies of voltigeurs, with a division of gun-boats, the whole to be placed under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Morrison, of the soth regt. to follow the movements of Major-General Wilkinson's army, as soon as they should be ascertained to point towards this quarter. I have now the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship, copy of a report made by Lieut.-Colonel Morrison to Major-General De Rottenburg, containing the details of an attack upon the corps of observation placed under his command, by a part of the American force under Brigadier-General Boyd, amounting to near four thousand men, which terminated in the complete repulse and defeat of the enemy, with very considerable loss ; ppwards of one hundred prisoners, together with a field piece, remained in our possession; and, as I understand that more than one hundred were found dead on the field, their total loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, could not be less than eight hundred men. The consequence of this gallant affair, which reflects such high credit on all the officers and men engaged in it, and particularly on Lieut-Colonel Morrison, for the skill and judgment manifested by him in his choice of position, and for the coolness and intrepidity with which he maintained it, has been, that the enemy, disheartened by their losses and ill success, re-embarked the whole of their forces on the 13th, and crossed to St. Regis and Salmon River on their own shore, not leaving a man in our territory, excepting such as were prisoners.

It is yet uncertain whether General Wilkinson means to prosecute his original intention, of proceeding in his small craft and boats from Salmon River to Montreal, or to unite his troops with those under Major-Gen. Hampton, and attempt to advance into the province by the Chateaugay, or Odel Town roads. Major-General Hampton has received positive orders to resume the position which he had abandoned on the Chateaugay River when he retreated to Plattsburg, immediately after the disgraceful defeat he lately experienced; but the state of the weather is becoming so highly unfavourable to combined operations, that unless General Wilkinson, in a very few days, succeeds in forcing the positions I have caused to be occupied at the Rapids of the Coteau de Lac, and on the Beauharnois Channel, which I have no reason to expect he will do, or that he can make his way into the province by either of the other routes I have mentioned, which I think very improbable, the American army must soon be compelled, by the severity of the season, to go into winter-quarters, and to abandon all thoughts of the conquest of Canada for this campaign. I have also the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of a letter, with its enclosures therein referred to, addressed to Major Gen. De Rottenburg, by Lieut.-Colonel Morrison, in which you will see a further proof of the vigilance and activity of that officer, in executing the duty with which he has been entrusted; and I have the further pleasure to report to your Lordship, that a thirteen-inch iron, and a ten-inch brass mortar, with their stores, and a large supply of provisions, deposited by the American army at Ogdensburg, have been brought away from thence by Capt. Mulcaster, of the navy, and landed at Prescott. I have again witnessed, with peculiar satisfaction, the loyalty and active zeal with which all classes have been animated in their endeavours to oppose the threatened invasion of the enemy, and which I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship.

GEO. PREVOST.

Christler's, Williamsberg, Upper Canada, Nov. 12, 1813.—S1R, I have the heartfelt gratification to report the brilliant and gallant conduct of the detachment

the centre division of the army, as yesterday displayed in repulsing and defeating a division of the enemy's force, consisting of two brigades of infantry and a regiment of cavalry, amounting to between three and four thousand men, who moved forward, about two o'clock in the afternoon, from Christler's Point, and attacked our advance, which gradually fell back to the position selected for the detachment to occupy; the right resting on the river, and the left on a pine-wood, exhibiting a front of about seven hundred yards. The ground being open, the troops were thus disposed: the flank companies of the 49th regt., the detachment of the Canadian Fencibles, with one field-piece, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, on the right, a little advanced on the road; three companies of the 19th regt. under Capt. Barnes, with a gun, formed in echellon, with the advance on its left supporting it. The 49th and 89th, thrown more to the rear, with a gun, formed the main body and reserve, extending to the woods on the left, which were occupied by the voltigeurs, under Major Herriot, and the Indians under Lieut. Anderson. At about half past two the action became general, when the enemy endeavoured, by moving forward a brigade from his right, to turn our left, but was repulsed by the 89th, forming en potence with the 49th, and both corps moving forward, occasionally firing by platoons. His efforts were next directed against our right, and to repulse this movement the 49th took ground in that direction in echellon, followed by the 89th; when within half musquet-shot the line was formed, under a heavy but irregular fire from the enemy. The 49th was then directed to charge the gun posted opposite to ours; but it became necessary, when within a short distance of it, to check the forward movement, in consequence of a charge from their cavalry on the right, lest they should wheel about, and fall upon their rear; but they were received in so gallant a manner by the companies of the 89th, under Captain Barnes, and the well-directed fire of the artillery, that they quickly retreated, and by an immediate charge from those companies one gun was gained. The enemy immediately concentrated their force to check our advance, but such was the steady countenance, and well-directed fire of the troops and artillery, that at about half past four they gave way at all points from an exceeding strong position, endeavouring by their light infantry to cover their retreat, who were soon driven away by a judicious movement made by Lieut .- Colonel Pearson. The detachment for the night occupied the ground from which the enemy had been driven, and are now moving forward in pursuit.

I regret to find our loss in killed and wounded has been so considerable, but trust a most essential service has been rendered to the country, as the whole of the enemy's infantry, after the action, precipitately retired to their own shores. It is now my grateful duty to point out to your honour the benefit the service has received from the ability, judgment, and active exertions of Licut.-Colonel Harvey, the Dep.-Adjutant-General, for sparing whom to accompany the detachment, I must again publicly express my acknowledgments. To the cordial co-operation and exertions of Lieut.-Colonel Pearson, commanding the detachment from Prescott, Lieut.-Colonel Plenderleath, of the 49th, Major Clifford, of the 89th, Major Herriot of the Voltigeurs, and Captain Jackson, of the Royal Artillery, combined with the galiantry of the troops, our great success may be attributed. Every man did his duty, and I believe I cannot more strongly speak their merits than in mentioning, that our small force did not exceed eight hundred rank and file. To Captains Davis and Skinner, of the Quarter-Master-General's department, I am under the greatest obligations for the assistance I have received from them; their zeal and activity has been unremitting. Lieutenant Hagerman, of the militia, has also, for his services, deserved my public acknowledgments, as has also Lieutenant Anderson, of the Indian department. As the prisoners are hourly bringing in, I am anable to furnish your honour with a correct return of them, but upwards of one hundred 1814.7

are in our possession; neither of the ordnance stores taken, as the whole have not yet been collected.

J. W. MORRISON, Lieut.-Col. 89th, commanding Corps of Observation.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Royal Artillery—2 rank and file wounded. Royal Artillery Drivers—1 rank and file wounded. 49th Foot—1 captain, 1 drummer, 5 rank and file, killed; 5 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 34 rank and file, wounded. 89th Foot—1 drummer, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 57 rank and file, wounded. 49th Foot, Flank Company—2 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 11 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing. Canadian Fencibles—4 rank and file killed; 2 subalterns, 14 rank and file, wounded. Canadian Voltigeurs—4 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file, missing. Militia Artillery—1 rank and file wounded. Militia Dragoons—1 rank and file wounded. Indians—1 warrior wounded; 3 warriors missing. Total—1 captain, 2 drummers, 19 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 9 subalterns, 6 serjeants, 131 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.—Killed.—49th Foot—Captain Nairne. Wounded.—49th Foot—Lieut. Jones, dangerously; Lieut. Bartley, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. Claus, left leg amputated; Lieut. Morton, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. Richmond, slightly. 89th Foot—Captain Browne, severely, not dangerously; Ensign Leaden, slightly. 49th Foot, Flank Company—Lieut. Holland, severely. Canadian Fencibles—Lieut. Delorimiere, dangerously, since dead; Ensign Armstrong, dangerously.

Williamsberg, Upper Canada, November 11, 1813.—SIR, I have the honour to inclose a copy of the agreement entered into by Captain Mulcaster, of the Royal Navy, and myself, with two of the principal inhabitants of Hamilton, in the state of New York. Having understood, when passing that place, that public property was deposited there, and being informed by Lieut.-Colonel Pearson that his Excellency the Commander of the Forces had directed a small force to act against that village, we considered it our duty, as we possessed the means, to fulfil the intentions of his Excellency; but not having sufficient conveyance, or time, to bring the property away, and as it appeared that it principally belonged to merchants at Kingston, we deemed the enclosed terms best to propose. I also enclose herewith a copy of Major-General Wilkinson's proclamation.

J. W. MORRISON, Lieut.-Col. 89th, commanding Corps of Observation. Major-General De Rottenburg.

(COPY.)—We do hereby promise, on our respective words and honour, to deliver on the opposite side of the river, at the house of Jacob Wager, if a flag should be permitted to land, all the public property of the United States, if any should be found here; also all property belonging to His Britannic Majesty's government, and the individuals thereof, now deposited in the house of Charles Richards. It being expressly understood that the property and persons of the inhabitants of the village have been spared in consideration of the preceding arrangement. And we do hereby further pledge our honours, that the boats shall also be delivered, which belong either to the government of the United States, or to His Britannic Majesty's government. And we do further admit, that on the non-compliance with these conditions, the village be subject to be destroyed.

(Signed) DAVID A. OGDEN.—ALEX. RICHARDS.—W. H. MULCASTER, Captain Royal Navy, commanding Flotilla.—J. W. MORRISON, Lieut.-Col. s9th Regt. commanding Corps of Observation.

Hamilton, November 10, 1813.

(Copy.)—James Wilkinson, Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of an Expedition against the Canadas, to the Inhabitants thereof.

The army of the United States, which I have the honour to command, invades this province to conquer, and not to destroy, to subdue the forces of His Britannic Majesty, not to war against his unoffending subjects. Those therefore among you who remain quiet at home, should victory incline to the American standard, shall he protected in their persons and property, but those who are found in arms must necessarily be treated as avowed enemies.—To menace is unmanly—to seduce dishonourable—yet it is just and humane to place these alternatives before you.

Done at the head-quarters of the army of the United States, this 6th day of November, 1813, near Ogdensburg, on the river St. Laurence.

(Signed) JAS. WILKINSON.

By the General's command, W. PINKNEY, Maj. and Aide-de-Camp.

War-office, January 4, 1814.—BREVET.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.
—Major Wm. Cross, 36th Foot; Major S. Rice, 51st Foot; Major R. Buckner, Royal Artillery; Major W. F. P. Napier, 43d Foot; Major John Oke, 61st Foot. All dated Nov. 22, 1813.—To be Majors in the Army.—Capt. G. D'Arcy, 39th Foot; Capt. J. G. Douglas, 52d Foot; Capt. G. Clarke, 5th Foot; Capt. C. Cameron, 3d Foot; Capt. B. Stone, 38th Foot; Capt. W. Balvaird, 95th Foot; Captain T. S. Nicholls, 31st Foot; Capt. W. N. Ramsay, Royal Artillery; Capt. J. R. Colleton, Royal Staff Corps; Capt. S. Stretton, 40th Foot; Capt. D. O'Kelly, 11th Foot; Captain H. Bright, 87th Foot; Capt. C. H. Churchill, 1st Foot Guards. All dated Nov. 22, 1813.

Office of Ordnance, Dec. 16, 1813.—Medical Establishment for the Military Department of the Ordnance.—Assistant-Surjeon Munro Blackwell to be Surgeon. Dated Nov. 29, 1813.—Assistant-Surgeon John Ridley to be do. Dated as above.—Second Assistant-Surgeon John Mackintosh to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Blackwell. Dated as above.—Second Assistant-Surgeon John Wooldridge to be do. vice Ridley. Dated as above.—Temporary Assistant-Surgeon James Barlow to be Second Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mackintosh. Dated as above.—Temporary Assistant-Surgeon Edward Donovan Verner to be do. vice Wooldridge. Dated as above.—Artillery of the King's German Legion—Lewis de Wissell, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Goeben, promoted. Dated Nov. 30, 1813.

Office of Ordnance, Dec. 20, 1813.—To be Second Lieutenants.—Royal regiment of Artillery—Gentleman Cadet William Harvey, vice Wheatley, promoted. Dated Dec. 13, 1813.—Gentleman Cadet William H. Hennis, vice Hodges, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Fenton Robinson, vice Weatherall, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Edward Green, vice J. Hill, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet John Johnson, vice Forster, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Charles G. Kett, vice Cozens, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet George Hare, vice Michell, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Frederick A. Griffiths, vice Talbot, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Gustavus T. Hume, vice Storey, promoted.—Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Gustavus T. Hume, vice Storey, promoted.—Dated as above.

Office of Ordnance, Dec. 24, 1813.—Royal Artillery Drivers—Second Lieutenant Edwin Griffiths to be First Lieutenant, vice W. Weaver, deceased. Dated Nov. 12, 1813.

Medical Establishment for the Military Department of the Ordnance.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon William Sproull to be Second Assistant Surgeon, vice Dymoke, cashiered. Dated Dec. 10, 1813.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, January 8, 1814.

Foreign-Office, January 8, 1814.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies have been received at the Foreign-Office, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, from His Excellency General Lord Viscount Cathcart, K. T. and from His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T.

Freyburg, in Brisgau, Dec. 24, 1813.—MY LORD, The Emperor's head-quarters moved from Frankfort on the Maine, to Freyburg in Brisgau, as stated in the margin*. The Emperor himself passed a week at Carlsruhe, and arrived on the 22d at Freyburg, where His Imperial Majesty was received by the Emperor of Austria, who had already been some days here. This being the Emperor of Russia's birthday, the same was celebrated by divine worship, and a dinner, at His Imperial Majesty's head-quarters, at which His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty was present. Prince Schwartzenberg's head-quarters were on the 21st at Lorach, and were to be removed yesterday to Basle. The Austrian forces have crossed the Rhine at Schaffhausen, Basle, and intermediate places, and are proceeding on their march towards the frontier of France. The Field Marshal's head-quarters were expected to be transferred to Beru-on the 26th. The regular Swiss forces have retired in Switzerland, and the militia expects to be disembodied. No hostility or act of violence had taken place, and every thing seems to promise the best understanding.

Gen. Wrede, with the army under his command, is to carry on the siege of Huninguen with the greatest activity, and is before that place. He will be covered and supported by the Russian forces. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg is before Kehl. Marshal Blucher remains near Frankfort, his forces being distributed above and below Mayence, as circumstances require. A considerable column has marched by Stuttgard and Tubingen upon Schaffhausen, and it is probable that the Imperial head-quarters will soon be again in motion. His Majesty the King of Prussia is still at Frankfort, but is expected here immediately. The Chancellor, Baron Hardenberg, arrived this evening.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Letter from His Excellency General Viscount Catheart, K. T. dated Freyburg, in Brisgau, 25th Dec. 1813.

My Lord, In addition to my dispatch, dated yesterday, I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Count Bubna, with the Austrian advanced guard, has already passed Bern; and that that Canton has entirely resumed its former constitution. The Cantons of Zurich and Soleure are following its example, and have sent deputies to Bern to consult in regard to the proper steps to be taken.

Prince Schwartzenberg has been at Basie, but his head quarters are still at Lorach, from whence he directs the movements of the columns in motion.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a Declaration, in the name of the Allied Sovereigns, to Switzerland, contained in a note presented by the Chevalier de Lebzeltern and the Count Capodistria, which was prepared at head-quarters, and is therefore not dated.

CATHOART.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

* Dec. 12, Dramstadt ; 18, Heidleburg; 14, Durlach; 15, 16, 17, Halt; 18, Raastadt; 19, Ackern; 20, Fribourg; 21, Kinbzingen; 23, Freyburg.

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Translation of a Note transmitted by the Chevalier de Lebzeltern and the Count de Capodistria, to His Excellency the Landamman of Switzerland.

The undersigned have just received orders from their courts to make the following Declaration to His Excellency the Landamman of Switzerland :- Switzerland has for many ages enjoyed an independence fortunate for herself, useful to her neighbours, and necessary to the maintenance of a political equilibrium. Those scourges of the French Revolution, the wars which for twenty years have sapped to the very foundations the prosperity of all the States of Europe, had not spared Switzerland. Agitated in her interior, enfeehled by the vain effort to escape from the baneful influence of a destroying torrent, Switzerland saw herself gradually deprived by France, who called herself her friend, of those bulwarks essential to the preservation of her independence. The Emperor Napoleon ended, by establishing upon the ruins of the Swiss Federation, and under a title till then unknown, a direct permanent influence, incompatible with the liberty of the Republic, that aucient liberty so respected by all the powers of Europe, and which was the guarantee of the ties of friendship which Switzerland had continued to preserve with them, even to the epoch of her subjection, and which is the principal condition of the neutrality of a State. The principles which animate the Allied Sovereigns in the present war are well known. Every nation which has not lost the remembrance of its independence ought to avow them. These Powers desire that Switzerland should recover, together with all Europe, the enjoyment of this first right of every nation, and with her ancient frontiers the means of sustaining that right. They cannot admit a neutrality, which, in the actual relations of Switzerland, exists only in name. The armies of the Allied Powers, in presenting themselves upon the frontiers of Switzerland, expect to meet with none but friends. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties solemnly engage themselves not to lay down their arms before they ensure to the Republic those places which France has torn from it. Without any intention to meddle with her interior relations, they will never suffer that Switzerland should be placed under a foreign influence. They will recognize her neutrality on that day on which she shall be free and independent, and they expect from the patriotism of a brave nation, that, faithful to the principles which have rendered them illustrious in past ages, they will second the noble and generous efforts which should unite for the same cause all the Sovereigns and nations of Europe. The undersigned, in making this communication, feel it their duty to acquaint his Excellency the Landamman with the Proclamation and Order of the Day, which the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army will publish at the moment of the army entering the Swiss territory. His Excellency will find them conformable to the sentiments which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have towards the Confederation. The Undersigned, &c.

Extract of a Dispatch from His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. dated Freyburg, December 25, 1813.

I have the satisfaction of being able to give your Lordship the most favourable account of the state of affairs in Switzerland. General Count Bubna entered Berne the day before resterday, with a strong corps of cayalry, and the head-quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg were to be established there in the course of this day or tomorrow. The troops, which are all Austrian, have observed the strictest discipline in their passage through the country, and have been received with the utmost enthusiasm by the inhabitants. I am to inform your Lordship, that the day before yesterday a revolution took place in the government of the Canton of Berne. The business was brought forward in the Council, by the present Avoyer Frendenieth, and Gen. Watteville, with others of the most respectable inhabitants, who reestablished the ancient government forthwith, to the great joy of the whole population. The small Cantons will follow the example of Berne without hesitation, as

well as Freybourg and Soleure. To-morrow, or the next day, the head-quarters of His Imperial Majesty will be established on the left bank of the Rhine, either at Basle or Rheinfeldon.

War-Office, January 8, 1814 .- 1st Regiment of Dragoons-Wm. Sturges, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Carden, promoted. Commission dated Dec. 30, 1819. 3d do .- Ensign G. Lloyd, from the 62d Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gunning. Dated Dec. 30, 1813. 8th Regiment of Light Dragoons-Cornet N. Sneyd to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Byue, promoted in the 17th Foot. Dated May 17. 1813. To be Cornets, without purchase .- John Elliott, Gent. vice Sneyd. Dated Aug. 25, 1812. Jaspar Farmer, Gent. Dated Dec. 30, 1813. 11th do.-Henry R. Bullock, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gumaney, promoted in the 1st Dragoons. Dated as above. 16th do .- Cornet A. Macdongall to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bishop, who retires. Dated as above. 20th do.-Cornet J. Edwards to be Lieutenaut, without purchase, vice Edwards, who retires. Dated as above. 21st do .- Cornet J. Buck to be Lieutenant, without purchase, wice Strenuwitz, promoted in the York Chassenrs. Dated as above. To be Cornets. -James Wood, Gent. by purchase, vice Fehrzsan, promoted. Dated Dec. 29, 1813. John Henry Loft, Gent. vice Buck. Dated Dec. 30, 1813. 22d do -- Cornet G. Palton to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated July 1, 1812. 24th do. -Cornet J. Richmond to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Call, appointed to the 9th Light Dragoons. Dated May 1, 1812. 25th do.-Cornet M. Taylor to be Lieutenant, without purchase, Dated July 19, 1812.

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TUESDAY, January 11, 1814.

King's Own Regiment of Stafford Militia—Charles James Bullivant Gent, to be Ensign, vice Matthews, promoted. Dated Jan. 3d, 1814. North York Militia—Lieut. George Bagnett to be Captain, vice Hammond, resigned. Dated Dec. 20, 1813. Royal North Lincoln Militia—Robt. Kirkpatrick Escott, Esq. to be Captain. Dated Dec. 31, 1813. Eastern Regiment of Essex Militia—Samuel Wheeley, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated Dec. 12, 1813. 3d or Northern Regiment of Oxfordshire Local Militia—George Bourne, Esq. to be Captain. Dated Dec. 24, 1813.—James Thomas, Gent. to be Quarter-Master. Dated as above. Berwickshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry—William Hay, Esq. to be Captain, vice Don, resigned. Dated Nov. 22, 1813. Cornet George Wilson to be do. vice Alex. Thomson, resigned. Dated Nov. 22, 1813. John Sligh, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Thomson, promoted. Dated Oct. 21, 1813. George Logan, Gent. to be do. vice Wilson, promoted. Dated Nov. 22, 1813.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, January 15, 1814.

Foreign-Office, January 15, 1814.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received at this Office, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, from Lieut.-Gen, the Hon. Sir William Stewart, K. B. dated

Frankfort, January 5, 1814.—My Lond, Marshal Blucher's passage of the Rhine will be as memorable for its rapidity and decision, in military annals, as his pas-

sage of the Elbe; and I much regret my absence in Holstein has prevented my being a personal witness of an event which I should have been proud to detail in all its parts. The hasty accounts that have reached me here state the Marshal to have passed with his army at three points. Lieut. General Count de St. Priest, of Count Langeron's corps d'armée, passed opposite Coblentz on the night of the 1st and 2d instant. Heoccupied this town, took seven pieces of cannon, and made five hundred prisoners. Generals Count Langeron and d'York passed at Kaub, where Marshal Blucher assisted in person, without much resistance on the part of the enemy. On the 3d Count Langeron attacked and forced Bingen, which is considered very strong in point of situation, and which was defended by a General of Brigade, with cannon and infantry. Count Langeron has made some prisoners, and his loss is trifling. The advanced posts of Count Langeron are already on the Salzbach, opposite Ingelheim.

Marshal Blucher has advanced, notwithstanding every difficulty of roads and season, to Krenznach, and Gen. d'York's advanced posts are directed upon the Lauter. Gen. Baron Sachen's corps forced the enemy's intrenchment near Manheim, after passing the Rhine, and is directed on Altzey. I learn the King of Prussia was at Manheim, and inspired all around him, as heretofore, with those military attributes that are so much his own. I write these few lines to your Lordship as I am changing horses, and must apologize, not only for their imperfection, but also for receiving them at all, if more detailed and accurate accounts have reached you.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

Argyll and Bute Regiment of Militia—Ensign Alexander M'Nicol to be Lieutenant, vice Stewart, appointed to an Ensigncy in the 28th regiment of Foot. Dated Oct. 20, 1813. Archibald Mac Arthur, Gent. to be Eusign, vice M'Nicol, promoted. Dated as above.

The London Gazette,

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, January 22, 1814.

Downing-Street, January 20, 1814.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated

St. Jean de Luz, January 9, 1814 .- The enemy collected a considerable force on the Gave in the beginning of the week, and on the 3d instant drove in the cavalry picquets between the Joyeuse and Bidouze rivers, and attacked the post of Major-Gen. Buchan's Portuguese brigade on the Joyeuse, near La Bastide, and those of the 3d division in Bouloe. They turned the right of Major Gen. Buchan's brigade on the height of La Costa, and obliged him to retire towards Briscons : and they established two divisions of infantry on the height, and in La Bastide, with the remainder of the army on the Bidouze and the Gave. Our centre and right were immediately concentrated and prepared to move; and having reconnoitred the enemy on the 4th, I intended to have attacked the enemy on the 5th instant, but was obliged to defer the attack till the 6th, owing to the badness of the weather, and the swelling of the rivulets. The attack was made on that day by the 3d and 4th divisions, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Picton and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lowry Cole, supported by Major-Gen. Buchan's Portuguese brigade of General Le Cor's division, and the cavalry, under the command of Major-Gen. Fane; and the enemy were forthwith dislodged, without loss on our side, and our posts replaced where they had been. My last reports from Catalonia are of the 24th ultimo; nothing extraordinary had occurred.

War-Office, January 22, 1814 .- 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards-John Nembhard Hibbert, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Stark, promoted, Commission dated Jan. 13, 1814. 1st Regiment of Dragoons-Cornet S. Goodenough to be Lieutenant, vice Trafford, deceased, dated Jan. 6, 1814. 3d do .- Ensign W. Cartwright, from the 61st Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Stapleton, appointed to the 21st Light Draguons, dated as above. 9th Regiment of Light Dragoons-Capt. E. O. Wrench, from the 38th Foot, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Clerk, who exchanges, dated Jan. 13, 1814. 10th do .- John Cranston Green, gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Turner, promoted, dated Jan. 13, 1814. 13th do .- Cornet George H. Packe to be Lieutenant, vice Willis, deceased, dated Jan. 6, 1814; Henry Acton, gent. to be Cornet, vice Packe, dated as above. To be Lieutenants .- 15th Regiment of Light Dragoons-Cornet W. Stewart, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, by purchase, dated Jan. 6, 1814; Lieut. John Pennington, from the 5th Foot, without purchase, dated Jan. 13, 1814; 18th do - Lieut. Tho. Prior. from the 1st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Scott, who exchanges, dated Jan. 6, 1814; 21st do .- Lieut. W. B. Stapleton, from the 3d Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice French, appointed to the 18th Light Dragoons, dated as above; 23d do .- Major P. A. Lautour, from the 40th Foot, to be Major, vice Moore, who exchanges, dated as above. To be Captains of Companies, and Lieut .- Colonels, without purchase - 1st Regiment of Foot Guards-Captain and Adjutant John Fead. vice Martin, killed in action, dated Dec. 13, 1813; Capt. Charles Thomas, dated Dec. 25, 1813; Capt. Alex. Lord Saltoun, dated as above; Capt. J. Reeve, dated as above. To he Lieutenants and Captains, without purchase .- Ensign R. W. Phillimore, vice Thomson, killed in action, dated Dec. 13, 1813; Ensign L. A. Fox, vice Fead, dated Dec. 13, 1813; Ensign Hon. Orlando Bridgeman, dated Jan. 8, 1814; Ensign Thomas Starke, dated Jan. 9, 1814; Ensign C. P. Ellis, dated Jan. 10, 1814; Ensign J. Simpson, vice Thomas, dated Jan. 11, 1814; Ensign Augustus Frederick Viscount Bury, vice Saltoun, dated Jan. 12, 1814; Ensign Edward Clive, vice Reeve. dated Jan. 13, 1814. To be Ensigns - Sackville Walter Lane Fox, gent. by purchase, vice Penruddock, promoted, dated Jan. 6, 1814; Samuel Long, gent. by purchase, vice Chambers, promoted, dated Jan. 10, 1814; Frederick Sotheby, gent. vice Philimore, promoted, dated Jan. 11, 1814; Hon. Edgecomb, vice Fox. promoted, dated Jan. 12, 1814; George Fludyer, gent. vice Lautour, dead of his wounds, dated Jan. 13, 1814. To be Adjutant .- Capt. Charles Allix, vice Fead, dated Dec. 18, 1813. To be Captains of Companies, and Lieut.-Colonels, without purchase. Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards Capt. F. M. Sutton, dated Dec. 25, 1813; Capt. T. Gore, dated as above. To be Lieutenants and Captains, without purchase .- Ensign John Mills, dated Jan. 10, 1814; Ensign John L. Blackmore, dated Jan. 11, 1814; Eusign W. Grimstead, vice Sutton, dated Jau. 12, 1814; Ensign B. Hotham, vice Gore, dated Jan. 13, 1814. To be Captains of Companies, and Lieut. Colonels, without purchase .- 3d Regiment of Foot Guards -- Captain Douglas Mercer, vice Rooke, dead of his wounds, dated Dec. 20, 1813; Lieut. Col. the Hon Alex. Gordon, dated Dec. 25, 1813; Brevet Major Charles Dashwood, dated as above. To be Lieutenants and Captains, without purchase. Ensign Charles Hall. vice Mercer, dated Dec. 20, 1813; Ensign C. Sandes, dated Jan, 10, 1814.—Ensign J. H. Stapleton, dated Jan. 11, 1814; Ensign C. O. Prendergrast, vice Gordon, dated Jan. 19, 1814; Ensign R. F. G. Cumberland, vice Dashwood, dated Jan. 13, 1814. To be Ensigns .- Digby Murray, gent. vice Hall, duted Jan. 5, 1814; Robert Henry Russel, gent. vice Hulbourne, dated Jan. 6, 1814; Hon, G. Anson, dated Jan. 8, 1814; Frederick Walpole Keppel, gent. dated Jan. 9, 1814; Randal Gossip, gent. vice Sandes, dated Jan. 10, 1614; Thomas Wedgewood, gent. vice Stapleton, dated Jan. 11, 1814; Whitwell Butler, gent. vice Prendergaet, dated Jan. 12, 1814; Andrew Coults Cockrave, gent. vice Cumberland, dated Jan. 13, 1814, To be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant, and Captain.-Lieut. Francis Holbourne, vice Watson, killed in action, dated Dec. 25, 1813. 1st regiment of Foot-Lieut. E. Scott, from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Prior, who exchanges,

dated Jan. 6, 1814; Ensign C.B. Vignoles, from the York Chasseurs, to be Ensign. without purchase, vice M'Nicol, deceased, dated Jan. 13, 1814. Tobe Captains of Companies, with temporary rank .- 3d do .- Captain Charles Haselfoot, from the West Essex Militia, dated Dec. 25, 1813; Capt. William Henry Haselfoot, from the West Essex Militia, dated as above. To be Lieutenants, with temporary rank -Licut. Thomas Sebborne, from the West Essex Militia, dated as above; Lieut. Henry Dennis, from ditto, dated as above; Lieut. John Wallis, from do. dated as above. To be Ensigns .- Ensign J. B. Kingsbury, from do., dated Dec. 25, 1813; Ensign Samuel Blythe, from do., dated as above. 4th regiment of Foot-Capt. Hen. R. Plunkett, from the Staffordshire Militia, to be Captain of a Company, with temporary rank, dated as above. To be Lieutenants, with temporary rank .- Lieut. Alex. Daniel, from the Stafford Militia, dated as above ; Lieut. William Arden, from do., dated as above. To be Ensigns .- Lieut. Edward Newton, from Stafford Militia, dated as above; Lieut. Thos. E. H. Hollaud, from do , dated as above; 51h do .- Capt. Richard Warner, from the North York Militia, to be Captain of a Company, with temporary rank, dated as above. To be Ensigns .- Lieut. Chas. Pickering, from the Royal East Middlesex Militia, dated as above , Adam Foskett, gent. by purchase, vice Huish, who retires, dated Jan. 13, 1814. 6th do .- Gent. Cadet Thomas Carnie, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lynch, who resigns, dated Jan. 6, 1814. To be Captains of Companies -7th do. -Captain Raynor Dixon, from the Cambridgeshire Militia, with temporary rank, dated Dec. 25, 1813; Lieutenant Richard Hacket, vice Cotton, dead of his wounds, dated Jan. 6, 1814. To be Lieutenants .- Ensign J. M. Stuart, from the 77th Regiment, rice Hackell, dated Jan. 6, 1814.—Ensign W. Long, from the 63d Foot, by purchase, vice Erskine, who retires, dated Jan. 13, 1814. Sth do .- Assistant Surgeon Charles Waring to be Surgeon, vice Hackett, promoted on the Staff, dated January 6, 1814. 10th do .- Hospital Assistant Hugh Orr to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Pritchard, promoted, dated as above. 12th do.-Ensign W. Deriuzy, from the Wexford Militia, to be Eusign, without purchase, dated Jan. 18, 1814. 14th do .- Lieut .- Colonel the Hon. James Stewart, from the 7th West India Regiment to be Lieut. Colonel, without purchase, dated as above. To be Mojors, without purchase .- Brevet Major W. Perceval, from the 95th Foot, dated Jan. 12, 1814 .- Capt. J. Keightley, from the 33d Foot, dated January 13, 1814. To be Captains of Companies .- Lieut. A Browne, vice Waller, deceased, dated Dec. 2. 1813; Capt. . . . Nicoll, from the Bedford Militia, with temporary rank, dated Dec. 25, 1813; Capt John Robertson, from the Royal Westminster Middlesex Militia, with temporary rank, dated as above; Capt. Grey Edward Boulton, from the Nottingham Militia. with temporary rank, dated as above; Captain William Ross, from the 23d Foot, dated Jan. 11, 1813; Lieut. Harcourt Morton, from the 49th Foot, dated Jan. 12, 1814; Lieut, Richard Adams, from the 24th Foot, dated Jau. 13, 1814. To be Eneigns without purchase .- Ensign Frederick Cooper, from the West Essex Militia, dated Dec. 25, 1813; Ensign William Reed, from the South Devon Militia, dated Jan. 18, 1814. 16th Regiment of Foot-Capt. J. Bygrave, from the East Essex Militia, to be Captain of a Company, with temporary rank, dated Dec. 25, 1813; Ensign Darby Mahony to be Lieutenaut, without purchase, vice Banks, appointed Paymaster, dated Jan. 6, 1814. 18th do .- Surgeon William Seaman, from the 101st Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Spence, promoted on the Staff, dated Jan. 18, 1814. 21st do .- Lieut. Edmund Nash to be Adjutant, vice Stewart, appointed to the York Chasseurs, dated as above. 22d do - Eosign Thomas Brown, from the Leicester Militia, to be Ensign, dated Dec. 25, 1813: 23d do .- Lieut. W. H. Brownson to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Ross, appointed to the 14th Foot, dated Jan. 13, 1814; Ensign Dolmage, from the Cardigan Militia, to be Second Lieut, dated Dec. 25, 1813. 24th do .- Lieut. C. Bennison, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieut without purchase, vice Mitchell, appointed to the 5th Garrison Batt. Dated Jan. 13, 1814. 26th do .- Eusign Chas. Barr to be lieut. by purchase, vice Wilkiason, who retires, dated Jan. 6, 1814. 27th do .- Lieut. Daniel Hogan to be

Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Nothery, deceased, dated Jan. 18, 1814. Lt. M. de St. Hippolyte, from the Foreign Artillery, to be Lt. vice Magnire, deceased, dated as above. To be Captains of Companies, with temporary rank .-29th du Captain Percival Lewis, from the North Hants Militia, dated Dec. 25, 1813 .- Captain Edward Jones, from the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, dated as above. 30th Regiment of Foot-Captain Henry Floyd, from the York Chasseurs, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Richardson, who resigns, dated Jan. 13, 1814. 32d do Capt. Thomson, from the Louth Militia, to be Captain of a Company, with temporary rank, dated Dec. 25, 1813; Volunteer Stuart Mackey to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Butler, killed in action, Dated Jan, 6, 1814. 34th do,-Lieut. Richard Hovenden, from the Royal Queen's County Militia, to be Eusign, without purchase, dated Jau. 13, 1814. 35th do .- Lieut. William Spurrel, from the 1st Royal Surrey Militia, to be Lieutenant, with temporary rank, dated Dec. 25, 1813. To be Ensigns .- 37th do .- Ensign T. M'Leod, from the North Mayo Militia, dated Jan. 12, 1814; Ensign Robert Moses, from the Royal Westmoreland Militia, dated Jan. 13, 1814. To be Adjutant .- Ensign Robert Crisp, vice Jones, deceased, dated Jan. 6, 1814. 38th do .- Capt. John Clarke, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, vice Wrench, who exchanges, dated Jan. 13, 1814. To be Ensigns .- John Wood, gent. by purchase, vice Lawrence, promoted, dated Jan. 12, 1814; Ensign Cuthbert Daly, from the Westmeath Militia, without purchase, dated Jan. 13, 1814. 40th do .- Colonel James Moore, from the 23d Light Dragoous, to be Major, vice Latour, who exchanges, dated Jan. 6, 1814; Volunteer William Clerke to be Ensign, vice Dobbin, killed in action, dated as above. 42d do .- Lient. Alex. Mackenzie to be Captain of a Company, vice Stewart, killed in action, dated as above. To be Lieutenants .- Ensign William Urquhart, vice James Stewart, killed in action, dated Jan. 5, 1814 ; Ensign G. Gordon, vice Mackenzie, dated Jan. 6, 1814. To be Ensigns -Volunteer D. McCremmen, vice Urquhart, dated Jan. 5, 1814; Volunteer John Malcolm, from the 9th Foot, vice Gordon, dated Jan. 6, 1814. To be Captains of Companies, without purchase .- 43d do -Capt John Davie, from the East Suffolk Militia, dated Dec. 25. 1813; Capt. Horatio Beckham from do. dated as above. To be Lieutenants, with temporary renk - Lieut. William Henry Bucke, from do, dated as above; Lieut-William C. Steggell from do dated as above. To be Ensigns .- Ensign Robt, Witliam Henry Drury, from do. dated as above; Eusign Thus, Bishop, from the North Gloucester Militia, dated as above. 45th regiment of Foot-Capt. Robert Hilliard. from half-pay of the 7th Garrison Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Allen, who exchanges, dated Jan. 13, 1814. To be Ensigns, without purchase .- 46th do .-G. A. Mahon, gent. vice Macbean, appointed to the York Chasseurs, dated as above; William Hunt, gent, vice Brown, promoted in the Royal African Corps, dated Jan. 14, 1814. 48th do .- Ensign James Johnston to be Lieutenant, without pur. chase, vice Phelan, promoted in the 60th Foot, dated Jan 6, 1814; Volunteer George Booth, from the 40th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Johnson, dated as above. To be Lieutenants, without purchase - 49th do - Ensign H. Mountsteven, vice Fitzgibbon, promoted in the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles, dated as above; Easign Henry Maxwell, from the 104th Foot, vice Murton, promoted in the 14th Foot, dated Jan. 13, 1814. 50th do - Lieut, Robert Ray, to be Captain of a Company, vice Ambrose, killed in action, dated Jan. 6, 1814 .- Ensign William Sawkins to be Lieutenant, vice Ray, dated as above; Alexander Campbell, gent. to be Ensigo, vice Sawkins, dated as above. To be Lieutenants .- 51st do .- Lieut. Nicholas Tryache, from the Royal Cornwall and Deven Miners Militia, with temporary rank, dated Dec. 25, 1813; Ensign Charles T. Thurston, Vice Stephens, killed in action, dated Jan. 6, 1814; Ensign H. H. Roberts, vice Taylor, killed in action, dated Jan 7, 1814. To be Ensigns .- Second Lieutenant W. Johnstone, from the 95th Foot, vice Thurston, dated Jan. 6, 1814. To be Captains of Companies, with temporary rank -52d do -52d do - Captain Henry Hamer, from the South Hants

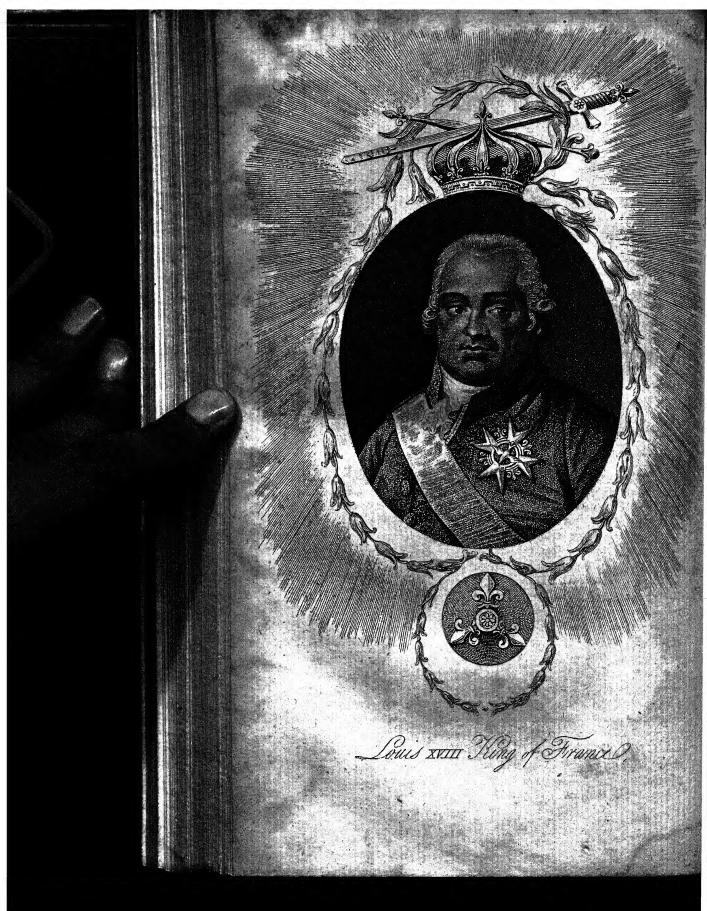
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Militia, dated Dec 25, 1818; Capt. R. G. L. Macdonald, from do. dated as above. 53d do. Brevet Major O. G. Pehrgen to be Major, by purchase, vice Thursby who retires, dated Jan. 18, 1814. 54th do -Alex. Maclachan, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lagden, who retires, dated as above. 55th Regiment of Foot-Lieut. Andrew Miller, from the North Gloucester Militia, to be Lieutenant, with temporary rank, dated Dec. 25, 1813. 56th do .- Ensign Thomas Ker, from the 1st-Royal Surrey Militia, to be Ensign, dated as above. 57th do .- Brevet Major John Burroes to be Major, without purchase, vice Ackland, killed in action, dated Jan. 6, 1814 : Capt. Edward Wilson, from the 62d Foot, to be Captain of a Company. vice Denny, who exchanges, dated as above; Lieut. George Comerford, from the Kerry Militia, to be Eneign, without purchase, dated Jan. 18, 1814. 60th do .-Lieut G. W. Clarke, from the 86th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Fraser, promoted in the 18th Foot, dated Jan. 6, 1814. 61st do .- William Briggs, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bubb, promoted. dated Jan. 13, 1814. 62d do - Henry Mitchell, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dundee, promoted, dated Jan. 6, 1814. To be Captains of Companies .- 63d do .-Cant. Walter Covney, from the Stafford Militia, with temperary rank, dated Dec. 25. 1818 Capt: Robert Denny, from the 57th Foot, vice Wilson, who exchanges. dated Jan. 6, 1814; Capt. John Bridge, from half-pay of the 53d Regiment, vice Robinson, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated Jan. 13, 1814 : Lieut. Richard G. Robinson, from the Stafford Militia, to be Ensign, dated Dec. 25, 1813. To be Captains of Companies, with temporary rank .- 64th do .- Capt. William Rickards, from the Northampton Militia, dated as above. - Capt. ... Norris, from the West Norfolk Militia, dated as above. To be Ensign - Ensign James Ralston, from the Ayrshive Militia, dated as above. 66th do .- Lieut Samuel Turton to be Cap. tain of a Company, without purchase, vice Mills, placed upon half-pay, dated Jan. 13, 1814; Ensign Cuthbert Barlow to be Lieutenant, vice Turton, dated as above . John Clarke, gent. to be ensign, vice Barlow, dated as above. 67th do.-James Armstrong, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Beverley, deceased, dated Jan. 6. 68th do .- Lieut. George Macdonald, to be Captain of a Company, vice Ir. win, killed in action, dated as above. To be Lieutenants .- Ensign K. Penefather vice Stopford, killed in action, dated Jan. 5, 1814; Ensign S. W. L. Stretton, vice Macdonald, dated Jan. 6, 1814. To be Ensigns .- Serjeant-Major J. Kearns, vice Penefather, dated Jan. 5, 1814, Donald Macdonald, gent. vice Stretton, dated TO A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE 100 A 111

Printed by W. Green & T. Chaplin, 1, Crane-Court, Fleet-Street.

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ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE

Vol. L] New Series, October, 1814.

[No. 6.

ANECDOTES OF THE COURT AND MILITARY OF FRANCE.

ELISABETH PHILIPPINA MARIA HELENA.

MADAME ELISABETH PHILIPPINA MARIA HELENA, sister to Louis XVI. was born at Versailles on the 23d of May, 1764; she was the youngest child of Louis, dauphin of France, and Maria Josephine of Saxony. Brought up by madame de Mackau, under-governess to the royal family of France, who was equally well-informed and virtuous, she was attentive to all her duties, ennobled them by religion, studied history and mathematics to advantage, and displayed by degrees the seeds of the most excellent qualities, and the most solid virtues. Her first affliction was her separation from madame Clotilda, her sister, who was married to the prince of Piemont : she was then 11 years old. Projects were soon formed to unite her to an infant of Spain, and then to the duke of Aosta, second son to the king of Sardinia; but these schemes not having appeared suitable to political interests, the young princess congratulated herself that no other sentiment but that of friendship would come to occupy her heart. The sweet society of her brothers, that of madame de Mackan and her two daughters, and of the murchionesses de Souzi and de Bombelles; reading, walking, riding on horseback, of which she was very fond, and frequent visits to St. Cyr, and to madame Louisa, her aunt, who had turned carmelite nun, filled up her leisure. "I am very well pleased," said the king to her, "that you should often go and see our aunt, on condition that you will not imitate her in leaving me; for I want you, Elisabeth." Louis XVI. chose to be inoculated: his sister followed his example: Guety performed the operation at Choise, and the princess surrounded herself there with 60 poor girls, who, she wished, should share the benefit of inoculation, and the care that would be taken of herself. When her household was appointed, 25,000 livres a year were appropriated for her diamonds. Elisabeth obtained permission that this sum should be given for six years together, to a young lady whom she loved, and whose poverty prevented her establishment. At this period all the members of the royal family had separate country houses; Elisabeth alone did not ask for one; but coming by chance luto a charming house at Montreuil, belonging to madame de Gnemence, the king said to her, "You are in your own house;" and indeed he had just purchased it as a present for her. There madame Elisabeth passed the happiest moments of her life, in rural cares, beneficence, and Vol. I. No. 6, N.S. 3 H

the delightful sentiments inspired by the contemplation of nature. In order to form a dairy, she sent for four beautiful heifers from Switzerland, and a young woman from the palais to take care of them. The girl was called Mary; she was beautiful and artless; but, always melancholy, the splendour of her new situation could not make her forget her mountains, and especially Jacques, to whom she had been betrothed. She confided her distress to madame de Thevenet, who immediately composed the words and air of the pretty ballad, "Pauvre Jacques, quand j'etois pres de toi," &c. Mary learned it, and sung it at the moment when Elisabeth was passing: astonished by the flexibility of her voice, the princess interested herself in her fate; and learning that the ballad described her real situation, she sent for Jacques, and united him to Mary. The revolution came and changed these peaceful and happy occupations. Elisabeth saw with terror the convocation of the states-general; but, when they had begun their operations, she devoted herself to consoling her brother, and alleviating to him all the distresses with which he was successively loaded. On the 6th of October she went to his chamber, and inspired him with the firmness he displayed, and the next day accompanied him to Paris: She then wrote to one of her friends, "we have been brought back to the Tuilleries, where nothing is ready; but we stept from excessive fatigue. It is certain we are prisoners here; my brother does not believe it, but time will teach him that it is so. Our friends think like me, that we are lost. We have no hope left but in God, who does not abandon those whom he loves. My brother is perfectly resigned to his fate; his piety increases with his misfortunes." When the aunts of Louis XVI. left France, madame Elisabeth was at first to accompany them; but, at the sight of the dangers which surrounded the royal family, she hesitated; and when Marie Antoniette said to her, " And do you too abandon us?" she vowed to her to share her fate, and she kept her word. In vain were endeavours made to prewail on her to retire to Turin to her sister. " A woman," answered slie, has only cares and consolations to offer; I owe them to those who are in need of them." It was she, indeed, who became the consoler of her friends; it was she whose gentle, but inflexible courage, often supported theirs in the midst of those long trials calculated to overcome the teadiest virtue. The enemies of her family were not disarmed by her virtues, and she was condemned to death on the 10th of May, 1794. The evening before, she was forced from the Temple at seven o'clock in the evening, to be conducted to the Conciergerie, where she was interregated for form's sake by Deliege, vice-president of the tribunal. The next day she was sent to the scaffold with 24 other victims, whom she did not know. She ascended it with calmness and resignation, did not utter a single complaint, and seemed happy to go and rejoin, in another life, those whom she had loved so much in this; she was 30 years of age. There had been an affectation of confounding her in the same accusation with several persons under confinement; but, a stranger to the circumspection which the two beloved victims who had preceded her had thought it proper to observe, during their interrogation, she answered, when she was asked, according to custom, her name and her rank, "I am called Elisabeth of France, sister to the king." A sublime answers which brings to mind that which she made on the 6th of October, 1789, to the women who informed her that some assassins were preparing to force the doors of her apartment, thinking to enter the queen's room, "Let them come in," answered she, "and above all, do not underceive them."

GENERAL DUMONCEAU.

GENERAL DUMONCEAU was a stone-cutter at Brussels when the revolution of Brabant began in 1787. He was originally appointed lientenant in the regiment of West Flanders, and in that capacity served at Bouvines. General Kochler having remarked that he possessed understanding and courage, raised him to the rank of captain and major in his regiment, and gave him the command of a body of hussars, at the head of whom he distinguished himself by numberless proofs of intrepidity. When Brabant was subdued he went to Holland, furnished with credentials from his general, Kæhler, and was there made a major-general. In May, 1793, the representatives of the people who were sent to the army of the North, where he served as colonel of a Belgic battalion, passed a high eulogium on his courage. He was recommended to the deputy Gasparin by general Lamarliere, who solicited for him the rank of brigadier-general. He took the posts of Rouce, Halluin, and Menin, from the Austrians, and seconded the operations of general Souham in Holland, which he entered with Pichegra, and in April, 1795, addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Hague, urging them to union, and threatening to punish those who should endeavour to resist. In June the same year he went into the service of the Batavian republic, and was employed against the Anglo-Russian expedition. It appears that in October, 1802, the Batavian government was somewhat alarmed at the writings distributed among the army, fearing a sudden military attack. Generals Daendels and Dumonceau were on this occasion sent to the Hague, to come to an explanation with the government. He still continued to be employed, and in 1805 commanded the expedition destined to invade Eugland. In the month of October the same year, he took the command of a division of marshal Bernadotte's army, traversed Franconia, and distinguished himself at the taking of lngolstadt, and at the passage of the Dapube.

DUPEROU.

Duranou, a royalist agent in France, was educated for the diplomatic line, studied at the university of Heidelberg, travelled over great part of Europe, and learned five modern languages. He joined in the French revolution, and, after the 10th of August, 1792, was employed under the minister Lebran to discover the numbers and position of the hostile armies. He was engaged in the secret correspondence of the army of the Rhine, and contributed, by the information he gave, to the relief of

Landau, and the taking of Spire and Neustadt; he was afterwards employed in the administration of foreign affairs, (the best situation in the world for secret agents) under Deforgues and Charles Lacroix, and then passed as deputy into the office of consulships. His altercations with Boulouvard, chief of a division, and some writings founded on the principles of the Vendemiarists, occasioned his dismissal. It is remarkable that he obtained a diploma, and an admission into the legion of honour for having defended the convention on the 13th of Vendemaire, year 4, (10th of October, 1795), when he was writing against it. Being left unemployed, he attached himself to the royalist party, directed the English counter-police at Paris, in concert with Hyde, and was arrested in Calais in April, 1800. He escaped, was retaken, and confined in the Temple till 1803, when he obtained his liberty under the inspection of government. He married at Grenoble, and was still living there in 1806.

GENERAL DUPHOT.

GENERAL DUPHOT, adjutant-general, and chief of a brigade in the service of the French republic, was born at Lyons, served with success in 1794, 5, and 6, in the army of Italy, and displayed there a striking union of valour and good conduct, of which he had already afforded proofs when in the army of the Pyrennees. In 1796 he was commissioned by Buonaparte to organize the army of the Cisalpine republic. In 1797 he went to Rome in the suite of the ambassador Joseph Buonaparte, to whose sister-in-law, Mademoiselle Clary, since married to Bernadotte, he was engaged, and there fell a victim to the popular tumult which began on the 28th of December. Different parties have in different ways related these events; yet, setting aside all the conjectures of the public prints, and relying only on the dispatches of the Roman government, it appears that the French ambassador, Joseph Bonaparte, had no share in this insurrection, and even opposed it. It is true that French principles had excited it; some partisans of the revolution, as well Romans as foreigners, were performers in it; and Duphot desirous, as Joseph Buonaparte stated in his dispatch, of dispersing this mob, which was, as he said, only ridiculous, was killed by the troops of the pope. and not by the revolters, who were on the contrary coming to claim his support, and his body was afterwards insulted by the Roman populace. The French ambassador immediately withdrew to Florence, and the conquest of Rome was the consequence of this event.

COUNT P. S. DUPONT DE NEMOURS.

COUNT P. S. DUPONT DE NEMOURS, a counseller of state, and a knight of the order of Vasa, was deputed by the tiers-état in the bailiwick of Nemours to the states-general; was, before the revolution, considered as one well versed in political economy, and in the constitutional assembly gave great attention to it. i On the 4th of July, 1789, he represented the coarcity of corn, and declared for absolute freedom in that branch of commerce. On the 28th he strongly urged the assembly not to interfere in the police, since it belonged to the executive power. On the 4th of Au-

gust he insisted that till new laws were framed, the old ones ought to be attended to: on the 10th he pressed for the abolition of all the tithes; on the 4th of September, in the debate concerning the veto, he proposed that the suspensive veto should be allowed to the king, and that a legislative body should be formed, consisting of two orders, the representatives and the elders. On the 24th of October he made a very plausible speech, to prove that the property of the clergy belonged to the nation, and afterwards voted for the abolition of religious orders. On the 20th of November he spoke most judiciously on the establishment of the national bank, and solicited the preference as keeper of the discount chest. In 1790 he was successively appointed a member of the committee of taxes, a commissioner for the seizure of church property, and an inspecting commissioner of the discount chest. On the 13th of February he objected to the proposal of declaring the national religion to be Catholic, representing that this proposition was injurious to the assembly, inasmuch as it threw a shade of doubt on its sentiments. He afterwards presented a great number of works on finance, proposed to construct armaments in the ports to keep an eye on England, discussed the question concerning the expediency of peace or war, and moved that the king should not be able to declare war without the concurrence of the legislative body. In July he was chosen secretary of the assembly, and in August president, when he made a motion against incendiary writings and against anarchy, of whose beginning and future progress he gave warning. In September he obtained the abolition of the self-tax, and strongly opposed the introduction of paper money, but he nearly fell a victim to his zeal; for when he left the assembly on the 25th of August, he was surrounded by the populace, who had been worked up by their leaders, and was going to be drowned, when the national guard came up, and rescued him from his murderers' hands. On the 10th of February, 1791, he made another report concerning the new method of taxing established by the committee. In the discussion of the colonies, he defended the rights of the people of colour, declared that only two states should be admitted, liberty and slavery; and added, that "if their alienation were to be the result of this order of things, it were better to lose them than to sacrifice principle." After the session, he presented an address against the transactions of June the 20th, 1792. During the conventional government he remained in obscurity, and was even supposed to have emigrated to Switzerland. In September, 1795, the department of Loiret deputed him to the council of elders, when he published a very luminous survey of the financial situation of France, in which he explained the abuses which had crept into the public treasury. In January, 1796, he spoke in favour of the parents of emigrants, and was not a little conducive to the rejection of the law then proposed for completely stripping them. In February he pleaded the cause of the state creditors who were suffered to perish for want. When, in Jan. 1797, the oath of enmity to royalty was administered, he adopted the exception made by Corbel (swearing hatred to royalty in France), that

he might not offend the kings allied to the republic. On the 31st he proposed that the administration should be censured for its silence respecting the motions of the terrorists at Toulouse, announced by a letter from Mazade, and was warmly called to order by Legendre. He afterwards opposed the establishment of the system of seizing the body in civil cases, as unjust, and contrary to the true principles of liberty. On the 13th of April he made a violent speech against the re-establishment of the lottery, explained what were the legitimate resources still left to the government, and added, " In the sight of Europe you are made to beg for modes of oppressing the French! And why? Because the wish is to create lucrative employments to enrich dependants." Some time after he again complained of the waste in the finance, and accused the directory and its agents of it. On the 30th of June he opposed the resolution respecting posts and carriers, shewed the numerous inconveniences of farming the revenue, and caused the abolition of the deputies' counter signature. Though not comprehended in the proscription which succeeded to the revolt on the 4th of September, 1797, he gave in his resignation, and retired to New York in the United States of America, where he formed a commercial establishment. After the revolution of the 9th of November, 1799, he returned to France; and in 1803 was appointed a member of the commercial chamber of Paris, where he brought forward, in 1805, some papers on useful and important objects.

FRANCOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU.

FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU was born at Vrécourt in Lorraine in 1750, annual president of the conservative senate, grand officer of the legion of honour, member of the national institute, &c. &c. His father, who was a schoolmaster and exciseman of the village, seeing that he shewed a taste for literature, sought patrons for him. The count de Morvilliers, lord of Vrécourt, recommended him to M. d'Alsace, who bore the grand cross of the order of Malta, and he paid his expenses at the college of Neufchateau, and afterwards made him a barrister at Nancy. The young man then wrote a History of the Common Law of Lorraine, which gained him some degree of reputation; but his prevailing taste inclined him to poetry, and at twenty-three years of age he had already published a collection of poems. Voltaire, who was in the habit of addressing complimentary epistles to those poets who exhibit talents, called François his successor. He devoted himself much more to letters than to the law, and the grand prior having taken him with him to Lyons, and afterwards to Marseilles, he was made a member of those two academies, as well as of those of Dijon and Nancy. He afterwards went to Paris, and was received in the courts as an advocate, but his name was soon erased from the list for having married the niece of the celebrated actor Preville. He then bought the post of lieutenant-general in the presidential court of Mirecourt. An ingenious poem which he wrote for the queen's regiment on the birth of the dauphin, gained him protectors, and in 1783 he was nominated attorney-general to the chief the Hamberton of the end of heat of contract

council at the Cape of St. Domingo. After having held this office some time, he sold it, sunk the money, and thus gaining an annuity, settled in the metropolis, where he sought the favour of the house of Orleans. He was intimate with madame de Genlis, then preceptress of the duke's children, and cultivated literature with success, notwithstanding an accident, the most distressing to an author, which befel him on his passage from St. Domingo: he was shipwrecked, and lost all his manuscripts, in particular a poetical translation of Orlando Furioso. In 1789 he joined the revolutionary party, and was arrested at Toulon by the king's order, for having occasioned an illegal assembly. By order of M. de Bouille he was almost instantaneously released, and in 1790 was appointed justice of peace in the canton Vichery, afterwards a member of the department of Vosges, and was, in September 1791, deputed to the legislature. On the 3d of October, 1791, he was chosen president, and on the 16th of November following he made a speech against those priests who disturbed the public tranquillity, and deprived of their pensions such as should not take the civic oath. On the 7th of December he voted for the abolition of midnight musses, and in March, 1792, was again appointed president, when he spoke in favour of the amnesty proposed to be granted to those who had been concerned in the revolution of Avignon, and in July declared in favour of Lafayette. He also voted for selling the national property in small lots, in order, as he said, thus to attach the poor to the revolution. On the 20th of August, 1792, he prevailed on all the members of the assembly, some of whom had asked for passports, in order to leave Paris on the approach of the Prussian army, to take an oath that they would remain at their posts till the national convention should be installed. This proposal, which was then thought bold, met immediately with great applause, and was decreed. On the 20th of September he obtained another decree, importing that all such members of the legislature as should not belong to the convention, should guard it during its first meeting. Not having been re-elected himself, he was among those legislator-guards, and addressed to the new assembly a speech in which he asserted his patriotism. On the 6th of October, 1792, the convention appointed him minister of justice, but he declined the office on account of his health. In August, 1793, he brought out at the National Theatre a piece called Paniela, or Virtue rewarded; the committee of public safety desired him to make some alterations in it, he did so, and yet the piece not being sufficiently civic, he was imprisoned on the 4th of September, and did not recover his liberty till the 27th of July, 1794. In June, 1794, while he was in prison, he composed a prayer to the Supreme Being, at the time of the festival ordained by Robespierre. On his liberation, he was appointed one of the judges of the tribunal of cassation, and at the end of 1795 the directory sent him as commissioner to the department of the Vosges, where he behaved with great resolution. On the 16th of July, 1797, he was appointed minister of the interior in the room of Benezech, took possession of his place on the 1st of August, and after the 4th of September,

1797, succeeded Carnot in the directory. He was also at this period chosen a member of the institute. On the 9th of May, 1798, it fell to him by lot to leave the directory, and on the 17th of June he resumed the administration of the interior, which he kept only till the 22d of June in the following year. Before he resumed the office he went to Seltz, where he had several trifling conferences with M. de Cobentzel, on the events which had driven the French ambassador Bernadotte from Vienna, and on his return he accepted the portfolio. To him the nation is indebted for a public account of the products of French industry, which has been continued for several years since his administration during the five intercalary days. His second ministry was marked by a prodigious number of circular letters and very ample instructions; that of March the 15th, 1799, relative to elections, directed against anarchy and royalism, was denounced in the council of five hundred by Quirot as adverse to the sovereignty of the people, and in the council of the elders by Marbot, who on this accasion accused François de Neufchateau of having as a poet sung Marat, Chalier, and Robespierre, while as a minister he pointed out the republicans as marks for the poinards of royalism. Garat defended him from these charges, without, however, justifying the circular letter. He was afterwards accused by Garau, Génessieux, and Briot, of using the revenues of his administration in the performance of anti-republican dramas, as, for instance, the opera of Adrian. In 1798 he also directed, as minister, the festival on the reception of the monuments of the arts taken in Italy, and it was performed with great solemnity. After the downfal of Merlin he was succeeded by Quinette, and after the 18th Brumaire, was summoned to take a seat in the conservative senate, of which he was appointed secretary on the 25th of March, 1801, and in 1804 and 5, annual president, in which capacity he has made several long speeches. He was also presented to the senatorship of Dijon, and decorated with the title of grand officer of the legion of honour. Among the numerous works which he has published must be distinguished the poem of the Vosges, published in 1795, in which are beauties of the highest order, together with some faults; Pamela, a comedy, or rather a drama of great interest; a discourse on the manner of reading poetry; an imitation of Muret's stanzas, which cannot be put too early into the hands of children; and several fugitive pieces, the versification of which is natural and easy. He published at the same time a History of the Occupation of Bavaria by the Austrians, in 1778 and 1779.

1814.]

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR,

FROM THE YEAR 1792 to 1814;

IN WHICH THE MILITARY TRANSACTIONS OF EACH CAMPAIGN ARE RELATED SEPARATELY AND IN DETAIL.

CAMPAIGN OF. 1792.

CHAPTER II.

The Duke of Brunswick begins his march into France.—Brief Summary of the French Revolution.—Meeting of the States, May 5, 1789.—Royal Speech.—The Third Estate, by a most audacious Usurpation, declares itself the National Assembly.—The Clergy decide by a majority of 23 voices to form a joint Session with the Deputies of the Third Estate.—The Nobles refuse to unite.—The King (June 20th 1789) suspends the Debates.—The National Assembly meets in a Tennis Court and swears never to separate till the Constitution should be formed.—The Clergy pass over to them (June 22).—Royal Session, June 23.—June 27th, The Nobles unite with the Third Estate and Clergy.—Turbulence of the Capital.—Defection of the French Guards.—Necker banished.—Origin of the National Guards.—Destruction of the Bastile, July 14.—Emigration of the Princes and Nobles.—Declaration of Rights of Man.

IT has been related in our last chapter, that the allied armies having assembled in Coblentz in the month of July 1792, and having been joined by the king of Prussia on the 28th of that month, had on the 31st raised their camp, and begun their march towards the French frontier. But as the operations of the Duke of Brunswick were in the first place occasioned, and in the progress of events, were daily influenced and regulated, by the actual state of affairs in France, it becomes necessary to take a brief survey of the condition of that country, and therein to exhibit summary views of the rise and progress of the Revolution: a labour as unpleasant to the writer as it must necessarily be to the reader, but still not totally without advantage, inasmuch as it proves of what the human mind is capable, when the dissolution of the two holding bonds of society, law and religion, delivers up the multitude to their own impulses, and fenders every man accountable only to himself,

In the beginning of the year 1789, the French finances having fallen into the most ruinous disorder, and every attempt to repair them having wholly failed, it had become necessary to have recourse to some extraordinary measure; and the king, though more aware of the consequences than his ministers, was thus persuaded to consent to the convocation of the States General, which were accordingly, after a lapse of one hundred and seventy-five years, summoned to assemble at Versailles on the 5th of May 1789. If a greater error could possibly be committed than that of Vol. 1. No. 6. N. S.

suffering them to assemble, the ministers had the ill fortune to fill up the measure of their imprudence by committing it. By the same edict, by which the States General were summoned, it was ordered, as if in total contempt of the known condition of the public mind, that the number of the Deputies of the third Estate should be equal to that of the other two orders taken together. The effect of this fatal error was seen almost in the very moment in which the States assembled. This accession indeed to their numbers, and thereby to their credit and influence, seemed to justify in the public eye, the audacious usurpation of the Third Estate, and enabled them to carry a measure which rendered them completely masters of the kingdom, that of the Three Estates assembling, debating, and voting in common. Every thing, indeed, that followed, was but the natural and necessary fruit of New Men becoming in turbulent times the Legislators of a kingdom. But we are here exceeding the order of time.

To return, therefore, to the thread of our varrative. Upon the morning of the appointed day, May 5th 1789, the States General of France assembled at Versailles, and exhibited to the eyes of France, and indeed of Europe, whilst their actual composition was yet unknown, a solemn and imposing spectacle, that of a nation assembled under its king to correct and reform its government. The ceremony commenced with a due act of devotion, the representatives of the people, preceded by the ministers of the altar, and followed by the king, repairing to the temple of the Deity, and imploring his blessing upon the efforts of a nation about to reform the ancient fabric of its laws. The splendour and variety of the robes of the two first orders, the dignified clergy being adorned with scarfs, crossers, and crosses, whilst the nobility, as in the days of chivalry, were habited in flowing mantles, waving plumes, and stars and ribbands, added greatly to the brilliancy of the spectacle, and as the procession moved through the yielding crowd of an acclaiming people, it was impossible for a spectator, and particularly for an Englishman, to withhold his sympathy with a nation about to be free. Returning from the church to the Hall of Assembly, and the members being duly placed according to the ancient ceremonial, the king, who with the queen on his left hand, and the princes and princesses of the blood around the king, was seated in a magnificent alcove, arose, and addressed the assembly. The tone and subject of this royal speech were not the least of the errors of the ministers. It was timid and self-debasing in times which required resolution and self-possession. It commenced, however, in a style of laudable simplicity. The king congratulated himself that the day had arrived which his heart had so long desired to behold, and that he at length found himself surrounded by a nation which it was his glory to command. A long interval had elapsed since the last convocation of the States General, but the cautious example of his ancestors had not dissuaded him from this constitutional resource. The speech then proceeded in a less commendable tone of imprudent candonr to explain the public circumstances under which the states

were thus assembled. His majesty was here made to acknowledge that the public debt which was already immense at his accession, had farther greatly increased under his reign; that many oppressive taxes had been imposed and that the unequal levy of them had occasioned them to be still more severely felt. That a general discontent, and a too eager desire of innovation, had thus taken hold of the minds of the people, which would end in misleading their judgement if they did not hasten to fix it by wise and moderate councils. But that he reposed every thing in the wisdom and prudence of the representatives of the nation. "You yourselves, gentlemen, have been able to judge on many recent occasions that the people have been misguided, but I expect nothing from you but the true sentiments of a generous nation, whose distinguished character has been the love of their prince. You may expect from me, whatever can be expected from a sovereign, the sincerest friend of his people."

We have dwelt the more fully upon this royal speech and first meeting, because we consider them as the most signal events in this most memorable æra. Assuredly, it will add little to the reputation of the French nation that their immediate and effectual reply to the affectionate goodness of their sovereign was a rebellious and savage contumacy.

On the next day the deputies of the commons repaired again to the hall, and the other orders to their particular chambers, where each began to verify its respective powers. This proceeding was not satisfactory to the third estate, the members of which insisted that the verification should take place in common, and in their hall; and that, until the clergy and nobles had fulfilled this ceremony, they were not to be considered as legal bodies. Having chosen the eldest representative as president, and the youngest as secretary, they accordingly dispatched a deputation to the two other orders, requesting their presence; but the nobles proceeded as if nothing had occurred: the clergy, however, suspended their deliberations.

At length the commons, to the number of five hundred and eighty-three, having verified their powers, resolved to declare that they were the representatives of the nation: and after Sieyes, Mirabeau, and several other members, had distinguished themselves on this occasion by their abilities and zeal, they accordingly proclaimed themselves by this title. The next step was to take an oath to discharge their functions with fidelity to their constituents: they afterwards elected Bailly president for four days, while Camus and Pison du Galand were nominated secretaries during the same period.

Their first operations displayed their anarchical spirit. They began by proclaiming all the imposts illegal, because they had not been consented to by the nation; they, however, re-enacted them instantly in the name of their constituents, declaring that they were to cease on the very day on which the present assembly was dissolved. They, moreover, promised instantly to adopt measures, in concert with his majesty, to fix the principles of national regeneration; they also determined to de-

vote their attention to the examination and consolidation of the public debt; to enquire into the causes that had produced the present scarcity; and, in the mean time, they placed the creditors of the state, from that moment, under the protection of the honour and loyalty of the French nation. These particulars, drawn up in the form of an address, added at once popularity to their proceedings, and stability to their power.

In the mean time, the two other orders were divided and agitated by a variety of contending passions. In the chamber of the clergy, a majority of one hundred and forty-nine voices had decided against one hundred and twenty-six, for an union with the commons; while in that of the nobles, M. de Montesquieu moved, that they should invite the clergy to join them, and constitute an upper house. This proposition, however, was immediately rejected, and a powerful faction contended for an union with the third estate; but all further proceedings were prevented, in consequence of an extraordinary step on the part of the king.

His Majesty having repaired to Marly for eight days, several of the grandees took advantage of the absence of the comptroller-general, to produce an entire change on the royal mind. Accordingly, when the deputies of the commons were repairing to the hall, where they were to have been joined by a large portion of the clergy, a proclamation, read by the heralds at arms, intimated that the debates of the assembly were suspended, and that the king intended on the 22d to hold a royal session.

M. Bailly, on repairing to the national hall, found the doors shut, and guarded by soldiers: on this he sent for the count de Vassan, who was the officer on duty, and who said "that he had received positive orders not to permit any one to enter." "I protest against such orders!" exclaimed the president; "and I will give an account of your conduct to the assembly." Some of the members proposed to repair to the terrace of Marly, and invite the king to join them; but by this time M. Bailly, accompanied by the secretaries and a few deputies, was seated in the tennis-court of Versailles, and sent an invitation to all the representatives to repair thither. The people, electrified by the conduct of their deputies, in their turn, excited new zeal by their plaudits; some of the soldiery, partaking of the general enthusiasm, formed a guard of honour at the entrance, while one of the members, who had been confined to his bed, caused himself to be carried into the hall. The deputies, as soon as assembled, arose, and took an oath never to separate until the constitution should be formed. So general was this spirit, that one deputy only objected to the proceedings; and that upwards of six hundred, after walking through a torrent of rain, solemply pledged themselves to each other and to the nation, to save their country, and to resist every effort that might be made to dissolve them.

The heralds having prorogued the royal session to the 23d of June, the third estate presented the extraordinary spectacle of the representatives of a nation wandering from street to street in search of a proper place to assemble in. The tennis-court, the scene of their deliberations on the preceding day, was completely filled with spectators: they were once

more repulsed from their own hall; and the church of the Recollets was found inconvenient. At length they took refuge in that of St. Louis; and on the 22d of June, at two o'clock in the afternoon, their numbers were augmented by one hundred and forty-nine deputies of the clergy, with the archbishop of Vienne and the bishop of Chartres at their head. They were also joined by the marquis of Blacon, and the count d'Augoult, two of the nobility of Dauphine.

On the day appointed, the three orders were assembled by the king's command, and the court appeared with more than usual splendour. The speech of the king was not in the least calculated to give satisfaction to the assembly. After lamenting the disputes that had taken place, his Majesty insisted on maintaining the distinction of orders, and annulling the factious decree, by which the commons had declared themselves the national assembly. He concluded by alluding to the benefits which he was preparing to confer on his people. He then withdrew, having previously commanded the deputies to break up immediately, and repair on the following day to their respective chambers.

His Majesty was immediately followed by the nobles and the minority of the clergy; but the commons remained motionless; while the workmen, who had received orders to take down the throne, and the other decorations, being appalled by their presence, desisted from their labours. Amidst the silence that ensued, M. de Brezé, grandmaster of the ceremonies, approached, and intimated the king's orders to retire, but received only an insulting rebuke from the count de Mirabeau, who already began to distinguish himself by the promptitude of his popular eloquence. Camus, Barnave, Gregorie, and Petion, names intimately connected with subsequent events, inveighed loudly against the aggression committed on the representatives of the nation: Steves. at the same time, delivered his opinion with epigrammatic sententionsness; and it was instantly and unanimously decreed-"that they persisted in their former resolutions."

No sooner had this been voted, than, on the suggestion of Mirabeau, the persons of the deputies were declared sacred and inviolable, by a great and decided majority of four hundred and minety-three to thety-

four.

The triumph of the commons was now so complete, that forty-seven of the nobles, headed by the duke of Orleans, first prince of the blood, repaired to the hall of the states; and on the 27th, the minority of the clergy, and the majority of the nobles, at the express recommendation of the king, followed their example, only four days subsequent to the royal speech, which had prohibited this very junction. No sooner were the people of Versailles made acquainted with this memorable event, than they repaired to the palace, and saluted the royal family with the most grateful acclamations; they then repaired to the house of M. Necker, who had not been present at the royal session, and hailed him as the tutelar divinity of the empire. A general illumination closed this fatal evening.

As the court now began to see its error, it began at the same time, but unhappily too late, to adopt some measures of defence, and to prepare against a conflict which it now saw approaching. Orders were issued to collect a large body of troops; and as the French soldiery could not now be depended on, foreigners were wisely preferred to the national regiments. Thirty-five thousand men were already cantoned in the neighbourhood of the capital: twenty thousand more were expected; a formidable train of artillery was provided; camps began to be traced out; the commanding eminences were crowned with batteries; the roads and bridges occupied by military posts; and the marshal de Broglio, who had acquired great reputation by his exploits against the enemies of his country, and had become grey under arms, was nominated to the chief command.

The capital, ever jealous of the court, and alarmed at these formidable preparations, was now agitated to an extraordinary degree. The people assembled in prodigious multitudes in the gardens of the Palais-royal. and, dividing into groupes, were addressed by certain persons whom they styled Orators. These were accustomed to receive summaries of the proceedings from Versailles, which they read aloud to the multitude. The cry of liberty at length became infectious, and extended even to those who had hitherto been the zealous supporters of every measure of the court.

. A large body of the soldiery becoming part of the people themselves. in consequence of their long connection with the capital, began to make a common cause with its inhabitants, and to form distinctions between the rights of men and the duties of soldiers. They were loaded with presents and caresses; were feasted for whole days and nights in the Palais-royal, the residence and property of the duke of Orleans. Eleyen of them having been confined to the abbey, it was reported that their sole offence consisted in refusing to fire on the citizens; on this they were instantly freed from their bondage by the populace, and led home in triumph; but, on mature deliberation, they suffered themselves to be reconducted to prison, and the national assembly having interceded for their pardon, they were released by his Majesty's command. The hussars and dragoons had received instructions to attack the multitude who had forced the prison, but instead of obeying the orders of their superiors, they laid down their arms and joined the insurgents.

But the spirit of disaffection had not as yet extended further than Paris, and the most formidable preparations, still menaced the speedy dissolution of the national assembly, and the well-merited punishment of some of its members. The life-guards were kept contstanty mounted at Versailles; the Swiss were also stationed around the castle; while a body of Germans was posted in the Orangery. The foreign regiments of royal-Cravate, royal-Pologne, Helmstatt, Diesback, Salisamade, and Chateauvieux infantry; the hussars of Bercheny, Esterhazy, the royal dragoons, the regiments of Provence and of Vintimille, with those of Besancon and le Fere, were also kept in constant readiness to act

The deputies, being now alarmed for their safety, besought his majesty, to withdraw the troops that surrounded them, to which he replied that he was willing to remove the assembly to Noyon or Soissons, while he himself would repair to Compeigne: a measure which would have given him a due check upon these factious leaders, by placing the assembly between the army in the neighbourhood of Paris, and the troops collected in Flanders and Alsace.

On the 12th of July, the day after this answer had been returned, Necker, the only minister on whom either the nation or its representatives had any reliance, being suddenly deprived of his office, was sent once more into exile; and the new administration was said to consist of de Breteuil, Foulon, la Galesiere, la Porte, and the marshal de Broglio; all of whom were considered as the decided advocates of the ancient system.

While the deputies, incapable of making any resistance, stood aghast, the citizens of Paris were taking measures to alter the destiny of the assembly, the monarch, and the empire. They began by carrying in triumph the busts of Necker and the duke of Orleans. Being attacked by a patrole of the royal Allemande, several persons were wounded, but the latter was at length obliged to take refuge in the Tuilleries. It was at this critical period, that Gorsas, then a schoolmaster, and afterwards a deputy, with a stentorian voice, continued to harangue a large body of citizens in one quarter; at the same time that Camille Desmoulins, a celebrated advocate, with a pistol in each hand, addressed the surrounding multitude in another; and after being exhausted with fatigue. and rendered unable to proceed, still contrived to articulate the words "To arms! to arms!" The women and children, terrified at the first appearance, rent the air with their shrieks and lamentations, the alarmbell was rung in every parish; the theatres were shut; cannon were fired by way of signal; some of the citizens barricaded their houses, and prepared to defend themselves against the assailants; while the multitude. unprovided with any certain means of annoyance, rushed into and seized all the arms to be found in the shops of the gun-smiths and armourers, and then proceeded towards the town-house.

On this critical occasion, when every thing depended on the conduct adopted by the French guards, the marquis de Valadi, formerly an officer in that corps, repaired to the barracks, and contrived to excite their passions, arouse their ambition, and subdue their fidelity. At nine o'clock in the evening they accordingly sallied out, when, being joined by patroles of armed citizens, as well as by the mob, many of whom carried torches, they attacked and dispersed a company of the Royal Allemander. The fugitives having retreated to the main body of their regiment posted in the Place de Louis XV, twelve hundred of the guards repaired to the Palais-royal, where they held a council of war, and at length determined, although destitute both of officers and artillery, to give battle to the foreigners. They accordingly commenced their march, obtained a complete victory, obliged them to retreat, drove them

to the Boulevards, and at length forced all the regular troops to evacuate Paris, and withdraw to Versailles, where they spread dismay and consternation among the adherents of the court, whose-projects had thus been anticipated and disconcerted, the evening of the 14th of July having been fixed for an attack on the capital.

While the soldiers were thus engaged in a contest with each other, an extraordinary circumstance occurred, which tended not a little to produce and accelerate the catastrophe that ensued. Twenty thousand men, of different nations, and destitute alike of bread and occupation. had been employed in cutting roads over the rugged eminence called Montmarte, and now threatened to plunder the capital. A scarcity approaching to a famine also menaced Paris at the same period. A bauditti had already appeared in the suburbs, and, after burning the outlet called the White Barriers, began to enter several houses. On this, a project already suggested by Mirabeau became indispensible for the security of the opulent inhabitants: it was instantly resolved, therefore, without any previous consultation, to form a city militia; and the electors of Paris accordingly assembled the inhabitants in the churches of the sixty districts, in which they had met but four months before for the The old magistrates were immediately deposed, and choice of deputies. new ones nominated: the citizens ran in crowds to inscribe their names as defenders of their country. M. de Salle, on the refusal of M. d'Aumont, was voted to the command: permanent committees were established; and red and blue ribbands adopted as distinctive marks. Arms being still wanting, upwards of thirty thousand men marched to the hospital of the invalids, seized on the artillery, and obtained possession of about thirty thousand muskets, sabres, and pikes, which had been concealed there.

The citizens were immediately marshalled, and more than sixty thousand enrolled and distributed into companies; patroles were established in every district; the serjeants and grenadiers of the French guards were appointed officers; cannon were immediately posted on the Pontneuf, the Pont-royal, and in all the avenues leading to Versailles; while the Place Dauphine, admirably situate fo this purpose, was provided with a numerous artillery, and became the head-quarters of the patriotic army, as it now began to be called.

The revolution had thus actually commenced, yet the spirit of insurrection would have been soon subdued, but for a bold and audacious enterprise, that disconcerted the measures of a feeble court, and enabled an undisciplined populace, with the aid of a few companies of regulars, to shake the throne to its foundations. AND A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

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ACCOUNT OF THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

FOR THE USE OF TRAVELLERS IN FRANCE.

IN my three last letters I traced out a route, in some detail, for your intended visit to the south of France; and recommended you, after a short stay at Paris, to proceed to Nantz, and thence along the line of the Loire through the greater part of its source. I described this road, through its several stages, with a minuteness which your kindness has considered as interesting, and you have obliged me by a request, that, as you intend to pass the winter in some of the towns in the south, I would enable you to make your choice by describing some of them in the same detail. You never confer a greater obligation upon me, than when you flatter me that it is in my power to confer one upon you; and therefore I have to thank you for the pleasure which I now find in complying with your request.

Under the circumstances in which you are about to visit France, and to pass the winter on the coast of the Mediterranean, I have no hesitation in recommending one of these four towns:—Nice, Montpelier, Marseilles, or Avignon. I begin with an account of Nice, as it is beyond all competition my own favourite,

Ver ubi longum, tepidasque Brumas
Jupiter offert.

Topography of Nice .- At the western extremity of Italy, upon the shore of the Mediterranean, and the banks of the rapid Paglion, close to the foot of Montalban, we discover Nice, remarkable for the mildness of its climate, the antiquity of its foundation, and the vicissitudes it has experienced. It commands the most extensive plain in the department of the maritime alps, and abundantly produces all the necessaries of life. The mountains. which overhang Nice to the east, defend Villefranche. It presents, from its situation, a most formidable barrier, and bounds the chain of mountains which takes its course through Piedmont. A part of the town of Nice faces the south, but by far the greater part is to the north. It extends to the north on the Turin road, and on the east is barricaded with rocks that have set at defiance the efforts of the most potent states in Europe. Its greatest length is from north to south, the latter extremity forming an angle by its communication with the ramparts, the port, and the Paglion. It is at the western angle that the Paglion, after pursuing its usually devious and lengthened course through the adjacent country. rushes with impetuosity, when swelled with rain, into the sea, and presents a noble coup d'æil to the spectator.

Nice is closely encircled on its eastern side by mountains, which, as they retreat from the Mediterranean, slope gently to the north, until becoming more and more advanced, they form a semicircle, which is completed beyond the Var, and upon that surprising mountain the Esterelles. The plain thus formed is encroached on by the sea, which,

meeting no obstacle, has produced a most delightful bay, extending as far as Antibes to the west, and to a corresponding prominence on the shores of Italy to the east.

Nice, in its present state, does not exceed a mile and a half in length, and about a mile in breadth. The suburbs and the town are divided by the Paglion; but in the summer months the waters are so low that the inhabitants pass and repass on a bridge of planks, which they construct in order to obviate the circuit they are obliged to make by traversing the stone bridge.

The Paglion may be considered a very dangerous neighbour for Nice. If the ramparts be not raised, or some other precaution taken, it is much to be apprehended it will inundate the town, particularly the new end of it. This accident had nearly happened in November, 1803. The bridge was rebuilt in 1531, at the expence of the town, in consequence of its heing carried away by the impetuosity of this river. Upon a stone placed near the bottom of the bridge are inscribed these lines:—

"Pons sacer! exhaustas celsis de montibus undas, Respuit et rapidas bic Paglionis aquas."

It is likewise recorded that the fall of waters had been so considerable and the Paglion so extremely augmented, that, in 1744, some thousands of French and Spanish troops were lost in attempting to cross it during an engagement with some Piedmontese soldiers.

The ancient splendour of Nice has greatly suffered from the many sieges it has been exposed to. The triumphant army of Francis I. and the fleet of the Ottoman pirate, Barbarossa, almost consumed the town and destroyed the edifices. The effects of its deterioration were, for a while, lost sight of in the repairs accomplished by the generosity of the House of Savoy, but, gradually losing its former consideration, and ever involved in war, the monastery, churches, convents, and other public buildings, have almost all since fallen into decay.

Anterior to the French revolution, Nice was infinitely more interesting than at present, though its pristine magnitude and importance had already been considerably reduced. Of its ancient suburbs there only existed at that period the relics, and especially of those which ran in a north easterly direction from the gate of Pairolera.

The extensive suburbs, which equally embellished the road on the western side of the stone bridge are now reduced to those of the Croix de Marbre, but being of modern architecture are spacious and lofty, and the usual residence of opulant strangers.

The castle, built on the summit of a steep rock, and once deemed impregnable, with all the fortifications which defended the town, are now but a heap of ruins. During the war of succession it was taken by Marshal Berwick, fifty-five days after the trenches were opened. The garrison, which was reduced to six hundred men, forced the commandant to capitulate. Berwick ordered it to be demolished in consequence of the express commands of Louis XIV. The walls of the remaining ramparts are by no means strong, though when Nice was under the

sovereignty of Duke Emanuel Philibert, the whole town, castle, fortitications, and walls, were in the best state of defence. Bastions were erected in several places, and many precautions taken to augment the force of the outworks.

There are two fine squares at Nice. The houses which form Place Victor are regularly built, and have piazzas. It was intended under the government of the house of Savoy to erect the statue of the prince whose name it bears. A monument of some kind is wanting to counteract its uniformity. Since the French have added this part of the continent to their dominions, the Place Victor has taken the name of Place de la Republique. The road to Turin has its beginning here, and forms a large opening in the square: another pass to the right leads to Villefranche and the adjacent hills.

The south-west quarter of the town is the handsomest, and of modern architecture. The streets are wide and run in a straight line. The public walk is in this neighbourhood, and is a delightful resource in the summer, when the sun is above the horizon. Its beautiful scenery is, however, much obscured by the terrace which stretches along the coast. In the middle of the walk a fountain has been lately constructed, whereon a paltry figure has been erected, representing Catherine Sequeiran, heroine of Nice, with a Turk at her feet, whom she had knocked down with a club. The fact to which this alludes constitutes a memorable event in the history of Nice.

In the eastern part of the town are the university, hospital, and botanical garden: but the streets throughout are so narrow and dirty, that few people take the trouble to go thither. A ford air also circulates around, which annoys every body but the inhabitants, who are habituated to it.

The shops are well stored, but small, dark, and fifthy; a number of people occupy the same house, which; added to the circumstances just mentioned, by no means renders a residence in that quarter desirable,

Nice possesses a theatre, which awakens the hopes without realizing the expectations of the public. The edifice without being despicible offers little to admire, and perhaps it is not an unfortunate circumstance, that in such a warm climate the valetudinarian should be so little tempted to expose his health. It is sufficiently large for the number of spectators; but a common failing in this, and most provincial theatres, is that the finances of the company do not admit of an illumination sufficient to give the objects an interesting colouring. The decorations and scenery are exceedingly indifferent, while a small expence might render the house commodious and tasty, and the affluence of strangers encourage the directors to procure more worthy performers. It learn, that previously to the revolution the theatre was well frequented, and the company on a better footing.

It is absolutely necessary for those who live in the suburbs to have a carriage, which may be hired for the day of the evenings: the same thing in point of payment, for fifteen francs, or at the rate of fifteen pounds

per month. Whether you use your own carriage, or the coachman's, the expence is just the same, although the convenience is materially different. To the High sing source at the man

The public library, though the foundation is of modern date, contains a number of volumes, and some manuscripts. It is open every day to the public, but, as there are not many scientific men at the present day in Nice, the arts and sciences are not so much advanced by them as they might be. Fortunately for the Nissards, the library has escaped the pillaging hands of the revolutionists in the last war, an omission they could not justly be taxed with throughout the republics of Italy and other countries which they subdued. The librarian is a man of considerable information, and takes much pleasure in shewing attention to strangers.

The port is situated where there were very fine gardens formerly. It was left unfinished at the time the country of Nice passed under the dominion of France, and was to have extended as far as the Place de la Republique. It is defended at its entrance by a mole, which is by no means handsome, and often requiring repair on account of the violence of the surf, and the consequent yielding of the stone-work. The government has it in contemplation to repair it, and to prosecute the other works. A greater service cannot be rendered to the department, and to Nice in particular, to which a good port would be a source of riches. Besides, it is of much consequence to Piedmont, being the only place where the produce of that part of Italy can be exchanged for what is imported by sea. The entrance to the port is so small, that vessels of great burthen cannot enter: but small coasting vessels, feluccas, and open boats, are commonly to be met with in it. On the side of the harbour are several good warehouses, which, since the peace, are again open to merchandize

The port is very commodious to those who are fond of swimming; but the entrance into it I think more so. The months of December and January are not too cold for bathing; on the contrary, I never omitted the opportunity when it was in my power. There are boats and men at the port whom you engage, at a louis per mouth, for this purpose; but, as the shore is rather dangerous, it is difficult to embark; either behind the Croix de Marbre or elsewhere. You must therefore put up with the inconvenience of riding or walking to the harbour. With respect to mere bathing, ladies should venture in with great caution, and never stoop without taking hold of a rope when a wave passes them. There is no convenience for that salutary purpose, those, therefore, who are willing to try, must adopt the plan proposed, or run the risk of receding with a wave, which, on account of the rapid descent of the coast, retires with equal celerity and strength.

A handsome terrace supports and consolidates the banks which oppose the inroads of the sea, and forming a delightful walk for the inhabitants, may be considered amongst the principal embellishments of the place. The lodgings situated on the terrace are not very numerous, but command an extensive view of the Mediterranean. The terrace often exhibits a concourse of the beau monde of Nice. The English families seldom reside in this quarter, though there are very few parts, either of the town or suburbs, where they could be more comfortably situated. It is seldom that the invalid cannot exercise himself on the terrace; and if the day be fine, the beauty of the surrounding prospect must infuse new hilarity and life into his veins. The public walk is close to the sea, and extends from the port to the extremity of the ramparts, forming a very considerable circuit. It is generally well frequented at five or six in the evening. The inhabitants, who for the most part amuse themselves on/the terrace or the walk, for two or three hours, go from thence to the theatre, and there conclude the amusement of the evening.

Descending the stairs on the left, which lead you into the town, is another walk, parallel with the terrace, agreeably shaded by a row of trees, whose extended foliage forms a canopy of the most refreshing nature during the burning heat of summer. There is also a walk which leads quite round the town, and is delightful from the variety of views it commands.

On leaving the Place de la Republique to go to the ramparts, you see the Paglion, the suburbs, and the chain of hills, which stretches from north to south, forming a semicircle. Advancing onwards you have a delightful prospect of the sea and coast, as far as Autibes, which is peculiarly beautiful by the light of the moon, when her pale and sombre beams, streaming through the dusky waste, quiver on the wave, and ting the adjacent hills with a soothing association of light and shade.

I visited Nice at a very unfavourable moment, and write rather to describe the marks of barbarian fury than the ingenuity of the architect. The rage of the revolution, carried to an almost inconceivable excess, has scarcely left any hotel or mansion of grandeur without marks of degradation.

The houses in the suburbs of the Croix de Marbre, and on the side of the road leading to the Var, as well as a variety of buildings in the

town, have all shared the same fate.

Nice has been continually involved in a succession of misfortunes. In the year 1218, 1618, and 1644, but principally in July and August, 1564, the villages of St. Martin, Bolena, Belvidere, Venanson, &c. were nearly destroyed by an earthquake. It is said that the shock was so great, that it stopped the course of the Vesubia for some hours, that chasms opened large enough to receive entire mountains, and that others fell with a frightful crash. Since then the bottom of the part of Villefranche is observed to be lowered.

The misfortunes of this town terminated in 1748 for a while, and day after day improvements became more general, obliterating, in some degree, the scenes of misery and devastation she had been so often doomed to witness. But, in the year 1799, an epidemic visited the town, and carried off a sixth part of the population. The first cause of the disease

was the continual motion of the troops: without exaggeration, a million passed through Nice in the course of the revolution. It is well known that the armies were frequently in want of every thing. Bad nourishment and bad clothing were soon followed by the most distressing consequences. The hospitals, which were crowded, could not accommodate all the sick, a circumstance which obliged the inhabitants to lodge them in private houses: infection was by this means soon propagated, and every house became a lazaretto.

Manners, Character, Language, Religion, Amusements, old and new Administration, Commerce, and Manufactures of the Nissards.

The Nissards differ in their manners from the inhabitants of Provence and Italy. Sordid interest and unprincipled selfishness, notwithstanding the allegations of many travellers, are by no means the characteristics of every class of this people. The Nissards are in general mild, humane, peaceable, and complaisant. They are gay, lively, and pleasant in company; in one word, their manners upon the whole are interesting, and congenial with the mildness of the climate. The inhabitants of the country, though poor, and, as it were, sequestered from the world, are civil, and perfect strangers to the vices engendered by luxury, and to the violent passions which agitate the great. They are constantly occupied in providing for the subsistence of their families, in cultivating their fields, or watching their flocks. Nothing can equal their persevering patience at work; no obstacle disheartens them; and they bear, with equal firmness, bodily fatigue and mental anxiety. Fashion has not extended her imperious dominion over them, for they still retain the dress and manners of their forefathers. Whenever a traveller arrives in any one of their villages, let him be ever so little known to them, they hasten to welcome him, and invite him to partake of their frugal repast. They often give up their beds to strangers, and in every respect present us with an emblem of ancient hospitality: but this character only applies to the inhabitants of the interior of the country. Towards the frontiers of Piedmont they are trascible, and subject to gusts of passion, which frequently produce very desperate conflicts. When they cannot find employment at home, where there are neither commerce nor manufactures, they seek a subsistence in foreign countries. Those who can afford to buy a little merchandize, hawk it about the country, until they acquire enough wealth to begin shop-keeping. With such small beginnings, by arrangement and economy, some of them have left fortunes, which their industrious children have augmented to immense property, even to millions sterling. There are many instances of this kind, and two are well known at Lyons and Marseilles : one is the house of Folosan, the other is the family of Bruni, two members of which were presidents of the second chamber of the parliament of Aix before the revolution.

It is from the porthern district that so many of them emigrate with their organs, cymbals, and magic lanterns, to amuse the people and children all over Europe. After an absence of eight or ten years, the greater part of them return with some little savings, which assist them to enlarge their fields, to buy cattle, and get married. Tired of a wandering and laborious life, they return to finish their days under the humble roof that gave them birth, far from the noise and tumult of towns. It is there they relate to their children what has most attracted their attention in their travels. It might be supposed they would contract some of the vices prevalent in great towns; they retain, however, their former simplicity of manners and industry. They consider their present situation happy when they compare it with the fatiguing life they have led to attain it; even their little vanity is gratified in being considered the richest of the hamlet, respected by all, and looked upon as the oracles of the country. These advantages turn the heads of the young peasants, and make them sigh for an organ and magic lantern.

The inhabitants, particularly those on the coast, live very frugally: a small quantity of bread (for lately the pound of twelve ounces has been sold from four to six sols), with some fruit, herbs, and vegetables, generally compose their food: sometimes they have a little salt fish, very rarely any fresh, and still more rarely meat. The effects of this mode of living on their persons are very visible: corpulency and florid complexions are seldom to be met with: the most of them, particularly near Monaco, are tawny and very thin. The forced sobriety and labour of these people recall to mind the assuetu's malo Ligur of Virgil.

It is probable that the state of these unfortunate Ligurians has undergone little or no change during the lapse of two hundred years. In the greater number of the small towns and villages situated in the interior part of the country, and among the mountains, the peasants have neither clocks, sun-dials, nor barometers of any description: the crowing of the cock, and the position of the stars, regulate the hours of the night, and the course of the sun those of the day. The inhabitants, by their observations of the planets, will tell you the hour with nearly as much precision as if it were indicated by a clock. They also predict with a great degree of certainty the changes of the weather. Passing most of their time in the fields, and being endowed with a quick sight and retentive memory. they collect a number of little facts, which enable them to acquire a kind of confused foresight that resembles in great measure, that instinctive presage of approaching changes of weather which we observe in animals. By this, and with the assistance of some local circumstances, such as a for at a certain hour, and on a certain part of the horizon, a cloud of a particular colour on the top of some mountain, or the flight or chirping of birds, they can prognosticate the alterations of weather as well, if not better, than any meteorologist.

With respect to the persons and appearance of the Nissards, they have nothing very agreeable or interesting. The men have a very tawny complexion: their face is rather flat, and their eyes small and dark. They are of a good stature, and well made, but for the most part thin. The women are neither figly nor pretty, neither dark nor fair: most of them are of an intermediate complexion. Their society would be more agreeable were their understandings better cultivated, and the French language

a little more familiar. There are, however, many exceptions to this in several of the towns, particularly at Nice. They dress nearly in the same manner as in other parts of France: some of them still wear fringed caps, which become them very well, and to which a stranger is soon accustomed. In their dress they appear to prefer white to other colours. I recollect going to the cathedral of Nice on a holiday, and on entering my eyes were quite dazzled with a display of snowy white, which is rarely to be seen elsewhere. This habit, which is expensive in large towns, is here very suitable to the climate, where they have frequently six months of the year without rain.

Language.—Religious Ceremonies.—The language of Nice, and of that part of the department contiguous to the Var, is the dialect of Provence, mixed with a number of words derived from the Italian. This patois is not unintelligible to the inhabitants of Marseilles, though that of Monaco, at the distance of four leagues from Nice, is entirely so. The patois of Monaco differs from that of Menton; each of them is composed of the dialects of Provence, Liguria, and Piedmont; but the idioms of the two latter predominate. A few Spanish words have crept into them, which might have been expected, as the Spaniards kept a garrison at Monaco, while that principality was under their protection. They pronounce the final syllables in a singing tone. Before Julius Cæsar, three different idioms were known in Gaul. 1. The Cantabric, of which there are yet traces in Biscay. 2. The Belgic, which is a root of the German. 3. The Celtic which was employed from the Mediterranean to the British Channel.

The Celtic was used in Provence till the fourth century, by which time the Phoceans had generally made known the Greek language, and the Romans had introduced the Latin. The Celtic idiom became softer by this mixture, but less pure. The Goths, Huns, Vandals, Lombards, and other barbarians, introduced their particular idioms, so that about the tenth century a language, composed of all these jargons, took the name of Provençal. From the tenth to the seventeenth centuries, the African, the Arragon, Spanish, and Italian expressions gradually crept in. The Emperor Julian said the Gauls croaked like crows, and the inhabitants of Draguinan have to this day a guttural pronunciation. At Grasse the language is cadenced.

The French language is not so generally used in the department of the maritime alps, as could be wished: every where, except in that part of the country, belonging to the diocese of Glandeves, the Italian is used for education; hence, even some of those employed in public situations write bad French. As people go regularly to mass and sermons, it might be useful to direct the ministers of worship to deliver their instructions in French. Even at Monaco, the Italian is preferred, though the French have been there upwards of one hundred and fifty years.

It is however probable that the French language will ultimately obtain universal reception, as all the proclamations and orders of government are now published in it.

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The Nissards are fervent in their devotion, and though not altogether exempt from superstition, are less credulous than the inhabitants of other places in the same department. I extract from the author of a Tour through the Maritime Alps, the following account of the devotion of the inhabitants of Monaco,-"Having witnessed their religious ceremonies during the whole day, which were performed with great fervour, after vespers there was a grand procession round the square, which is before the church. Two beings, sick with the palsy, were dragged about by their friends and relations; and, besides the fatigues of a long journey, they were exposed with their heads bare to the scorching rays of the sun, which occasioned the most violent perspiration. They continued this excessive exercise for a long time, in confident expectation of a miracle being worked. However, the Holy Virgin was not pleased to use her intercession, though I am far from disputing her influence; nor, what was still more singular, did these extreme measures produce any favourable or unfavourable crisis. While some accompanied the procession, others in the church were imploring the Virgin. Women and children were seen prostrated before the altar, stretching forth their supplicating hands, and rending Heaven with their cries. This scene being as disgusting to the philosophic eye of reason as the wretches dragged about at the procession, I retreated under the shade of a wild fig-tree, and meditated on the weakness and infirmities of the human race.

"Several towns and villages in this department have a saint celebrated for the cure of some disease. The inhabitants of Monaco possess St. Roman, who cures quartan fevers; other fevers are not under his controul. St. Devote is the patron of the town, and in truth his name and the fame of his miracles have not a little contributed to its welfare. An orator composes an annual penegyric. I was present at that delivered last year. It would be difficult to form an idea of the absurd fictions delivered from the pulpit. These holidays are not always appropriated to devotion. While some are praying others are seeking less holy amusements, not forgetting dancing, without which, these people could not exist. In general they have not much religion; but this is not the only instruction in which they are deficient. Whether it proceeds from a want of taste for the sciences, literature, and the arts, or whether they have not the means of procuring instruction, I cannot determine, though I imagine that both of these causes operate. All branches of knowledge are here in their infancy. Their favourite study is jurisprudence, which, before the conquest, opened the way to places of emolument."

Before I take leave of this subject I ought to observe, in justice to the Nissards, that I never witnessed any thing in their worship deviating from the strictest decency and most fervid devotion. All the religious ceremonies, commonly performed in other Catholic countries, are scrupulously observed at Nice: and, though the author of a tour through the department of the maritime alps has justly rallied the inhabitants of some parts of the country upon the absurdity of their devotion, his remarks do not, nor could they, with the least truth, apply to the Nissards.

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Amusements of the inhabitants of Nice.—The beau-monde at Nice generally ride of walk out in the morning, and content themselves with an airing along the coast of the Mediterranean upon the road leading to the Var, or by the banks of the Paglion, near which runs the great road to Turin. Such was at least the custom of the inhabitants previously to the revolution, whose society proved an agreeable change for strangers, who came thither from most parts of Europe. It must be confessed that these roads are not now much frequented by the Nissards, except on a Sunday; the revolution having ruined the richest families, there remain but few whose circumstances or education put them on a footing to keep company with strangers. No roads but those just mentioned are practicable for carriages; the curious, however, may find an infinite variety of agreeable walks and rides between the enclosures of the country, and in the various valleys which intersect the mountains in almost every direction.

Balls are frequent in the winter, to which the English and other strangers of rank are invited. It was formerly usual to give one or two in return, but, to the best, of my recollection, that custom was omitted in 1802.

The Carnival is, of all festivals, the most celebrated and gay, and is here, as in all Roman Catholic countries, observed very scrupulously. Scenes of festive mirth are very general among the better classes of society, and prove a source of pleasure and entertainment to the stranger.

The amusements of the lower classes are ridiculous enough, though they can scarcely surpass the motley assemblage of every rank and every description at a masquerade. It is an interesting scene to witness the gaiety of the peasants and their families at wakes, which are held in several villages at certain periods of the year. The diversions of all, young and old, consist for the most part in dancing, singing, and in music. Buffoons perform to the gaping spectators, and entertain them highly by their burlesque gestures.

The respectable families assemble alternately at each others houses, and passs the evening at cards, in concerts, and in dancing, when a party to the play is not made up.

With respect to the customs which obtain, in the general intercourse of the society of the Nissards, the traveller will find little or no difference from those which prevail generally throughout the neighbouring districts of France.

(To be continued.)

IN A STREET OF THE STREET

JOURNAL OF THE SIX DAYS OF THE BATTLE OF LEIPSIC:—BY A SPECTATOR.

Third Day .- October 16, 1813 (continued from page 361).

BEFORE the residence of our sovereign there was a crowd of officers of all ranks. The city-guard was drawn out on parade as well as the grenadier-guard. A full band was playing, by French order, though nobody could conceive what was the meaning of all this, while the cannon were yet thundering before the city. We soon learned that the allies had sustained a total defeat; that an Austrian prince, the archduke Ferdinand, had lost an arm, and been taken prisoner with 40,000 men; and that an immense quantity of artillery had been captured. This intelligence had been forwarded by marshal Ney from the field of battle, and preparations were instantly made to celebrate the victory. A regiment of the French guards marched to the promenade before the city—now, alas! an offensive sewer,—and, agreeably to command, expressed their exultation in the acquisition of these new laurels by a loud Vive

l'empereur.

In the midst of these rejoicings for the victory, the thunder of the artillery was again heard from Lindenau. The tremendous roar was almost immediately repeated from Taucha, Wiederitsch, and Brietenfeld. The Swedish army and that of Blucher were now engaged. We again repaired to our lofty station. There was not a point round the city where the fatal engines were not dealing forth destruction. We knew not which way first to direct the glass. It was singular enough that just at the very point where the allies were reported to have sustained so signal a defeat, that is to say, on their left wing, at Liebertwolkwitz, the cannonade again became the most violent. Fresh troops, with artillery, including a large body of Polish cavalry, were seen hastening out by the Ranstadt gate towards Lindenau. Napoleon himself rode with the king of Naples along the causeway to the Kuhthurm, probably to observe how things were going on. The allies strove to make themselves masters of the pass near Lindenau. Their infantry had actually penetrated into the village, but was driven back, and this was succeeded by a tremendous fire of riflemen, which was near enough for us to distinguish the discharge of every single piece. I remarked on this occasion the incredible exertions of the French Voltigeurs, who defended a ditch near the Kuhthurm, ran to and fro on the bank with inconceivable agility, availed themselves of the protection afforded by every tree and every hedge, and fired away as briskly as though they had carried with them the confederation of the Rhine, as their own property, in their cartouch-boxes. Cannon-balls and shells had fallen in the village itself, which was set on fire in several places. Whether friend or enemy had the advantage it was impossible to judge, on account of the broken nature of the ground and the woods, behind which the engagement was the hottest. It was evident that one party exerted itself as strenuously to defend as the other did to take this

important position. The French retained it; therefore the prize of victory in this instance must be adjudged to them. At Brietenfeld, Lindenthal, and Wiederitsch, the fortune of the day was different. There the lines of the allies evidently advanced. The cannonade was an infallible barometer. The French artillery receded, and was already driven back so close upon Gohlis and Eutritzch, that the balls of their opponents fell in both villages. Night drew on: the vast field of battle became gradually enveloped in darkness, and the horizon was now illumined by the flashes of the guns alone, followed at long intervals by the low thunder of the report. The battle had lasted the whole day all round the city. The church-clocks struck six; and, as if all parties had unanimously agreed to suspend at this moment the horrid work of slaughter, the last cannon-shot was fired beyond Lindenau. The fire of small arms, however, was yet kept up; but, as though the mortal struggle became more and more faint, that too gradually ceased. Nothing now was seen around the horizon but one immense circle of many thousand watch-fires. In all directions appeared blazing villages, and from their number might be inferred the havoc occasioned by this arduous day. Its effects were still more plainly manifested when we descended into the streets. Thousands of wounded had poured in at all the gates, and every moment increased their numbers. Many had lost an arm or a leg, and yet limped along with pitiable moans. As for a dressing for their wounds, that was a thing which could not yet be thought of; the poor wretches had themselves bound them up with some old rag or other as well as they were able.

For the reception of the wounded, in this instance, orders had been given to clear out the corn-magazine, which is capable of accommodating about 2,500. Each of these poor fellows received a written ticket at the outer gate of the city, and was directed to that hospital. The persons who superintended this business never gave it a thought to distribute only such a number of these billets as the building would hold of sick, but continued to send all that came to the corn-magazine, long after it was too full to admit another individual. Overjoyed on having at last found the spot, the wretched cripple exerted his last remains of strength, that he might obtain relief as speedily as possible at the hands of the surgeons. Judge then of the feelings of the unfortunate man when his hopes were here most cruelly disappointed; when he found many hundreds of his fellow-sufferers moaning with anguish on the wet stones, without straw to lie upon, without shelter of any kind, without medical or surgical attendance, nay, even without a drop of water, for which they so often and so earnestly petitioned; -when he was peremptorily refused admittance at the door, and he too had no other resource than to seek a couch like the rest upon the hard pavement, which his wounds very often were unable to endure. No more attention was here paid to him than the

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stones on which he gave vent to his anguish.

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I have forgotten to mention a circumstance worthy of notice in the history of this day. It is this; that in the midst of the cannonade all round Leipzig—when the whole city shook with the thunders of the artillery, and the general engagement had, strictly speaking, but just commenced—all the bells of the churches were rung by French command, to celebrate the victory won in the forenoon. Such an instance was certainly never afforded by any battle which had scarcely begun, and terminated in the total and decisive overthrow of him, who had already fancied himself mounted in triumph upon the car of victory. This day, however, the engagement still remained undecided, according to the reports of those who returned from the different points of the field of battle. The French had stood as if rooted to the spot—the allies, like rocks of granite. The former had fought like men, the latter like lions. Both parties, inspired with mutual respect, desisted from hostilities during the night.

FOURTH DAY.

October 17th.—According to the general opinion of the inhabitants of Leipzig, the 17th was destined to be the important day on which the last act of the great tragedy was to be performed. We were, however, mistaken. The morning came, and we heard nothing from either side. We had long ceased to take notice of single shots. The French lines. occupied Probstheide, and all the points where they had the preceding day been posted. The order of battle had, however, been considerably The vast armies which had been drawn up to the west and north had almost entirely disappeared. In the forenoon a cannonade commenced about Gohlis, but soon ceased again. In the meadows between the city and Lindenau were posted some cavalry. At a greater distance but few troops were to be seen; and the allies seemed to have renounced any farther attempts on that pass. The left wing of the French grand army extended to Abtnaundorf, and had strong corps posted as far as Taucha; the centre stretched behind the Kohlgarten and Stotteritz to Probstheide, and the right wing reached beyond Konnewitz to the wood and the Elster. Several lines were advanced to Marklesberg. The combined army occupied parallel positions. On all sides columns of smoke were yet seen rising from the villages that were reduced to ashes. All at once the church of Probstheide also appeared in flames. It soon fell in, and is now totally demolished. This fire is said to have been occasioned by negligence.

All the large edifices in the city were now selected for the purpose of being converted into hospitals. The number of the wounded kept continually augmenting, and by far the greatest part of them had still no other shelter than the streets. Our condition became every moment more alarming. What will become of us before this time to-morrow? was the general question on the evening of that day, and we looked forward with dejection and despendency to the morrow's dawn. We felt, much less anxiety in the midst of the thunder of the artillery than we did at the close of this fourth day. It resembled the dead calm which

precedes the impending storm. The combined troops took their leave of us for the night, as they had done on the preceding, with the discharge of three cannon. It had been sunday, and you might almost have imagined that the contending parties had suffered it to pass thus peaceably, out of respect to the commandment—Thou shalt keep the sabbath-day holy.

FIFTH DAY.

The 18th of October at length appeared. It was a day equal in importance to many a century, and the fewer history can produce that deserve to be classed along with it, the more memorable it will remain. All that preceded it had merely opened the way. The leaders of the allies had already shewn the ablest French generals, in several grand engagements. that they possessed sufficient means and talents to dissolve the charm of their invincibility. They were now about to enter the lists with the hero whom a thousand panegyrists, during a period of near twenty years, had extolled far above the greatest generals of ancient and modern times: whose enemies had to boast of but one victory over him at most-a victory which he himself did not admit, as he ascribed the total destruction of his army in Russia to physical causes alone. It was the conqueror of Marengo, Austerlitz, Friedland, Jena, Wagram, and Mojaisk. Fresh laurels entwined his brow at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Dresden. Here at Leipzig the allies attempted to wrest them from him who grasps so firmly. It was easy to foresee that with unshaken resolution he would risk all, in order, as on former occasions, to gain all, and to put an end to the campaign with a single blow. He seemed to contemplate nothing less than the utter annihilation of the allies, as all the bridges far and near were broken down to cut off their retreat. Whether the situation in which he had placed himself was such as to justify these hopes, I shall leave to the decision of those who are better qualified to judge. His confidence in victory must, however, have been very strong, as he had made such inadequate preparations for his own retreat.

The action commenced in the centre of the French army beyond Probstheide, probably with the storming of the villages in its front, for we afterwards learned that they were several times taken and recovered. They have been more or less reduced to heaps of rubbish. That the work of slaughter might be completed on this day, it had been begun with the first dawn of morning. So early as nine o'clock all the immense lines from Taucha to Konnewitz were engaged. As the latter village lay nearest to us, we could see what was passing there the most distinctly. From Losnig, a village situated beyond Konnewitz, a hollow, about two thousand paces in length, runs from north-west to south-east. It is hordered with a narrow skirt of wood, consisting of alders, limes, and oaks, and forms an angle with the village. Beyond this line were advanced several French batteries, the incessant movements of which, as well as every single shot, might be clearly distinguished with our glasses. To make myself better acquainted with this neighbourhood, I explored two days afterwards this part of the field of battle, and found that the French 1814.

artillery must there have formed an open triangle; for the road which runs straight from Leipzig, behind Konnewitz through Dehlis and Losnig, of course from north to south, was also lived by French batteries. The houses of those villages had served them for a point d'appui in the rear, and were most of them dreadfully shattered by the balls of the Austrians. The artillery of the latter seems to have had a great advantage in regard to the ground. The French cannon brought into the line from Konnewitz to Dehlis and Losnig stood in a hollow-those of the Austrians on eminences. These last had moreover the advantage of enfilading the two angles formed by the batteries of the French. That this had actually been the case was evident from the numbers of French cannoniers and horses lying dead in rows in the line of the above-mentioned villages, where they had been swept down by the guns of their opponents. On the eminences where the hostile cannon were planted the number of dead was much smaller, and these were apparently not artillery-men, but infantry, who were probably engaged in covering those batteries. The fire-arms which lay beside them confirmed the conjecture. This pass must nevertheless have been obstinately defended, as it was not taken the whole The fire of musketry grew more and more brisk, -a proof that the combatants were already in close action. The French tirailleurs could not be driven out of the woods, on which their right wing was supported. We remarked frequent charges of cavalry, which seemed to decide nothing. All the villages lying beyond Konnewitz, on the road to Borna, as far as Markleeberg, were on fire. The thunder from the French centre, as well as from the left wing, gradually approached nearer to the city. The seventh corps, under general Reynier, was in the left wing, and posted towards Taucha. It was principally composed of Saxons. They had just come into action, and the allies had already brought up a great number of guns against them. To the no small astonishment and consternation of their leader, they suddenly shouldered their arms, marched forward in close files with their artillery, and went over to the enemy. Several French battalions, misled by this movement, joined them, and were immediately disarmed and made prisoners by the allies. The French cuirassiers, suspecting the design of the Saxons, followed, apparently with the intention of falling upon them. The Saxons faced about, and compelled them, by a smart fire of musketry, to return. A volley of small arms was discharged after them, but with no more effectit did them no injury. Their horse-artillery turned about, and soon dismounted that of the French. They were greeted with a joyful harrah! by the Cossacks, who cordially shook hands with their new comrades. The Saxons desired to be immediately led back to the attack of the French. The hearts of these soldiers individually had long glowed. with revenge for all the devastations committed in their native land by their allies and companions in arms, for whom they had so often shed their blood in torrents. The generals of the allres refused on very good grounds to comply with their desire. The Saxons marched a league into the rear of the field of battle, and there biyouacked. Their artillery

only was afterwards invited to take part in the engagement, and did great execution. This circumstance had an essential influence on the issue of the contest, inasmuch as the defection of a body of more than 8000 men facilitated the advance of the right wing of the allies. But for this step the Saxons would have fared very badly, as their opponents had already ranged upwards of thirty pieces of cannon against their line, and were bringing up still more to the attack. These now proved the more galling to the ranks of the French, who were driven back almost to the Kohlgarten. From my position this advance of the allies was not to be perceived except by the approach of the thunder of the artillery. The French centre yet stood immoveable; at least we could not observe from the city any change which denoted a retrograde movement. The sanguinary character of this tremendous conflict might be inferred from the thousands of wounded, who hobbled, crawled, and were carried in at the gates. Among the latter were many officers of rank. If you enquired of those who returned from the field, how the battle was going on, the reply almost invariably was-" Badly enough,-the enemy is very strong." A Saxon cuirassier declared, without reserve, that it might be considered as decided, adding, "We have lost a deal of ground already." Stotteritz and Schonefeld were stormed the same evening. All the streets were covered with wounded, and fortunate were they who could find a shelter. As for surgical aid and refreshments, these were not to be thought of. A far greater number of those miserable wretches were yet left behind in the villages, as might be seen from the detached limbs, which were piled in heaps, especially at Probstheide.

Had any of the allied corps succeeded this day in penetrating on any side into our city, nothing less than the total destruction of the Freuch army would probably have been the consequence; since it might from this place, as from the centre of the field of battle, have fallen upon the rear of any part of the French force, and have hemmed in both the centre and the wings! This misfortune Napoleon had taken good care to prevent. He now felt, however, that his strength was broken, and that he was no longer in a condition to maintain the contest. He resolved upon retreat, but carefully sought to conceal this intention from his enemies. Though night had come on, yet the cannon thundered as furiously as in the morning, and the fire of musketry was brisker than ever. A long column, with an endless train of artillery, was seen defiling from Probstheide to Konnewitz. Again I trembled for the cause of the allies. These, I imagined, where the French guards, marching to the attack of the right wing. Now methought the moment had arrived when Napoleon would strike the decisive blow, which he had so often deferred till the very last hour. Soon afterwards the cannonade seemed to gain redoubled vigour, and continued an hour without intermission, so that every house in the city was shaken. As, however, it at length ceased without removing to a greater distance, we naturally concluded that this last attack had proved unsuccessful. More than ten great conflagrations illumined the whole horizon amid the obscurity of night.

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The excessive bustle in the city rendered it impossible for us to observe that the retreat had in fact commenced. The greatest part of the persons attached to the army had already left the city, while the others were making all the requisite preparations for their departure. Most of them had wonderfully changed the tone in which they had spoken the preceding day. They now talked of the miseries of war, deplored the sufferings of the people, and declared that peace would be the greatest of blessings. for all parties. The multitude of French officers here was so great, that even those of high rank on the stuff were obliged to put up with the most wretched accommodations, for which they paid handsomely, leaving their horses and equipages in the street, where the former frequently ran away. One of these officers sought a night's lodging in a mean house in the writer's neighbourhood. He was called up at midnight, and informed that his column had just begun to retreat. He inquired whether the whole army was doing the same—the messenger replied that he did not know. This circumstance first confirmed my belief that the French had sustained a defeat, and rendered the conjecture that their whole army was retreating highly probable. Many French employés and soldiers had, several days before, while they yet had an opportunity, exchanged their uniform for the plainest attire, that, under this peaceful ægis, they might the more calmly await the issue of events; and that, in case the allies should come upon them too unexpectedly, they might, under the disguise of honest citizens, hasten away to their beloved Rhine without being challenged by the lances of the Cossacks. With greater composure than any of them, did general Bertrand, the governor of the city, who, perhaps, as an intelligent officer, was the least confident of victory, look forward to the event. He abandoned not his post at the precipitate departure of the emperor, and was in consequence made prisoner the following day.

Such was the conclusion of the fifth day. It beheld a field of battle. of unparalleled extent, strewed with slain; and left one of the most flourishing districts of Saxony, as it were, one general conflagration. With anxious solicitude the people of Leipzig awaited its coming, and with expectations unfulfilled they witnessed its close. Though it appeared probable to us all, that, in this colossal engagement, victory had wholly forsaken the Gallic eagles, still the fate of our city was far from being decided. We were yet in the midst of the crater of the tremeudons volcano, which by one mighty effort might hurl us into atoms, and leave behind scarcely a vestige of our existence. Napoleon had received a severe blow; and now it behaved him to oppose an immediate barrier to the impetuous course of the conquerors, and to prevent the total loss of his yet remaining army, artillery, and baggage. The only bulwark that he could employ for this purpose was Leipzig. All that art had formerly done to render it a defensive position had long since disappeared. Planks, hedges, and mud walls, were scarcely calculated to resist the butt-end of a musket. This deficiency it was every where necessary to supply by living walls, and that was in fact done in such a way as filled us all with consternation.

SIXTH DAY.

At day-hreak on the 19th the allies put the finishing hand to the great A considerable part of the French army, with an immense quantity of artillery, had already passed through and into the city with great precipitation. The troops that covered the retreat were furiously attacked. and driven on all sides into the city. Napoleon attempted to arrest the progress of victory by an expedient which had so often before produced an extraordinary effect, that is, by negociation. A proposal was made to evacuate the city voluntarily, and to declare the Saxon troops there as neutral, on condition that the retreating army should have sufficient time allowed to withdraw from it with its artillery and waggon-train, and to reach a certain specified point. The allies too clearly perceived what an important advantage would in this case be gained by the French army. which was less anxious for the fate of the city than to effect its own escape. These terms were rejected, and several hundred pieces of artillery began to play upon Leipzig. Our fate would have been decided had the allied sovereigns cherished sentiments less generous and humane than they did. It behoved them to gain possession of Leipsig at any rate: and this object they might have accomplished in the shortest way. and with inconsiderable loss to themselves, if they had bombarded it for one single hour with shells, red-hot balls, and Congreve rockets, with which an English battery that accompanied them was provided. Their benevolence, on the contrary, revolted at the idea of involving the innocent population of a German city in the fate of Moscow and Saragossa. They resolved to storm the town, and to support the troops employed in this duty with artillery no farther than was necessary to silence the enemy. and to force their way through the palisaded avenues and gates. Meanwhile the discharges of artillery, quite close to us, were so tremendous. that each seemed sufficient to annihilate the city. The king of Saxony himself sent flags of truce, entreating that it might be spared. The allies replied that this should be done in as far as the defence of the enemy might render it practicable: they promised, moreover, security to persons and property after the place should be taken, and to enforce as rigid discipline as it was possible on such an occasion. To these assurances they annexed the condition that no French should be secreted in the city, declaring that every house in which one or more of them should be found would run the risk of being reduced to ashes. The cannon, though only in a proportionably small number from the north and east. immediately began to play. They were partly directed against the palisades at the gates, partly against the French artillery which defended the avenues. For more than two hours balls and shells from the east and north frequently fell in the city itself, and in the suburbs. Many a time I was filled with astonishment at the effects of one single ball, which often penetrated through two thick walls, and pursued its course still farther. Though they seldom fell in the streets, it was impossible to venture abroad without imminent hazard of life, as these tremendous visitors beat down large fragments of roofs, chimneys, and walls, which,

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tumbling with a frightful crash, threatened to bury every passenger beneath their ruins. Still greater havoc was made by the shells, which, bursting as soon as they had descended, immediately set their new habitations in flames. Fortunately for us, but few of these guests were sent into the city. The most that fell came from the north, that is, in the direction of Halle. Three times did fires break out in the Bruhl, which, in a short time, consumed several back buildings contiguous to the city wall, and nothing but the instantaneous measures adopted for their extinction prevented farther damage. The allies had no other object, in dispatching these ministers of destruction, than to shew the retreating enemy, who, in the general confusion and bustle, could no longer move either forward or backward, that, if they now forbore to annihilate him, it was because the innocent citizens might be involved in equal destruction with the fugitives. Pfaffendorf, a farm-house near the north side of the city, had previously been set on fire, when the Russian jagers had penetrated thither through the Rosenthal, and was consumed to the very walls. As this place had been converted into an hospital, many poor fellows there fell a sacrifice to the flames.

You may easily conceive the sensations of the inhabitants of the upper town when we beheld the black clouds of smoke rising from the lower, while the incessant fire of the artillery rendered it impossible for us to repair thither, to obtain information or to afford assistance. Here, as every where else, the fears of the inhabitants were wound up to the highest pitch. A cry was raised that several streets were already in flames, and every one now hastened to his own house, that he might be at hand in case a similar accident should happen there. It became more and more dangerous to remain in the upper stories, which the inhabitants accordingly quitted, and betook themselves to the kitchens and cellars. If such were the terrors of the inmates, old and young, the fears and anxiety of the French who chanced to be in the houses surpassed all description. Many of them were seen weeping like children, and starting convulsively at every report of the cannon. In the midst of this hideous uproar I made another attempt to learn what was passing in the suburbs. In the streets I found inexpressible confusion, people running in all directions, officers driving their men to the gates. Cries and shouts resounded from all quarters, though very few of the persons from whom they proceeded knew what they would be at. At this time cartouch-boxes and muskets were to be seen thrown away here and there in the streets. The Saxon grenadier guards were drawn out with wonderful composure and grounded arms, before the royal residence. Every unarmed person anxiously sought to gain the nearest house, but commonly found it shut against him. Several had already lost their lives or been severely wounded by the balls which fell in all directions. Napoleon was still in the city; he was at this moment with our king, with whom he had an animated conversation, which lasted near an hour. Soon afterwards I saw him, accompanied by the king of Naples, proceeding on horseback toward the Ranstadt gate. I had meanwhile taken the opportunity of slipping into a house which overlooks that street, and now for the first time beheld a French retreat in the height of its confusion. Not a vestige of regularity was any where observable. The horse and foot guards poured along in mingled disorder. They would probably have marched in quicker time, had they been permitted by the waggons and cannon, which were locked in one another, and obstructed the way. Between these they were obliged to pass singly, and I really thought that it would be at least six hours before they could all have effected their passage. Immense droves of cattle were cooped up among the crowd. These seemed to be objects of particular concern to the French. They sought out a space, however narrow, along the town-ditch, by which they might drive forward their horned favourites. Whoever was bold enough, and had any hopes of being able to conduct these animals into his own habitation, had now an opportunity of making an advantageous bargain. A few pieces of silver might be carried off with much greater facility than a huge clumsy ox. Notwithstanding all the efforts to preserve this valuable booty from the general wreck, it was absolutely impossible to save the whole of it. Many horned cattle and horses were left behind, and now innocently sought a scanty repast by the city-walls. That, amidst all this "confusion worse confounded," there was no want of shouting and blustering, you may easily imagine, though nobody got forward any faster for all this noise. On a sudden we saw at a distance the emperor himself, with not a numerous retinue, advancing on horseback into the midst of this chaos. He got through better than I expected. I afterwards learned that he took a by-road through a garden to the outer Ranstadt gate. Prince Poniatowsky attempted, higher up, to ford the Elster. The banks on each side are of considerable height, soft and swampy; the current itself narrow, but in this part uncommonly deep and muddy. How so expert a rider should have lost the management of his horse, I cannot imagine. According to report, the animal plunged headlong into the water with him, so that he could not possibly recover himself. He fell a victim to his temerity, and was drowned. His body was found several days afterwards, and interred with all the military honours due to his rank.

As the commander-in-chief had so precipitately quitted the city, we could no longer doubt the proximity of the enemy to our walls. The fire of the artillery and musketry in the place, which gradually approached nearer, was a much more convincing proof of this than we desired. The men already began to cut away the traces, in order to save the horses. The bustle among the soldiers augmented, a weak rear-guard had taken post in Reichel's garden, to keep the allies in check, in case they should penetrate into the high road. We thought them still at a considerable distance, when a confused cry suddenly proclaimed that the Russians had stormed the outer Peter's gate, and were coming round from the Rossplatz. The French were evidently alarmed. The Russian jagers came upon them all at once, at full speed, with tremendous huzzas and fixed bayonets, and discharged their pieces singly, without

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stopping. I now thought it advisable to quit my dangerous post, and hasten home with all possible expedition. I was informed by the way that the Prussians had that moment stormed the Grimma gate, and would be in the city in a few minutes. On all sides was heard the firing of small arms, intermixed at times with the reports of the artillery, already playing upon the waggon-train in the suburbs. Musket-balls. passing over the city wall, likewise whizzed through the streets; and. when I ventured to put my head out of the window, I observed with horror, not far from my house, two Prussian jagers pursuing and firing at some Frenchmen who were running away. Behind them I heard the storm-march, and huzzas and shouts of Long live Frederick William! from thousands of voices. A company of Baden jagers was charged with the defence of the inner Peter's gate. These troops immediately abandoned their post, and ran as fast as their legs would carry them to the market-place, where they halted, and, like the Saxon grenadier guards, fired not a single shot.

Thus the so long feared and yet wished-for hour was at length arrived. What we should never have expected after the 2d of May, namely, to see a single Prussian again at Leipzig, was nevertheless come to pass. They had then left us as friends, and, by their exemplary conduct, had acquired our highest respect. We bore them, as well as the Russians, in the most honourable remembrance. They now appeared as enemies, whose duty had imposed upon them the task of storming the city. Our sons and brothers had fought against them. What might not be our fate? We had not forgotten that which befel Lubeck, seven years before, under similar circumstances. But they were the warriors of Alexander, Francis, Frederic William, and Charles John; terrible as destroying angels to the foe, kind and generous to the defenceless citizen.

It was half-past one o'clock when the allies penetrated into the city. The artillery had been but little used on this occasion, and in the interior of the place not at all. Had not the allies shewn so much tenderness for the town, they might have spared the sacrifice of some hundreds of their brave soldiers. They employed infantry in the assault, that the city might not be utterly destroyed. The grand work was now nearly accomplished. Obstinately as the French in general defended themselves, they were, nevertheless, unable to withstand the iron masses of their assailants. They were overthrown in all quarters, and driven out of the place. The streets, especially in the suburbs, were strewed with dead. The writer often counted eight in a very small space. In about an hour you might venture abroad without danger in all parts of the town. But what sights now met the eye! Leipzig, including the suburbs, cannot occupy an area of much less than one (German) square mile. In this extent there was scarcely a spot not covered with houses but bore evidence of the sanguinary conflict. The ground was covered with carcasses and the horses were particularly numerous. The nearer you approached to the Ranstadt gate, the thicker lay the dead bodies. The Ranstadt causeway, which is crossed by what is called the Muhlgraben (mill-dam), exhibited a spectacle peculiarly horrid. Men and horses were every where to be seen; driven into the water, they had found their grave in it, and projected in hideous groups above its surface. Here the storming columns from all the gates, guided by the fleeing foe, had for the most part united, and had found a sure mark for every shot in the closely crowded masses of the enemy. But the most dreadful sight of all was that which presented itself in the beautiful Richter's garden, once the ornament of the city, on that side where it joins the Elster. There the cavalry must have been engaged; at least I there saw a great number of French cuirasses lying about. All along the bank, heads, arms, and feet, appeared above the water. Numbers, in attempting to ford the treacherous river, had here perished. People were just then engaged in collecting the arms that had been thrown away by the fugitives, and they had already formed a pile of them far exceeding the height of a man.

The smoking ruins of whole villages and towns, or extensive tracts laid waste by inundations, exhibit a melancholy spectacle; but a field of battle is assuredly the most shocking sight that eye can ever behold. Here all kinds of horrors are united; here Death reaps his richest harvest, and revels amid a thousand different forms of human suffering. The whole area has of itself a peculiar and repulsive physiognomy, resulting from such a variety of heterogeneous objects as are no where else found together. The relics of torches, the littered and trampled straw, the bones and flesh of slaughtered animals, fragments of plates, a thousand articles of leather, tattered cartouch-boxes, old rags, clothes thrown away, all kinds of harness, broken muskets, shattered waggons and carts, weapons of all sorts, thousands of dead and dying, horribly mangled bodies of men and horses, -and all these intermingled !- I shudder whenever I recall to memory this scene, which, for the world, I would not again behold. Such, however, was the spectacle that presented itself in all directions; so that a person, who had before seen the beautiful environs of Leipzig, would not have known them again in their present state. Barriers, gardens, parks, hedges, and walks, were alike destroyed and swept away. These devastations were not the consequence of this day's engagement, but of the previous bivouacking of the French, who are now so habituated to conduct themselves in such a manner that their bivouacs never fail to exhibit the most deplorable attestations of their presence, as to admit no hopes of a change. The appearance of Richter's garden was a fair specimen of the aspect of all the others. Among these the beautiful one of Lohr was particularly remarkable. Here French artillery had been stationed towards Gohlis; and here both horses and men had suffered most severely. The magnificent buildings in the Grecian style, seemed mournfully to overlook their late agreeable, now devastated, groves, enlivened in spring by the warbling of hundreds of nightingales, but where now nothing was to be heard, save the loud groans of the dying. The dark alleys, summer-houses, and arbours, so often resorted to for recreation, social pleasures, or silent meditation, were now the haunts of death, the abode of agony and despair. The gardens, so late a paradise, were transformed into the seat of corruption and pestilential putridity. A similar spectacle was exhibited by Grosbosch's, Reichel's, and all the other spacious gardens round the city, which the allies had been obliged to storm.—The buildings which had suffered most were those at the outer gates of the city. These were the habitations of the excise and other officers stationed at the gates. Most of them were so perforated as rather to resemble large cages, which you may see through, than solid walls. All this, however, though more than a thousand balls must have been fired at the city, bore no comparison to the mischiefs which might have ensued, and which we had every reason to apprehend. We now look forward to a happier futurity; the commerce of Leipzig will revive; and the activity, industry, and good taste of its inhabitants, will, doubtless, ere long, call forth from these ruins a new and more beautiful creation.

I now summon your attention from these scenes of horror to others of a different kind, the delineation of which is absolutely necessary to com-Those hosts which had so long been the scourge of Germany and Europe, and had left us this last hideous monument of their presence, perhaps never to return, were now in precipitate flight, as though hurried away by an impetuous torrent. The terrors of the most High had descended upon them. The conqueror had appeared to them at Leipzig in the most terrific form, and with uplifted arm followed close at their heels. About a league beyond the city the ardour of the pursuit somewhat abated; at Markranstadt the routed army first stopped to take breath, and to form itself in some measure into a connected whole. The booty taken by the allies was immense. The suburbs were crowded with waggons and artillery, which the enemy had been obliged to abandon. It was impossible for the most experienced eye to form any kind of estimate of their numbers. The captors left them all just as they were, and merely examined here and there the contents of the waggons. Many of them were laden with rice, which was partly given away, especially by the Prussians. Many a Frenchman probably missed the usual supply of it for his scanty supper. All the streets were thronged with the allied troops, who had fought dispersed, and now met to congratulate one another on the important victory. Soon after the city was taken, their sovereigns made their entry. The people pressed in crowds to behold their august and so long wished-for deliverers. They appeared without any pomp in the simplest officers' uniforms, attended by those heroes, a Blucher, Bulow, Platow, Barklay de Tolly, Schwarzenberg, Repnin, Sanders, &c. &c. whom we had so long admired. The acclamations of the people were unbounded. Tens of thousands of voices greeted them with Huzzas and Vivats: and white handkerchiefs, symbols of peace, waved from every window. Some few indeed were too unhappy to take part in the general joy on this memorable day. It was the only punishment, but truly a severe one, for the abject wretches who have not German hearts in their bosoms. Never did acclamations so sincere greet the ears of emperors and kings as those which welcomed Alexander, Francis, Frederic William, and Charles John. They were

followed by long files of troops, who had so gloriously sustained the arduous contest under their victorious banners. In the midst of Cossacks, Prussian, Russian, Austrian, and Swedish hussars, appeared also our gallant Saxon cavalry, resolved henceforward to fight for the liberty of Germany, and the genuine interests of their native land.

A great number of regiments immediately continued their march without halting, and took some the road to Pegau, and others that to Merseburg, in order to pursue the enemy in his left flank and in his rear. Blucher's army had the preceding day advanced to the neighbourhood of Merseburg, where it was now posted in the right flank of the retreating force. Leipzig had nothing more to fear. French officers and soldiers were every where seen intermixed with their conquerors. It was only here and there that they were collected together and conveyed away. Of the greater part but little notice was taken in the first bustle, as all the gates were well guarded, and it was scarcely possible for one of them to escape. Numbers had fled during the assault from their quarters into the suburbs. Many seemed to have left behind valuable effects and money, as I should conjecture from various expressions used by some, who offered several Napoleon-d'ors to any person who could assist them to reach their lodgings. For this, however, it was now too late. Strict orders were issued against the secreting or entertaining of Frenchmen, and they were therefore obliged to seek, for the moment, a refuge in the hospitals.

Only a small part of the combined troops had gone in pursuit of the French. By far the greatest portion reposed in countless ranks round the town from the fatigues of the long and sanguinary conflict. Part of the army equipage entered, and all the streets were soon crowded to such excess that you could scarcely stir but at the risk of your life. The allied monarchs alighted in the market-place, where the concourse of guards and equipages was consequently immense. Here I saw the late French commandant of the city coming on foot with a numerous retinue of officers and commissaries, and advancing towards the Russian generals. The fate of general Bertrand was certainly most to be pitied; he was a truly honest man, who had no share in those inexpressible miseries in which we had been for the last six months involved. I felt so much the less for the commissaries, whom I have ever considered as the Pandora's box of the French army, whence such numberless calamities have spread over every country in which they have set foot. At the residence of our sovereign I observed no other alteration than that a great number of Saxon generals and officers were collected about it. The life grenadier-guards were on duty as before, and a battalion of Russian grenadiers was parading in front of the windows. No interview, that I know of, took place between the king of Saxony and the allied sovereigns. The king of Prussia remained here longest in conversation with the prince-royal. The emperors of Austria and Russia, as well as the crown prince of Sweden, returned early to the army. After the departure of the Prussian monarch, our king set out under a strong escort of Cossacks for Berlin, or, as some asserted, for Schwedt. Same parable to a first or an in the Land Mark

THE LIVES OF THE

GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY.

IT is our purpose under this head to execute a task very much wanted, that of giving a complete Collection of The Lives of the Great Captains of Modern History. As far as respects France this has been already executed by Brantome, but we have no English Writer who has attempted it. The materials of these Lives will be as follows: 1. Where the subjects themselves have left their own Memoirs, they shall be given in full. 2. Where these Lives have been written by any author of authority, they will likewise be given in full,—such work being translated or reprinted. 3. In want of such materials, the best will be relected from the annals and memoirs of the age in which they lived.

THE LIFE OF FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE POTEMKIN.

CHAP. XI.

(Concluded from page 388.)

Affairs of Russia to the Death of Catharine.

THE court of Petersburgh had been for some time divided into two parties. At the head of the one were old Ostermann, the Woronzoffs and Bezhorodko, who endeavoured to shelter themselves under the name of the Grand-duke, but which that Prince had always the prudence to disayow, and of whose intrigues he was ignorant, or at least pretended to be so. The other party was that of Zouboff, Markoff, and Nicolai-Ivanowitz-Soltikoff, an avaricious and crafty courtier, who, though governor to the Grand-duke's children, had servilely devoted himself to the favourite.

This favourite was farther supported by his own father, his three brothers and his sister, all of them overwhelmed with the Sovereign's benefits. It is necessary to make the reader acquianted with this family.

The father of the favourite Zouboff had been vice-governor of a province, and entrusted in that capacity with the administration of the finances of the magazines and of the manufactures depending on the department. These establishments were consumed by fire, and it was suspected that he himself had occasioned the conflagration, as a dispensation from making up his accounts. Whether it were so or not, that fire amounted to a revenue of 60,000 roubles in favour of the vice-governor. After the elevation of his son, Zouboff obtained the important office of procurator-general of the senate, and made a scandalous traffic of justice. He bought up suits of law, be what they might, and had them decided according to his fancy. His son himself was so much ashamed of it, that he resolved to remove him, and got him appointed senator in the district of Moscow, where he died and left an immense fortune.

Nicolei Zonboff, the eldest son of that extortioner, was an estimable man. He served in Poland, distinguished himself there by his valour, and married the daughter of Field-mareschal Souwaroff.

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Valerian Zouboff, brigadier-major of the guards, likewise served in the wars of Poland, where he had a leg carried away by a cannon shot. Audacious libertine, he for some time partook, with his brother Plato, of the secret favours of the Sovereign, and since commanded the army which marched against the Persians.

Alexander Zouboff, chamberlain to the Empress, a man destitute of talents, but ambitious, was son-in-law of the opulent Prince Wesemskoi, who had engrossed the three places of procurator-general of the senate of Petersburgh, of minister of the finances, and minister of the interior.

Finally, Plato Zouboff, lover of Catharine II. decorated with the title of prince, and grand-master of artillery, enjoyed all the credit formerly possessed by Orloff, Lanskoi and Potemkin. Ministers, generals, ambassadors, might be seen dancing attendance at the toilet of this minion, and humbly paying court to him, assured that these acts of degrading complaisance were the only method of purchasing the goodwill of the Empress.

. The sister of Zouboff was married to the chamberlain Jerebzoff. This woman, beautiful and much addicted to gallautry, employed part of her revenue in acts of beneficence, and frequently failed to keep an engagement with her lovers, to go and relieve the miserable. She abhorred the court, etiquette, the great world, and would willingly have passed her whole life in dishabifle. Sir Charles Whitworth, the British minister attached himself to her, and had the good fortune, by her credit and that of the favourite, to appease the Empress, whom the last Turkish war had irritated against the court of London.

Old Nikita Dimidoff, well known from his wealth and extravagancies, had fallen passionately in love with the favourite's sister, and that lady, who never could find in her heart to be cruel, received very considerable

presents from him.

The intimate confidant of Zouboff was a kinsman of his own, named Kazinsky, a frivolous young man, but sprightly, for whom he had procured a chamberlain's place, and whose advice he frequently followed.

Zouboff likewise reposed much confidence in a Ragusan, of the name of Altesti. Placed at first in the house of a free merchant of Constantinople, Altesti got acquainted with the Russian minister Bulgakoff, who, setting a value on the pliant and resolute disposition of this young Italian, attached him to his legation and carried him to Warsaw. Altesti got into favour with some Polonese possessed of influence, and obtained a mission to Petersburgh, where he caballed, with equal address and ingratitude, against his protector, and succeeded in procuring his recal. He found means at the same time to get into the good graces of Zouboff, who took him for his secretary, and initiated him in the mysteries of Commence of the second his junto.

Altesti drew up the manifesto which paved the way for the last partition of Poland, and it will be presently seen that this was not the only service which he rendered, both to the Empress and to her favourite,

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Among the personages whom I have been mentioning, some had very great influence in the cabinet of Petersburgh; but they did not always direct affairs as they pleased. The Empress kept an eye over them. Neither her age nor infirmities prevented her from transacting business every day with her ministers, and from deciding matters of the highest importance by her sole authority.

Zouboff, yielding to the importunity of his sister and of Sir Charles Whitworth, persuaded the Empress to conclude a new treaty of commerce with England. That which had expired in 1786, was not till now renewed.

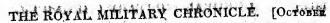
The Empress, at the same time, published two edicts, which forbid the importation of the merchandize of France into her states. This was a double triumph to the English. The new treaty of commerce extended their privileges, and they flattered themselves with the prospect of substituting the stuffs of India and of their own manufacture in place of the beautiful productions of Lyons, and the wines of Madeira and Oporto instead of the wines of France.

They obtained still more. Catharine promised to add in a short time to their fleets a Russian squadron. The order was even given to accelerate the armaments at Cronstadt. Stackelberg urged the court of Stockholm not to maintain the neutrality with France; and Krudener, animated by the same spirit, tormented the court of Copenhagen with his solicitations. But the Swedes and the Danes, who considered the advantages of their commerce only, remained inflexible.

The Grand-signor sent to Petersburgh an ambassador, who made magnificent presents to the Empress and her ministers. That Princess dispatched at the same time to Constantinople Koutouzoff, with the title of ambassador extraordinary. Koutouzoff employed prayers and menaces to prevail on the Porte to expel all the French from the Ottoman territory. The attempt was vain.

During this period, the ambassador of Russia at Stockholm, and the Swedish party attached to that power, made incessant cabals to deprive the Duke of Sudermania of the regency, and to have a council named to the young King, entrusted with the government, under the protection of the Empress. They even formed a conspiracy, which was discovered at the instant of explosion. In order to give a just idea of this, it is necessary to return a little farther back.

In 1782, Gustavus III. made a will, according to which he gave directions, in case of his death, that, conformably to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, his son, Gustavus-Adolphus, should not take the reins of government till he had attained the age of one and twenty. During the war which he carried on against Russia, he made a second, which fixed at eighteen years the majority of Gustavus-Adolphus, on account of the unexpected progress which this young Prince had made in his studies. These two wills granted to the Duke of Sudermania the regency, and all the rights of royalty, except that of creating nobles and chevaliers.



When Gustavus had been assassinated by Ankerstrom, and as soon as the physicians had announced his approaching death, this monarch made a third will, which, in leaving the regency to the Duke of Sudermania, obliged him to take into his council the barons d'Armfeldt and de Taube. At the moment when the King expired this writing was presented to the Duke, who read it, and threw it into the fire.

Mention was therefore made of the two first wills only, which, deposited in the tribunal of the court, alone bore a legal character, and in compliance with which the Duke of Sudermania was declared regent. This Prince immediately recalled the Baron de Reuterholm, who, after the diet of 1789, had withdrawn into Italy. Without having the smallest title, Reuterholm became the principal counsellor, or rather the prime

minister of the regent.

Almost all those who had possessed the confidence of Gustavus III. Armfeldt went into Italy. were devoted to Russia, and were removed. because he was, in spite of himself, named minister plenipotentiary to the court of Naples. But although at a distance from Stockholm, that minister did not the less labour to deprive the Duke of Sudermania of the regency, and even of life. He kept up a constant correspondence with the court of Petersburgh, with which the Ragusan Altesti, secretary of Zoubon, was entrusted. He traced the plan of a conspiracy, into which those friends whom he had left in Sweden were admitted. He at last believed himself on the eve of success. But his movements were observed: his steps were watched by spies; his papers were carried off, sent into Sweden, and conveyed to the tribunal of the court, which at the same instant caused his accomplices to be arrested and brought to trial.

A. D. 1795. The greater part of the proceedings on this trial were printed, and proved to the Swedish nation that the conspirators acted in concert with Russia, and reckoned upon the assistance of that power.

These circumstances were not calculated to conciliate the two courts. They on the contrary grew every day more irritated against each other; and in a short time, the notes which the Russian ministers presented to Stockholm contained nothing but menaces, and even serious accusations against the regent. The Swedish minister replied to them uniformly

with courage, but likewise with decency.

The regent had resolved to marry the young King of Sweden to the The marriage was even determined upon, Princess of Mecklenburgh. and the Princess of Mecklenburgh proclaimed future Queen of Sweden. The Empress manifested much dissatisfaction at this. She pretended that Gustavus III. had promised her the hand of his son, for one of the young Grand-dutchesses, and she regarded as an insult the non-fulfilment of that promise. When the Count de Schwerin was commissioned to go and announce at Petersburgh the marriage of the King of Sweden, Catharine, informed before-hand of the object of his mission, dispatched a courier to the frontiers of Finland, to forbid Schwerin to make his entrance into Russia.

Shortly afterwards, the Empress appointed as her minister at Stock-polin the Baron de Budberg. It seemed that, affecting to disdain the court of Sweden, she had sent that agent there, both on account of his extreme youth and his great haughtines. It was recommended to him to display considerable pride and insolence: undoubtedly he far exceeded his commission.

A. D. 1796. The misunderstanding between Sweden and Russia seemed to have arrived at its utmost height, when a French emigrant, named Christin, appeared at Stockholm. He had arrived from England at Gottenburgh, and gave out that he was charged with a mission from the Count d'Artois to the Empress of Russia. But this was only the better to conceal the object of his journey, as he had secret orders to prevail on the regent to come to an accommodation with the Empress. This negotiation succeeded; and shortly after General Budberg, uncle of the young charge d'affairs, arrived in Sweden with the title of ambas. sallor of the Empress. General Budberg made known to the regent the intentions of his sovereign. She demanded that this Prince and the Baron de Reuterholm should prepare the young King to repudiate the Princess of Mecklenburgh, to marry one of the grand-daughters of the Empress, and that, besides, he should engage not to insist on his consort's being subjected to the law which prescribes to the Queens of Sweden to adopt the religion of the country : she wished, that afterwards the regent and Reuterholm should accompany Gustavus Adolphus to Petersburgh.

Catharine spoke: she was obeyed. The regent, his pupil, his minimister, and a great number of courtiers, repaired to Peterburgh. The pride of the Empress was gratified: she now displayed her magnificence

only.

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The young King appeared to be extremely affected by the good will which the Empress manifested towards him; but he was still more so with the charms of the Grand-dutchess Alexandra; the sight of her easily obliterated from his mind the Princess of Mecklenburgh. Proposals for marriage were very speedily made, and the day of contract was nied, which was to have been followed by a splendid entertainment. When the instrument was presented to the King, that he might but his signature to it, he observed, to the great astomshment of the imperial family, that the fundamental laws of Sweden obliged him to demand that the Princess should change her religion, and that without this condition he could not sign the contract.

The Empress at first employed solicitations and flattery to persuade the young monarch to overlook that clause: but, perceiving that he could not be prevailed on to after his resolution, she cross coldly and went out: the Grand-duke, the Grand-duchess and their children followed her. The banquet did not take place; and the next day Gustavas-

Adolphus and his retinue quitted Petersburgh.

Catherine had conquered by her arms and by her intrigues nearly the half of Poland, the Krimes, the Kuban, and a part of the frontiers

of Turkey; but she had no accasion to have recourse to combats in order to invade another country, rich and well peopled : intrigue was sufficient. This country was Courland, over which still reigned the feeble son of the sanguinary Biren.

In order to comprehend all the advantage of this acquisition, it is necessary to give an idea of the geography of Courland, of its productions,

and of its inhabitants.

Courland, situated between the 56th and 58th degree of northern latitude, is divided into three parts, Courland Proper, Semigallia and the circle of Pilton. It is bounded by Livonia, Lithuania, Samogitia and the Baltic Sea. The Dwina separates it from Livonia on the north, and waters its frontiers through a space of more than sixty leagues. The south of Courland is contiguous to Lithuania and Samogitia, from Warnowitz up to the river Heiligenatz, which empties itself into the Baltic.

The portion of Samogitia which separates Courland from Prussia is no more than four or five leagues in breadth, and it is there that are to

be found the only coasts which Poland has upon the Baltic.

Courland, more favoured as to the means of navigation, has, upon this sea, more than a hundred leagues of coast, which present several creeks, several bays, and the excellent ports of Liebau and of Windau. This last, which never is shut up by the ice, will, without doubt, one day become the station of the Russian fleets. It may be easily put in a state to contain a hundred ships of the line, which can at any period menace Sweden and Denmark.

Courland is watered by the Dwina, the Windau, the Aau, the Ekran, and the Susseg, and it would be easy to establish there an interior navigation. The Windau and the Aau might, in a particular manner, facilitate the commerce of the Baltic with Lithuania and Samogitia, from whence these rivers take their source.

There are also in Courland lakes and marshes. The principal lakes are those of Saueken, Angern, Ressinaiten, Liébau, and Popentée. The cantons which supply the greatest quantity of wood are Dohndangen, Popen, Schleck, Rutzau. The districts of Mertzendorff, of Bengallen, of Ambothen, present only a mountainous aspect.

The climate of Courland is good, but severe. It has rapid transitions from cold to heat, and from heat to cold, and there are very frequent fogs. Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants of it are robust and

long-lived.

The soil of this country is in general fertile. It produces in abundance wood, corn, fruits, and various other vegetables. There are, it is true, some cantons lying fallow, but that is from want of labourers and animals.

The forests there are filled with game, and the rivers with fish. The soil is calcareous, but covered in divers places with sand, turf, and potters' clay. There are quarries of marble, and mines of iron and coal, but they are not worked. You likewise find there vitriol and lead ore. The commodities which Courland supplies to commerce, are wheat, barley, oats, timber for building, hemp, flax, potashes, leather, furs, feathers, salted and smoked provisions, wax, rosin, tallow, amber, beer and brandy distilled from grain.

There are no manufactures in Courland: of consequence, several articles of luxury, even several of the most necessary things, are imported from foreign countries, and procure immense profits to the Dutch, the Danes, the English, which they barter for the commodities of the country.

The great number of little ports which Courland has upon the Baltic are extremely favourable to smuggling.

Before I mention the state of the inhabitants and of the government of Courland, at the moment when Catherine II. took possession of this country, I shall relate succinctly what they have been.

It is nearly 2200 years since some southern navigators discovered, in that quarter of the north of which I speak, some savage people, who carried on the commerce and fishing for amber. Herodotus gives them the name of Venedes; other writers of antiquity call them Guttons, Suevi, Estians, Heruli, and from one of these hordes the Baltic was named, seventeen centuries back, the sea of the Suevi. The Guttons drove the Suevi into the interior of the country, and remained masters of the sea-coast. Audacious pirates, they came, towards the close of the sixth century, to ravage the coasts of France.

There were at that time kings of Courland; and there exists still, among the Courlandish peasantry, a family said to be descended from their ancient kings, and who still preserve some privileges.

The Danes, the Swedes, the Norwegians, by turns subjugated the Courlanders, and were sometimes vanquished by them. Till the end of the twelfth century, the Courlanders had refused to receive Christianity, and had frequently even massacred those who attempted to preach it to them; but a grand crusade, levied against them by Pope Innocent III. obliged them to become converts.

The order of chevaliers porte-glaive took possession of Courland, erected it into a duchy, and considered it as an oblat-fief, the sovereignty of which was vested in the kings of Poland. The Grand-Master, Conrade de Medem, built the city of Mittau, which is the capital of the country. Long after this Sigismund-Augustus, the King of Poland, united Courland to his states; and finally, the Grand-Master Gothard Kettler was Duke of it in 1561, but the King of Poland did not grant him investiture till eighteen years afterward.

The descendants of Gothard Kettler almost always retained the duchy of Courland down to the year 1737. One of them, James III. who lived in the middle of the seventeenth century, acquired in Europe consideration and glory. He concluded advantageous treaties with England and France. He had his marine and finances in excellent order; and his subjects went to traffic freely on the coast of Senegal, in the river Gambia, to the Antilles, and in the ports of Iceland.

Ferdinaud, the last shoot of the race of Kettler, lost his duchy for having commanded the Saxon army against the Czar Peter I. For thirty years he saw his oppressed and faithful states recal him several times, and never durst resume the government. At length, on the death of that prince, the Empress Anne obliged the Courlanders to elect as Duke her too unworthy favourite Biren.

Biren, at that time all-powerful in the court of Petersburgh, and afferwards banished for twenty years to the deserts of Siberia, did not go to take possession of his duchy till his return from exile. Six years afterwards he resigned the reins of government to his son, Peter, already

elected Duke through the influence of Russia.

The Courlanders had wretched manners, and still worse laws. The nobles, generally addicted to an excessive dehauchery, enjoyed privileges far too high, and the inhabitants of the cities, as well as the peasantry, were shamefully degraded. These last, naturally good, but dull and superstitious in the extreme, believe still in magic. There are even some of them idolaters, and who, in the recesses of their forests, sacrifice. Their education is not greatly calculated to amend them. There is in Courland no other institution for public instruction except the miserable college of Mittau. Lutheranism is the established religion of that country; but all sects are tolerated.

Though Sovereigns of Courland, the Dukes have been, down to a recent date, absolutely subjected to Poland. Orders issuing from the republic and King of Poland, and sealed with the great seal of Lithuania, alone had the force of law in Courland. The Dukes could keep up no more than a body of 500 infantry and 200 cavalry. They had a mint, but the coin was impressed with the effigy and the arms of the King of Poland: and the nobility, as well as the hurghers of Courland, took

the oath of fidelity to the Polish monarch.

The rights and usages of the Courlandish nobles were nearly similar to those of the Polish nobility. They had their diets, their dietines, their privy and arbitrary tribunals. They were liable to no impost, to no excise, and paid to the support of government just what they thought proper. They were opulent, because they were proprietors of all the lands.

Duke Peter de Biren was avaricious, litigious, and unworthy of respect. His blind attachment to his favourite Wagener contributed not a little to render him an object of batred : but there, were still farther grounds of complaint against him. Obliged to farm out his lands to the nobles at a moderate rent, he had raised that rent, and made agricultural regulations oppressive to the husbandman. During an excursion he made into Italy, the regency replaced every thing on the ancient footing; but when he returned, the Duke restored his innovations, and created a greater number of enemies. He seemed, by his imprudent conduct, determined himself to drive his subjects to meet the Russian yoke.

The emissaries of Russia had long ago succeeded in gaining over many Courlanders, and particularly the counsellor Howen, a man elequent, pliable, and ambitious. The Courlandish nobility were frequently allured to Petersburgh. The flattering reception given them by the Empress, distinctions, pleasures, rendered a residence in Russia far preferable, in their estimation, to a home at Mittau, and inspired a wish rather to obey the Sovereign of a vast empire, than be the subject of a miserly Duke, whose obscure origin they incessantly recollected, and whom they considered as their inferior.

In order to induce the commonality to adopt this sentiment of the nobles, Catharine set them a wrangling, and excited a spirit of alarm. She at first made the inhabitants of Livonia to revive an ancient convention, which obliged the Courlanders to export all their commodities from the port of Riga. It was undoubtedly very strange, that a nation which had on its own coasts ports commodiously situated, should be obliged to go, at a great expence, and put on board in a foreign city the productions of its own soil! But what cannot force effect, and what will not ambition dare to do! The quarrel of the Livonians and Courlanders was not yet settled, when the Empress sent engineers into Courland to trace the plan of a canal which should facilitate the conveyance of goods from that country into Livonia. The Courlanders on this, apprehending that they would soon be under the necessity of using this canal, thought it would be better for them to be protected than oppressed by the Empress, and to become her subjects rather than her neighbours.

Informed of these dispositions, and of all the discontents which the Duke of Courland excited, Catharine summoned that Prince to her court, under the pretext of having occasion to confer with him on business of serious importance; but scarcely was the Duke at the foot of the throne of the self-created despot of the north, when the states of Courland assembled. The nobility proposed to renounce the sovereignty of Poland, and submit to that of Russia. The chief members of the grand council wished to oppose this transfer, observing, that it would be decent, before they proceeded to a decision, to wait the Duke's return. The oberbourgrave Howen rose, and made a long speech in favour of Russia. Some of the counsellors adopted his opinion, others upbraided him as a traitor. The dispute grew warm; mutual challenges were given, and they were on the point of settling the controversy by the sword, when the Russian general Pahlen made his appearance in the assembly. His presence restored tranquillity. No one dared to open his mouth against Russia, and the proposition of the nobless passed into a resolution.

The day after, an instrument was drawn up, by which Courland, Semi-gallia, and the circle of Pilten, subjected themselves to the Empress of Russia, and it was carried to Petersburgh, where the Duke of Courland learnt, from the mouth of his own subjects, that they had just stripped him of his principality. The Empress immediately sent a governor thither.

There were, nevertheless, many malecontents in Courland. Discontent involved proscription, and the effects of the proscribed became a prey

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to Catharine's courtiers. The favourite Plato Zouboff and his brother Valerian obtained a great part of those rich and scandalous spoils.

The unresisted sovereign of so many invaded states, Catharine employed unremitting assiduity to retain them under her domination. Repnin and Toutoulmin exacted, in her name, a new oath of allegiance, the one in Lithuania, the other in Poland, and the wretched inhabitants of those countries who dared to refuse submission to that cruel formality, were instantly stripped of the inheritance of their fathers, and driven from their natal, soil.

The Empress, who had so long promised, without any intention to keep faith, support to the league of Kings against France, gave way, at last, to the solicitations of the favourite Zouboff, whom his sister, the British minister and Esterhazy incessantly beset. She determined to join the English fleet with a squadron of twelve ships and eight frigates, the command of which was conferred on Admiral Hanikoff. But, never forming a treaty but what redounded to her own benefit, she had stipulated that Great Britain should pay her an annual subsidy of a million sterling, beside defraying all the expence of the squadron, which received, notwithstanding, secret orders not to fight. The court of London obtained, then, by this bargain, only a useless and ruinous bugbear. It was soon perceived: but the Russian squadron was kept in British pay for a year, and the Empress was requested to recal her armament to her own ports. Catharine afterwards sent to England three ships of war and three frigates.

That Princess had married her grandson Alexander to the Princess Louisa of Baden. She likewise wished to find a consort for Prince Constantine. She invited to her court the three daughters of the Prince de Saxe-Cobourg, and, after some hesitation in her choice, determined in favour of the youngest, who, on becoming Grand-duchess, assumed the

name of Anna-Federowna.

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But unresisted invasion, treaties, alliances, satisfied not the ambition of Catharine. Impelled by the rage of conquest, she turned her arms against Persia. Under pretence of supporting Lolf-Ali-Khan, a shoot from the race of the Sophis, she intended to avenge herself on the eunuch Aga-Mahmed, and make herself mistress of the Persian provinces bordering on the Caspian Sea. Her minister at Constantinople had orders to press the Porte to enter into her views. The Reis-effendi Rasched Mahomet powerfully supported her; but the divan remained inflexible.

Valerian Zouboff penetrated, at the head of a numerous army, into the province of Daghestan, and proceeded to lay siege to Derbent. He first attacked a lofty tower which covered that place, and after having carried it, and put the garrison to the sword, prepared to give the assault to the city, The Persians, intimidated by the first success, and by the fury of the Russians, begged quarter, and the commandant, a wenerable old man, of 120 years, and the same person who, at the beginning

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ning of this century, had surrendered Derbent to Peter I. carried the keys of it to Valerian Zouboff.

Aga-Mahmed hastened to relieve Derbent, but was informed by the way that this place had already submitted to the Russian arms. Valerian Zouboff advanced to give him battle, and victory declared in favour of the Persians, who obliged their enemies to retreat into Derbent. Catharine, informed of this defeat, immediately issued orders to a part of the troops which she had in the Kuban, to go and reinforce the army of Valerian Zouboff, and she entertained no doubt that this general would soon triumph over Aga-Mahmed.

She flattered herself with the hope of obtaining a still greater triumph. The new treaty she was on the point of concluding with England and Austria, obliged her, in truth, to furnish these two powers with a formidable army against France, but it ensured to her their aid for attacking Turkey. She reckoned, in a word, on the execution of her darling project, that of driving the Ottomans out of Europe, and of rearing her throne at Constantinople.

In this case the vast empire of Catharine would have had for boundaties, the Thracian Bosphorous to the south, the Gulph of Bothnia on the north, the Vistula on the west, and the seas of Japan eastward.

But death blasted her hopes. On the morning of November 6th she was tolerably gay, and drank coffee as usual. Some time after she retired to her closet. After an interval of half an hour, her female attendants, finding she did not re-appear, began to be uneasy. They went in, and found the Empress stretched on the floor, with her feet against the door. Dr. Rogerson, her first physician, was called in, who, supposing it to be a fit of the apoplexy, ordered her to be bled twice. The Empress appeared at first to be somewhat relieved: but it was impossible for him to give a decided opinion, and at ten in the evening she expired.

The Grand-duke was at his country residence of Gatschina. As soon as he was informed of his mother's dangerous state he hastened to Petersburgh, and the instant she breathed her last, was proclaimed Emperor, by the name of Paul I.

When he had assumed the reins of government, that Prince failed not to render to his mother all the funeral honours due to her; but he did not choose that she should be the sole object of this august and mournful ceremony. Whether from an excess of filial piety, or to evince the rooted abhorrence he felt of the crime which robbed him of a father, he brought that crime to remembrance, in a terrible and solemn manner. The last scene of the bloody tragedy of 1762, was exhibited at the expiration of thirty-five years.

Paul I. gave orders to open the tomb of the unfortunate Peter III. which was in the church of St. Alexander Newsky. He commanded to place on the coffin of that Prince the Imperial crown, which he had brought expressly for the purpose from Moscow. The coffin was then deposited on a bed of state by the side of that of the Empress, with a love knot extending from the one to the other, and an inscription in the



Russian tongue to this purport;—"In life divided, in death united." Alexis Orloff was ordered to Petersburgh, and appointed, together with Prince Baratinsky, to appear in mourning on each side of the coffin of Peter III. This dismal preference was unquestionably intended to awaken remorse and terror in the breasts of the two assassins. For three hours that the ceremony of interment lasted, the eyes of all the spectators were fixed on them, and seemed to upbraid them with the enormity of their offence. Alexis Orloff, possessing more animal vigour and inensibility than Baratinsky, discovered no sensible emotion; but his accomplice had the appearance of being filled with a profound sorrow, and would probably have fallen into fainting-fits, but for the salts incessantly administered to him.

All Petersburgh expected that this first punishment would have been succeeded by one of greater severity, but the vengeance of the Emperor went no farther. Alexis Orloff received, without having requested it, permission to travel, and Baratinsky was ordered no more to make his appearance at court, a disgrace which he could not but consider as a

favour.

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derit.

I will not attempt to depict, by new traits, the character of Catharine II. The history which I have just written will be sufficient, I dare venture to believe, to make her known. I shall only say a few words with regard to her person, of which I have as yet scarcely made mention.

That Princess had been pretty in her youth, and she preserved, to the latest period of her life, much grace and majesty. She was of a midding stature, but well proportioned, and as she carried her head very erect, she appeared almost tall. Her forehead was open, her nose a little aquiline, her mouth agreeable, and her chin rather long, but not at all misshapen. Her hair was chesnut-brown, her eye-brows black and thick. Her blue eyes had a sweetness frequently affected, and, more frequently still, replaced by haughtiness. Her physionomy was not deficient in expression, but that expression displayed but little what was passing in the soul of Catharine, or rather she made use of it only the better to disguise her inward feelings.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES

OF THE

CAMPAIGNS OF BUONAPARTE.

SINCE THE PEACE OF AMIENS.

BEING A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WHOLE OF THE BULLETINS
PUBLISHED BY BUONAPARTE TO HIS ABDICATION.

IT is the well-known opinion of some of our ablest Generals, that the French Bulletins of Buonaparte contain the most complete practical lessons of modern warfare, and with a due allowance for some exaggeration, include the fullest narrative of the most memorable campaigns on record. A wish, therefore, has often been expressed that they were all published in one form, so as to form a portable manual as well for future reference as for present study. It is our present purpose to effect this. In this, and in the following numbers of the Chronicle, we shall accordingly give a complete collection of the whole of the Bulletins published by Buonaparte. This began only in the first Campaign after he was Emperor. The form of a Bulletin being considered in foreign Cabinets as belonging only to

CAMPAIGN IN PRUSSIA OF 1806-1807. (Continued.)

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

WITTENBERG, Oct. 22 .- Here is the intelligence we have collected concerning the causes of this strange war : Gen. Schmettau (dead, a prisoner at Weimar), drew up a memorial, written with much force, in which he established, that the Prussian army ought to regard itself as dishonoured; that it was, notwithstanding, in a state to beat the French; and that it was necessary to make war. General Ruchel (killed) and Blucher (who only saved himself by a subterfuge, and by abusing the French good faith), subscribed this memoir, which was drawn up in the form of a petition to the King. Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia (killed) supported it by every species of sarcasm. The flame spread through every head. The Duke of Brunswick (wounded very badly) a man enrolled in the war faction. In short, the memoir, thus supported, was presented to the King. The Queen undertook to dispose the mind of the King, and to make known to him what was thought of him. She reported to him that he was not thought brave, and that if he did not make war, it was because he was afraid of putting himself at the head of his army, The King, really as brave as any Prussian Prince, gave way, without ceasing to preserve We should signalize the men who the opinion that he committed a great fault. have not partaken of the illusions of the war partizans. These are the respectable Field-Marshal Mollendorf and General Kalkreuth. We are assured, that after the fine charge of the 9th and 10th regiment of hussars, at Saalfield, the King said, "You pretended that the French cavalry was worth nothing; see, nevertheless what the light cavalry is doing; and judge what cuirassiers will do. These troops have acquired their superiority by fifteen years' fighting. As many are necessary in order to equal them; but who among us could be so much the enemy of Prussia as to desire this terrible proof?" The Emperor, already master of the communications and magazines of the enemy, wrote, on the 18th of this month, a letter which he sent to the King of Prussia, by the orderly officer, Montesquien. This officer arrived at four in the afternoon of the 13th, at the quarters of General Hohenlohe, who kept him there, and took the letter of which he was the bearer. The camp of the King of Prussia was about two leagues behind. That Prince should



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therefore have received a letter of the Emperor at six in the evening at the latest. We are, however, assured, that he did not receive it till nine o'clock in the morning on the 14th; that is to say, when the battle was already begun .- It is also mentioned, that the King of Prussia said then-" If this letter had arrived sooner, perhaps we might not have fought; but these young men's heads are so high, that if there had been question here of peace yesterday, I should not have led back a third of my army to Berlin." The King of Prussia had two horses shot under him, and he received a musket ball in his sleeys. The Duke of Brunswick has had all the blame in this war. He has ill conceived, and ill directed the movements of the army. He thought the emperor was at Paris, when he found them on his flanks ; he thought to have the lead in the movements, and he found himself already turned. As for the rest, on the morning of the battle, consternation was already among the chiefs. They perceived that they were ill posted, and that they were going to play the last stake of the monarchy. They all said, "Well! we shall pay in person!"-the common sentiment of men who preserve little hope. The Queen was always to be found at the head-quarters at Weimar. It was necessary at last to tell her that circumstances were serious, and that on the morrow great events, for the Prussian monarchy might occur. She was desirous that the King should bid her go away, and in effect she was reduced to the necessity of going away. Lord Morpheth, sent by the court of London to buy the Prussian blood, (a mission really unworthy of a man like him) arrived on the 11th, at Weimar, charged to make seducing offers, and to propose considerable subsidies. The horizon was already very cloudy; the cabinet was not willing to see this envoy; he was told, that perhaps there was little safety for his person, and they engaged him to return to Hamburgh, there to wait the event. What would the Duckess of Devonshire have said, had she seen her kinsman charged with spreading the flame of war, and coming to offer poisoned gold, obliged sadly to retrace his steps in so great haste? One cannot repress one's indignation to see England compromise the rank of respectable agents, and play a part so odious. We have as yet no news of a treaty between Prussia and Russia, and it is certain, that up to this day, no Russian has appeared in the Prussian territory. In other respects, the army desire much to see them : they will find another Austerlitz in Prussia .- There is at Leipsic such a quantity of English goods, that sixty millions have been already offered to redeem them. It is asked, what will England gain by all this ? She might have recovered Hanover, kept the Cape of Good Hope. preserved Malta, made an honourable peace, and restored tranquillity to the world. She was willing to excite Prussia against France, to provoke the Emperor and France. Well! she has conducted Prussia to her ruin, procured greater glory for the Emperor, and greater powers for France; and the time approaches when we may declare England in a state of Continental blockade. Is it then with blood that the English hope to feed their commerce, and reanimate their industry? Great mischiefs may come upon England: Europe will attribute them to the loss of that honest man and minister, who wished to govern by great and liberal ideas, and whom the English will one day deplore with tears of blood. The French columns are already marching upon Potsdam and Berlin. Deputies from Potsdam are arrived to request protection. The Imperial head-quarters are now at Wittenberg.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

THE Duke of Brunswick has sent his Marshal of the Palace to the Emperor. That officer was entrusted with a letter, in which the Duke recommended his states to the protection of his Majesty. The Emperor said to him, "If I were to demolish the city of Branswick, and if I did not leave one stone upon another, what would your Prince'say? Does not the law of retaliation authorize me to do at Brunswick what he would have done in my capital? To threaten to destroy cities may be merely the act of madness; but to attempt to deprive a whole army of brave men of their honour,—to propose to them to quit Germany at stated

marches, is what posterity will hardly credit. The Duke of Brunswick ought not to have committed such an outrage. Men who have grown grey under arms, should respect the honour of military men; it was not in the plains of Champagne that that general acquired the right to treat the French colours with such contempt. Such a summons only dishonours the soldier who makes it. That dishonour does not belong to the King of Prussia: it attaches to the chief of his military council, to the general to whom, in difficult circumstances, he had confided his affairs. It is the Duke of Brunswick alone whom France and Prussia can accuse of the war. The frenzy of which that old general set the example, encouraged a set of turbulent young men, and hurried on the King, contrary to his own disposition and conviction. Sir, tell the inhabitants of the country of Brunswick, that they will find the French generous enemies; that I wish to soften the rigour: of war with regard to them; and that the inconvenience which the passage of troops may occasion will be against my inclination. Tell Gen. Brunswick that he shall be treated with all the attention due to a Prussian officer, but that I cannot recognize a sovereign in a Prussian general. If the House of Brunswick lose its sovereignty, it can only be ascribed to the author of two wars, who, in one, would have sapped the great capital to its foundation; and who, in the other, attempted to dishonour 200,000 braye men, who perhaps might be conquered, but who would never be surprised ont of the path of bonour and glory. Much blood has been shed in a few days. Great disasters press upon the Prussian monarchy. How blameable is the man, who, by a single word, might have prevented them, if, like Nestor, rising in the midst of the councils, he had said, 'Be silent, ye inconsiderate youth!' Women. return to your spindles, and to the management of your domestic concerns! And you, Sire, believe the companion of the most illustrious of your predecessors: since the Emperor Napoleon does not wish for war, do not place him in the alternative of war or dishonour. Do not engage yourselves in a dangerous contest with an army that boasts of fifteen years spent in glorious labours, and that victory has accustomed to every sacrifice."-Instead of holding this language; which agreed so well with the prudence of his years, and with the experience of so long a career, he has been the first to raise the cry of war; he has even been faithless to the ties of con. sanguinity, in arming a son against his father: he has threatened to place his colours on the palace of Stutgard, and to accompany those proceedings with invectives against France: he was declared the author of that frantic manifesto. which he has denied for these fourteen years, although he could not deny that he had given it the sanction of his signature."—It has been remarked, that during this conversation, the Emperor, with that warmth with which he is often animated, often repeated, " to overturn and destroy the habitations of peaceable citizens is a crime which can be repaired by time and expence; but to dishonour an army, to wish that it should fly from Germany before the Prussian eagle, is a baseness that none but the person who advised it could be capable of committing."

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.

Potsdam, Oct. 25.—The corps of Marshal Lannes arrived here on the 24th. Marshal Davoust's corps entered Berlin on the 26th, at ten in the morning. The corps of Marshal Prince of Poute-Corvo is at Brandenburgh, Marshal Augereau's corps will enter Berlin to-morrow, the 26th. The Emperor arrived at Potrdam yesterday, and entered the Palace. In the afternoon he went to inspect the new palace of Sans Souci, and the country in the environs of Potsdam: he found the situation and the building very pleasant. He staid some time in the chamber of Frederick the Great, the bangings and furniture of which are the same now as at the time of his decease. Prince Ferdinand, the brother of the Great Frederick, remains at Berlin. There are 500 pieces of cannon in the arsenal of Berlin, several hundred weight of powder, and a great quantity of arms. General Hulin is nominated Governor of Berlin. The Grand Duke of Berg is gone to Spandau, to follow

a Prussian column, which is marching from that place to Stettin, and which we are in hopes of cutting off. Marshal Ney's corps blockades Magdeburg. Marshal Soult's corps passed the Elbe a day's journey from Magdeburg, and followed the enemy to Stettin. The result of the celebrated oath, taken upon the tomb of the Great Frederick, on the 4th of November, 1805, was the battle of Austerlitz, and the evacuation of Germany by the Russian army, by forced marches. Forty-eight hours after this event, a plate was engraved, and exposed in all the shops, and which excited even the ridicule of the peasants. Here were seen the Great Emperor of Russia; near him the Queen, and on the other side the King, raising his hand over the tomb of the Great Frederick: the Queen herself, covered with a shawl, much in the same manner as the London engravers represent Lady Hamilton, rests her hand on her heart, looking at the Emperor of Russia. One cannot conceive how the police of Berlin could suffer such a pitiful satire to be disseminated. At any rate, the shade of the great Frederick could not but have been offended at such a scandalous scene. His mind, his genius, and his wishes were with that nation, which he had so much esteemed, and of which he said, that " if he was their king, a cannon shot should not be fired in Europe without his permission."

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN.

POTSDAM, Oct. 26 .- The Emperor has been to view the tomb of Frederick the Great. The remains of this great man are enclosed in a wooden coffin, covered with copper. It is placed in a vault, without any ornaments, any trophies of victory; without any distinction to recal the memory of his great and heroic actions. The Emperor has presented to the Hotel of the Iavalids at Paris, the sword of the Great Frederick, the ribbon of his Order, the Black Eagle, and also the colours which he took in the Seven Years War. The old invalids of the Hanoverian army will receive every thing with a kind of religious veneration which belongs to one of the greatest generals in the annuls of history. Lord Morpheth, the English Envoy to the Prussian court, was only six hours' distance from the field of battle, on the 14th. He heard the firing. A courier informed him that the battle was lost, and in a moment afterwards he was surrounded by fugitives, pouring in upon him on all sides, He ran away, exclaiming, "I must not be taken." He offered 60 guineas for a horse; he obtained one, and fled." The citadel of Spandau, three miles from Berlin, and four from Potsdam, strong byats situation, in the midst of water, having a garrison of 1200 men, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions, was surrounded in the night of the 24th. Gen. Bertrand, the Emperor's aid-de-camp, had previously reconnoitred the place. The cannon was ready to open upon it, and the garrison began to be alarmed, when Marshal Lannes proposed the capitulation subjoined to be signed by the Commandant. Large magazines of tents, clothing, &c. have been found at Berlin; we are employed in taking inventories. The Prince of Hatzfeld; Busching, the superintendant of the police; the President Kerchiffen; Formey, a privy counsellor; M. Kuesk, Siegren, Hermensdorf, counsellors, sent as deputies by the city of Berlin, have this morning delivered the keys of the place to his Majesty at Potsdam. They were accompanied by M. Groote, counsellor of finance, and the Barons Vichnitz and Eckarlstein. The head quarters are at Charlottenburg .- By the capitulation the officers are to go where they please. The privates are prisoners of war.] has all presidents about the color of the colors

NINETEENTH BULLETIN

CHARLOTTENBURG, Oct. 27.—The Emperor left Potsdam at twelve o'clock, to inspect the fortress of Spandau. He has charged Gen. Chasseloup, commandant of the engineers, with improving the fortifications of that place. This is a fine piece of work: the magazines are magnificent, and meal, oats, &c. have been found in them sufficient to serve the army for two months; besides ammunition sufficient to double the provision for the whole of the artillery. To give an idea of the uncom-

mon confusion which prevailed in the Prussian monarchy, it is sufficient to say, that the Queen, upon her return from her ridiculous and lamentable journey to Erfurt and Weimar, passed a whole night at Berlin, without seeing a single person; that the people were, for a long time, without knowing where the King was; that no person took any care for the safety of the capital; and that the citizens were compelled to unite, in order to form a provisional government. Contempt for the authors of the war has reached the highest point. The manifesto, which the people of Berlin call a scandalous libel, and in which not one single complaint is brought forward, has inflamed the public mind against its author, a needy scribbler of the name of Gentz; one of those men devoid of honour, who suffer themselves to be bought for gold. The whole world is witness, that the Queen has been the cause of all the reverses to which the Prussians have been exposed. Every where we bear it said, "A year ago she was so good, so kind; but how is she changed since the fatal meeting between the Emperor Alexander and his Prussian Majesty!"-In the palaces there was not the least order observed, so that the sword of the Great Frederick was easily found at Potzdam, together with the scarf which he wore during the seven years' war; also the insignia of the Black Eagle. The Emperor took these trophies with transport, saying, "I would rather have these than twenty millions;" then pausing a little, he added, " I shall send these to my old soldiers, who served in the war of Hanover; I shall present them to the governor of the invalids: in that hotel they shall remain."-After the Queen withdrew from Potzdam, the portrait of the Emperor of Russia was found, which she had received from that monarch. At Charlottenburg was found the correspondence between the Emperor of Russia and the King for three years past, together with some memorials written by English authors, to prove that nations were under no obligation to observe any treaty made with the Emperor Napoleon, but that it was necessary for every power to range itself on the side of the Emperor of Russia. These documents ought to form historical records: they shew, if it was necessary, how unfortunate princes are when they suffer women to interfere in state affairs. The notes, reports, and state papers were scented with musk, and lay mingled together on the Queen's toilette. This princess had turned the heads of all the women in Berlin. But now another change has succeeded. The first fugitives that took refuge there were received with contempt, and they were reminded of the day, when, flourishing their swords upon the plains of Berlin, they pretended to cut down all that opposed them.—General Savary, sent off a detachment of cavalry to seek the enemy, has informed us, that Prince Hohenlohe, compelled to leave Magdeburg, was on the 25th between Rathenau and Ruppin, retreating to Stettin. Marshal Lannes is already at Zehdenick; and it is probable that the remains of the enemy will not es. cape without being attacked.—This morning a corps of Bavarians were to enter Dresden; but we have not yet received any advices upon the subject. Prince Louis Ferdinand, who was killed at the opening of the campaign, was publicly nicknamed the Little Duke of Orleans at Berlin. This young man abused the King's goodness to such a degree, that he even scandalized him. He was one, who, with some other young officers, broke the windows of Count Haugwitz, on the night when that minister returned from Paris. We are at a loss to know which to admire most, the audacity or the weakness of that young man .- A great part of the effects sent away from Berlin to Magdeburg, and embarked upon the Oder, has been intercepted by the light cavalry. Upwards of sixty schuyts have been brought back, leaded with cloathing, meal, and artillery. Some of the regiments of hussars have made prizes to the amount of upwards of 500,000 francs; and it is reported that they exchange their silver for gold, with a loss of fifty per cent.-The palace of Charlottenburg, where the Emperor resides, is situated one mile from Berlin, upon the Spree.

TWENTIETH BULLETIN.

CHARLOTTENBURG, Oct. 27 .- As the military movements are no longer uncertain, they are still more interesting, by the contrivances of marches and manœuvres. The indefatigable Grand Duke of Berg was at Zehdenick on the 26th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, with a brigade of light cavalry under General Lasalle, while the division of dragoons, under the Generals Beaumont and Grouchy were marching to the same point.—The brigade under General Lasalle presented itself to the enemy, who opposed it with 6,000 cavalry. This was the whole of the cavalry of the Prussian army that had escaped from Magdeburg, forming the advanced guard of Prince Hohenlohe's corps, directing their march towards Stettin .- At four in the afternoop, when both divisions of the cavalry had arrived, General Lasalle attraced the enemy with his usual intrepidity, which has always formed the character of the French hussers and yagers in the present war. The enemy's line, though formed three deep, was broken; they were pursued into the village of Zehdenick, and thrown into confusion in the defiles. The Queen's regiment of dragoons endeavoured to recover themselves, but the dragoons of Grouchy's division soon shewed themselves, fell upon the enemy, and made dreadful havoc among them, A part of these 6,000 cavalry were driven into the morasses; 300 remained upon the field; 700 with their horses were made prisoners. The colonel, and a great number of officers of the Queen's regiment are jucilyded. The colours of the regiment are taken. Marshal Lannes's corps is in full march to support our carelty. The cuirassiers are marching in columns to the right wing, and another corps is advancing towards the Gransee. We shall be at Stettin before the army that are marching there; which, being outflanked, is as good as cut off already, Undisciplined as they are, there is reason to hope that not a man of them will escape, and that the whole of that part of the Prussian army, which lost two days, without any advantage at Magdeburg, in order to collect themselves, will not be able to reach the Oder .- The above-mentioned affair at Zehdenick, as a martial achievement, is remarkable; neither party had any infantry; but that the Prussian cavalry is much inferior to ours, is proved by the events of this campaign. They have never been able to make a stand against half their number of French -One of the adjuncts of the general staff taken prisoner by the enemy in Thuringia, as he was carrying orders to Marshal Mortier, was conveyed to Custrin, where he saw the King. He says, that very few troops had arrived on that side of the Oder, either there or at Stettin; he scarcely saw any infantry.

SAND THE WAR AND A SERVE

TWENTY FIRST BULLETIN. BERLIN, Oct 28 - Vesterday the Emperor made his public entry into this city ; he was attended by the Prince of Neufchatel, the Marshals Davoust and Angereau, Marshal Lefebre headed the train with the Imperial Foot Guards. The Cuirassiers of, Nansouty's divivision were drawn up in order of battle along the road. The Emperor marched between the Grenadiers and Horse Yagers belonging to his Life Guard. At three in the afternoon he alighted at the palace, where he was received by the Grand Marshal Duroc. A vast concourse of people had assembled, as spectators of this ceremony. The road from Charlottenburg to Berlin is very good, and the entrance through the gate is superb. It was a most beautiful day. The whole of the Civil Administration, presented by General Hulen, came to offer the keys to the Emperor. This body immediately waited upon His Majesty. The General Prince Hatzfeldt was at their head. On the 28th, at nine in the forenoon, the Euvoys of Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, and the Ottoman Porte, resident at Berlin, were admitted to an audience of His Majesty. His Majesty ordered the Turkish Euroy fo send a courier to Constantinople to inform his Court of what had taken place, and to declare that now the Russians should not enter Moldavia, nor undertake any thing against the Turkish Empire. Afterwards His Majesty received the whole of the 1814.]

Lutheran and Reformed Consistories. There are upwards of 12,000 French at Berlin. whose predecessors took refuge there in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His Majesty conversed with the principal persons among these Protestants, and told them, that they had a just claim upon his protection, and that their privileges and the exercise of their worship should be secured to them. His Maiesty advised them to concern themselves with their own affairs, to remain peaceable, and pay obedience and respect to the sovereign,-The Courts of Justice were presented. His Majesty conversed with the Members of the Courts of Appeal, and gave them some instruction as to the manner in which justice should be administered .- Count Van Neale coming into the Hall of Audience, the Emperor said to him. "Well, Sir, your ladies wished for war, and they have been gratified; it becomes you to manage your household better." (Letters had been intercepted from the Count's daughter). " Napoleon (reading these letters) will not continue the war; let others carry on the war against him." His Majesty said to Count Van Neale, "No: I will carry on no war. Not that I doubt of my prowess, as you have suggested; but in order to spare the blood of my subjects, which is dear to me; and because it is prescribed to me by my first duty, only to shed the same for their honour and safety. But the good people of Berlin have been the sacrifice of the war; while those who have excited it have left them, and have become fugitives. I shall reduce those noble courtiers to such extremities, that they shall be compelled to beg their bread. The Emperor ordered that twenty-four of the best Burghers should be assembled in the Town-house, in order to select a third of their number to take upon them the civil government of the place. Each of the twenty wards is to furnish a guard of 60 men; so that 1200 of the best Burghers will be entrusted with the care of the city, and the management of the police.-The Emperor said to Prince Hatzfeldt, " Do not appear in my presence; I have no need of your vices: retire to your estates."-The Emperor gave audience to the chancellor and the ministers of the King of Prussia.—In giving instructions to the civil administration of the city, the Emperor said, "I will not suffer any windows to be broken. My brother the King of Psussia ceased to be a king, from the day when Prince Louis Ferdinand was bold enough to break the windows of his Majesty's ministers. His Majesty should have ordered him to be hanged."-This day, the 28th, his Majesty mounted his horse to review Marshal Davoust's corps. morrow that under Marshal Augereau will pass in review before him.-The Grand Dake of Berg, Marshal Lannes, and the Prince of Ponte Corvo, are pursuing Prince Hohenlohe. After the gallant affair with the cavalry at Zehdenick, the Grand Duke of Berg advanced to Templin, where he found a great quantity of provisions, and the dinners for the Prussian generals and their troops, ready dressed,-At Granzee, Prince Hohenlohe changed his route, and took the road to Furstenberg. It is probable that, being cut off from the Oder, he will be surrounded and made prisoner. - The Duke of Weimar is in a similar situation with respect to Marshal Soult. The Duke seemed to wish to cross the Eibe at Tangermunde, in order to approach the Oder. On the 25th, Marshal Soult auticipated him. If we come up with bim, not a man will escape: if he succeeds in crossing the Oder, he will fall into the hands of the Grand Dake of Berg, Marshal Lannes, and the Prince of Ponte Corvo. A part of our troops are upon the Oder. The King of Prussia has passed the Vistula .- Count Zastrow was presented to the Emperor on the 27th, at Charlottenburg, and delivered a letter from the King of Prussia .- At this moment an aide-de-camp from Prince Eugene has announced a victory obtained over the Russians in Albania.

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Events succeed each other with rapidity. The Grand Duke of Berg arrived, on the 27th, at Hasleben, with a division of dragoons. He had sent to Boitzenburg General Milhand, with the 13th regiment of light horse, and the brigade of light cavalry under General Lasalle, to Prentzlow. Informed that

the enemy was in force at Boitzenburg, he struck off to Wignunsdorff. He had scarcely arrived there, when he perceived that a brigade of the enemy's cavalry had struck to the left, with the intention of cutting off General Milhaud. To see, charge, and drive the king's gens-d'armes into the lake, was the affair of a moment. This regiment, seeing that all was over with it, asked to capitulate. The prince, at all times generous, granted their wish. Five hundred men alighted, and delivered up their horses. The officers returned home on their parole. Four stand of colours belonging to the guards, all of gold, were the trophies of the petty engagements of Wignunsdorff, which was only the prelude to the splendid one of Prentzlow .-These celebrated gens-d'armes, who experienced such great commiseration after their defeat, were the same who, for three months, excited riots in the city of Berlin, by every sort of provocation. They went under the windows of M. Laforet. the French minister, to whet their sabres : sensible people shrugged up their shoulders; but the inexperienced youth, and passionate women, like the Queen, saw in this ridiculous swaggering, a sure prognostic of the grand destinies which await the Prussian army .- Prince Hohenlohe, with the wrecks of the battle of Jena, attempted to reach Stettin. He had been obliged to change his route, because the Grand Dake of Berg was at Templin before him. He wished to open out from Boitzenburg to Hasleben, but he was deceived in his movement. The Grand Dake of Berg imagined that the enemy would endeavour to reach Prentzlow; the conjecture was well founded. The Prince marched all night with the division of dragoons under Generals Beaumont and Grouchy, which was preceded by the light cavalry under the command of General Lasalle. The first posts of our hussars arrived at Prentziow at the same time as the enemy, but were under the necessity of falling back, on the 20th in the morning, before the superior force under Prince Hohenlohe. At nine the Grand Duke of Berg arrived at Prentzlow, and at ten saw the enemy's army in full march. Without losing time in vain motions, the Prince ordered General Lasalle to charge in the suburbs of Prentziow, and sent to support him Generals Grouchy and Beaumont, with their six pieces of light artillery. He gave orders for three regiments of dragoons to cross over the small river at Golnitz, which leads to Prentzlow, to attack the enemy's flank, and gave directions to his other brigade of dragoons to turn the town. Our brave cannoneers on horseback placed their pieces so well, and fired with such assurance, that they rendered uncertain the enemy's motions. At this moment General Grouchy received orders to charge, and his brave dragoons did so with the greatest intrepidity.-Cavalry, infantry, artillery, all were overthrown in the suburbs of Prentzlow. Our troops might have entered the town pell-mell with the enemy, but the Prince pre-Ferred sending him a summons by General Bellard. The gates of the town were already burst open. Deprived of all hope, Prince Hohenlohe, one of the principal Fire-brands of this impious war, capitulated, and defiled before the French army with 16,000 infantry, almost all guards or grenadiers, six regiments of cavalry, 45 stands of colours, and 64 pieces of harnessed artillery. All the King of Prussia's guards who had escaped from the battle of Jena, have fallen into our power. We are in possession of all the stands of colours of the king's horse and foot guards. Prince Hohenlohe, Commander-in-Chief, after the wound of the Duke of Brunswick, a Prince of Mecklenburgh, Schwerin, and several generals, are our prisoners, ... But nothing is done, whilst there remains any thing to be done," wrote the Emperor to the Grand Duke of Berg. "You have outstripped a column of 8,000 men commanded by Gen. Blucher; let me soon learn that they have experienced the same lot."-Another of 10,000 men has passed the Elbe, commanded by the Duke of Weimar. According to all appearance, both he and his whole column will be surrounded .- Prince Augustus Ferdinand, brother to Prince Louis, killed at Saalfeldt, and son of Prince Ferdinand, brother of the Great Frederick, has been taken in arms by our dragoons.-Thus this grand and fine Prussian army has disappeared, like an autumnal fog at sun-rise. Generals commanding the separate corps of the army, princes, infantry, cavalry, artillery,—none remain. Our posts have entered Frankfort on the Oder; the King of Prussia has gone further. He has not 15,000 men left; and for such a result we have scarcely met with any loss.—General Clarke, Governor of Erfurth, has made a Saxon battalion capitulate, which was wandering without direction. On the 28th, the Emperor reviewed the corps of Marshal Davoust, under the walls of Berlin. He filled up the vacancies and rewarded the brave. He then assembled the officers and petty officers in a circle, and thus addressed them:—

"Officers and petty officers of the 3d corps of the army, you covered yourselves with glory at the battle of Jena: I shall preserve the eternal recollection of it. The brave fellows who were killed, died with glory. We ought to wish to die under such glorious circumstances."-In reviewing the 12th and 85th regiments of the line. who felt the greatest loss in this battle, as it fell on them to make the greatest efforts, the Emperor was affected at seeing killed, or grievously wounded, several of his old soldiers, whose devotion and bravery he was acquainted with for fourteen years past. The 12th regiment, above all, has shown an intrepidity worthy of the highest praise .- To-day, at twelve o'clock, the Emperor reviewed the seventh corps, commanded by Marshal Augereau. This corps has suffered very little. One half of the soldiers have not had an occasion to fire a shot, but they all had the same intrepidity. The appearance of this corps was magnificent. "Your corps alone." said the Emperor, "is stronger than all that remains to the King of Prussia, and you do not form the tenth part of my army." All the unmounted dragoons whom the Emperor had caused to come to the grand army, are now mounted; and there are, at the grand depot at Spandau, 4000 horses saddled and bridled, which we do not know what to do with, because there are no horsemen in want of any. We wait with impatience for the arrival of the depots.-Prince Augustus was presented to the Emperor at the Palace of Berlin, after the review of the seventh corps of the army. The prince was sent home to his father's, to rest himself, and get his wounds dressed .-- Yesterday, before going to review the corps of Marshal Davoust, the Emperor paid a visit to the Dowager Princess Henry, and Prince and Princess Ferdinand, who have always been remarked for the distinguished manner in which they have received the French. In the palace which the Emperor inhabits at Berlin, ledges the King of Prussia's sister, the Electoral Princess of Hesse-Cassel. This Princess is in childhed. The Emperor has ordered his Grand Marshal of the Palace to take care she be not disturbed with the noise and bustle of the headquarters.-The last Bulletin relates the manner in which the Emperor received the Prince of Hatzfeldt at his audience. A few moments after the Prince was arrested. He would have been sent before a military commission, and ineritably condemned to death. Some letters from this Prince to Prince Hohenlohe, intercepted at the advanced posts, had given information, that, although he said he was charged with the civil government of the town, he informed the enemy of the movements of the French. His wife, the daughter of the Minister Schulenburgh. came to throw herself at the feet of the Emperor; she thought her husband was arrested on account of the hatred which the Minister Schulenburgh bore to France. The Emperor soon undeceived her, and made known to her that papers had been intercepted which proved that her husband was acting a double part, and had committed a great crime. The Emperor had all along by him, besides his Imperial guard, a large body of troops, as a reserve to act in unforeseen events. Marshall Soult having got possession of the wood, which occupied him two hours, made a move forwards. At that instant, the Emperor gave orders that the division of French cavalry in reserve should begin to take post, and that the two new divisions from the army of Marshal Ney should take station upon the field of battle by the rear. All the troops of the reserve were advanced to the foremost line, which being thus strengthened, threw the enemy into disorder, and they instantly retired .- They retrieved themselves for about an hour; but were cast into dreadful confusion, at



the moment when our division of dragoons and cuirassiers, having the Grand Duke of Berg at their head, were able to take a part in the engagement. These brave cavaliers, aware that the fate of the battle, especially at the conclusion of the day. depended upon them, bore the Prussians down before them, in great confusion, wherever they met them. The Prussian cavalry and infantry could not withstand the shock. In vain did they form themselves into a square; five of the battalions were put to the rout; artillery, cavalry, infantry, all were surprised and taken. The French came at the same instant to Weimar as the enemy, who found themselves pursued for six hours .- On our right wing, Marshal Davoust did wonders. Not merely did he maintain his ground, but he followed fighting for the space of three hours, against the great body of the enemy's troops, from the defiles of Koefen. This officer, to a distinguished bravery, joins a vast deal of firmness, the first recommendation of a warrior. He was supported by Generals Guidin, Friant, Morand, Daultranne, chief of the general staff, and by the steady perseverance of his brave light corps.-The result of the battle is from 30,000 to 40,000 prisoners of war, 300 pieces of cannon, immense magazines and quantities of provisions. Among the prisoners are more than 20 generals ; among others, several lieut. generals ; one is Lieut.-Gen Schmettau. The amount of the loss of the Prussian army is enormous; it is estimated at above 20,000 killed and wounded. Marshal Mullendorff is wounded; the Duke of Brunswick and General Ruchel are killed, and Prince Henry of Prussia is wounded desperately. According to the accounts of deserters, prisoners of war, and flags of truce, the disorder and confusion in the remainder of the enemy's army is at the utmost. On our side, we have only to lament the loss of Brigadier Gen de Belli, a brave soldier, and the wound of Brigade General Couroux. Among the killed are Colonels Verges of the 12th infantry of the line, Lamotte of the 36th, Barbenegre of the 9th regiment of hussars, Marigny of the 29th chasseurs, Harispe of the 16th light infantry, Dalembourg of the 1st dragoons, Nicholas of the 61st of the line, Viala of the 81st, and Higonet of the 108th .-The hussars and chasseurs displayed a valour on this day, which entitles them to the highest praise. The Prussian cavalry were never able to stand against them. and all the affairs which they had with the infantry were fortunate. Of the French infantry we shall say nothing. It is known, long since, that it is the best infantry in the world. The Emperor declares that the French cavalry, after the experience of the two last campaigns, and last battle, has not its like .- The Prussian army has in this campaign, lost every point of retreat in its line of operations. Its left wing, followed by Marshal Davoust, begins its retreat to Weimar, at the same time that its right wing and centre take their retreat from Weimar toward Naumburg. The confusion was, therefore, extraordinary. The King was forced to retreat across the field, at the head of his regiment of cavalry.

PRUSSIAN DECLARATION.

Kolling C. M. N. W. Co. St. J. St. Jan. L.

Dated from the Head-quarters at Erfurt, Oct. 9, 1806.

His Majesty the King of Prussia having taken up arms for the defence of his people, considers it as necessary to lay before them, and the whole of Europe, the facts which have rendered it his duty to take this step.—The political state of France has, for 15 years, been the scourge of humanity. That the possession of uncertain power,—that many of those, who, since the year 1792, have, in rapid succession, heen at the head of France, should render their authority only the instrument of war, and seek their security only in the misery of the people, cannot excite, great wonder. But the establishment of a firm government, not pressed by the same necessity, animated anew the hopes of the friends of peace. Napoleon, invested with sovereign authority, victorious, surrounded with weak states, friendly disposed governments, or conquered and exhausted rivals, had it in his power to choose a better part. Nothing more remained for him to do for the greatness of France; for her happiness, every thing was in his power. It is painful to be obliged

1814.

to say that the French politics still continued the same: an insatiable ambition was still the ruling character of the French government: arms and treaties were employed to the same purpose. The treaty of Amiens was scarcely concluded, when the signal for the first acts of violence followed : two independent states, Holland and Switzerland, were obliged to accept a constitution which changed them into French provinces. The renewal of the war was the consequence.- In the mean time, peace still continued on the Continent. The German empire had purchased it with immense sacrifices. In the midst of this peace, the French troops made an irruption into the territory of Hanover, which had no relation to the war between France and England; they shut the ports of Germany to the British flag; and, that they might effect this, seized on Cuxhaven, and that possession of a free state still more unconnected with the war than even Hanover itself.- In the midst of this peace, likewise, was it, that these troops, a few months afterwards, insulted the German empire in a mauner which still more deeply wounded the honour of the The Germans have not avenged the death of the Duke D'Enghien; but the remembrance can never be effaced from their memories -The treaty of Luneville guaranteed the independence of the Italian republic. In defiance of the most solemn promise, Napoleon placed the iron crown upon his head. Genoa was incorporated with France; Lucca had nearly a similar fate. Only a few months before, the Emperor, on a solemn occasion, an occasion which imposed on him great duties, had declared before his people, and before Europe, that he wished not to extend further the boundaries of his empire. A treaty with Prussia likewise obliged him to provide an indemnification for the King of Sardinia in Italy; instead of fulfilling these engagements, he seized on all those territories which could be appropriated to such indemnification. Portugal wished to preserve her neutrality; she was obliged to purchase with money some moments of deceitful security .- Thus there remained, with the exception of Turkey, which still remembered the attack on Egypt and Syria, no power in Europe which had not been the object of unprevoked attack.—With these acts of violence was combined a system of insult and contempt. A journal, which announced itself as the organ of the government, was chosen as the instrument of undisguised attacks on all crowned heads. Not one of these general attacks and insults were foreign to Prussia; several were intimately connected with her dearest interest; and besides the wisdom of that system which considers all the states of Europe as members of one and the same family, which calls all to the defence of each, and points out the danger resulting to all from the aggrandisement of one, was by experience sufficiently confirmed. But it is especially necessary to state what has been the conduct of France towards Prussia, in her immediate relations with that power. It would be superfluous to commerate all the good offices repdered to Napoleon by Prussia. Prussia was the first power which acknowledged him. No promises, no threats, could shake her neutrality; for during six years she acted as a friendly neighbour; she esteemed a brave nation, which had ever acted generously by her, both in peace and war; and she did justice to the genius of her chief. The remembrance of these times is no longer retained by Napoleon. Prussia had suffered the attack on the electorate of Hanover. In this she had continued an act of injustice, therefore was it her first view to remedy it. She offered herself for it instead of England, and the condition that the latter should cede it ... It must, however, at least be recollected, that thus a boundary was prescribed to France, which she should not pass. Napoleon solemnia engaged not to invade the neutrality of the northern states, nor to offer violence to any of them, and especially not to augment his troops on the electorate. Scarcely had he entered into these engagements when he broke them. Every one knows by what an act of violence Sir George Rumbold was seized; every one knows how the Hans Towns were forced to make contributions under the name of loans, not to their own interest, but entirely as if France had been at war with them. For the first of these injuries, the King was contented with an imperfect satisfaction. Of the se-

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cond he took no notice, the fears of the maritime towns preventing him from making complaints. The King made unexampled sacrifices for peace, and the maintenance of this peace was ever the dearest wish of his heart.-The patience of other courts was sooner exhausted than his. War broke out on the continent. The situation of the king, with respect to his duty, was now more difficult than ever. To prevent France from augmenting the troops she had in Hanover, he promised to suffer no attack on that territory. From this moment the whole burden of the relation between France and Prussia turned on this object, without the latter deriving the least advantage from it; and by an extraordinary chain of circumstances, Prussia, which only wished to act impartially, and remain neutral, appeared to take part against the allied powers. All the advantage arising from this position of Prussia was entirely for France, and the king was daily threatened with collisions as formidable to him as decisively favourable to the plans of Napoleon. Who'could have supposed, that precisely the moment in which the king gave the French government the strongest proofs of his firmness, and a rare example of the faithful fulfilment of engagements into which he had once entered, should be chosen by Napoleon to inflict on Prussia the most sensible injury? Who does not recollect the violation of the Anspach territory, upon the 3d of October of the preceding year, notwithstanding the express remonstrances of the civil government and his Majesty's minister.-The contest between that moderation which pardons every thing: that integrity which remains true to its engagements to the last, on the one part: and the abuse of power, the insolence inspired by deceitful fortune, and the habit of reckoning only on fortune, continued several years.—The king declared to the French government that he considered all his connections with it as dissolved. He placed his armies on a footing suitable to circumstances. He was now fully convinced that no pledge of security remained for the neighbours of France but a peace, established on solid principles, and guaranteed by all the powers in common.-His Majesty offered the allies to be the mediator in negociations for such a peace, and to support them with all his force. - It is sufficient to know the conditions then proposed to be convinced of the moderation which at all times has govorned the politics of his Majesty in their whole extent. Prussia at this moment listened not to the voice of revenge; she passed over the events of the late war, however violent they might have been, since they had been sanctioned by existing treaties. He required nothing but the punctual fulfilment of those treaties; but this he required without limitation. Count Haugwitz repaired to Vienna, where the French Emperor then was. Scarcely had this minister been there some days, when the whole face of affairs was changed. The misfortunes experienced by the court of Vienna had compelled it to sign an armistice, which was immediately followed by a peace. The Emperor of Russia sacrificed his magnanimous views to the wish of his ally, and his troops returned home. Prussia stood now alone on the field of contest; he was obliged to limit his policy by his powers, and instead, as had been his wish, of embracing the interest of all Europe, make his own security and that of his neighbours his first object.—The French Emperor proposed to Count Haugwitz a treaty, in which was stipulated on the one side a mutual guarantee of possessions, the inviolability of the Turkish territory, and the results of the treaty of Presburgh; and, on the other, the taking possession of Hanover by Prussia, in return for the cession of three provinces.—The first part of this treaty promised at least for the future an acknowledged guarantee, and, if Napoleon had so pleased, a firm political constitution.

(To be continued.)

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THE LONDON GAZETTES.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPATCHES, PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY, ETG.



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, January 25, 1814.

Foreign-Office, January 25, 1814 -MR. HENRY ADDINGTON arrived this morn. ing with dispatches from Mr. Thornton, dated Kiel the 15th instant, stating, that a Treaty of Peace and Alliance had been concluded at Kiel, on the preceding day, between his Majesty and the King of Denmark.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

TUESDAY, January 25, 1814.

Foreign-Office, January 25, 1814 .- MR. Henry Addington arrived here this day, with dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. Lient.-Gen. the Hop. Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. and Edward Thornton, Esq.

Basle, 14th January, 1814 .- MY LORD, The Emperor of Russia arrived at Lorrach on the 11th, and the reserves of the army having assembled in the course of that and the succeeding day, His Imperial Majesty crossed the Rhine on the 13th, after divine service, accompanied by his Majesty the King of Prussia. The Emperor of Austria, who had arrived at Basle the preceding evening, went to meet the Emperor Alexander at some distance, and their Imperial and Royal Majesties entered Basle on horseback at the head of the Russian and Prussian guards, and some other regiments of the reserve. These troops afterwards passed in parade before their Majesties, and proceeded several leagues on their march in the direction of Montbeillard. The cavalry reached Ferrette the same night. The reinforcements which have joined the Russian guards, are very fine, and I have never seen these regiments appear in so great force, or in better condition, at any period of the campaign. Indeed some of the regiments have additional battalions, I saw the reserve artillery on the march, part of which is quite fresh, and it is impossibe to have any preparation in more complete order as to ordnance, carriages, men, and horses. The men in particular are remarkably fine. There are some batteries of horse-artillery with twelve-pounders. The Prussian reserve is also in very excellent condition. The accounts I have received on arriving here, of the progress of the armies, are as follows:-

The Field Marshal's head-quarters were at Vesoul, and are now, I understand, on the move to Langres, which place has been for some time occupied by General Giulay. I have no certain account of General Bubna, but I hear he moved from Geneva on Dole, and that it was his intention to occupy Lyons. Dijon was also to be occupied by this time. Marshal Blucher was expected to reach Metz about this 8 Q

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time. General Count Platoff, supported by the Prince Royal of Wirtemburg, has had an affair between Epinal and Nancy, in which a considerable number of the enemy has been killed and taken. General Wrede has also had an action, in which the enemy is said to have sustained considerable loss, but the official accounts of these affairs have not as yet been received.

CATHCART.

The Viscount Castlereagh.

Basle, January 14, 1814.-My LORD, The columns of the allied armies continue their advance on all sides. The head-quarters of Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg were on the 12th at Vesoul, and were moving on. On the advance of Gen. Giulav's corps, to Langres, the inhabitants fired on the troops, but this is the only instance in which the allies have not been well received. The Field-Marshal's head-quarters were to be at Langres on the 15th or 16th. General Bubna's corps has had a new direction given it, from Dole towards Lyons, and it is on its march. General Bianchi still operates against Befort. Besancon is invested by the corps of Lichtenstein. The Bavarians under General Wrede have had a very serious affair with the enemy near St. Drey, under Marshal Victor. In the commencement of the action they were repulsed, and the French cavalry, commanded by General Milhaud, had some success, but on the arrival of Gen. de Roy's Bavarian brigade, the enemy were completely repulsed, and retired towards Luneville, with the loss of several officers, and some hundred prisoners. The Cossacks continue very far in advance. I stated to your Lordship in my last dispatch, how anxiously we expected important events from Marshal Blucher. It seems, however, Marmont retired with precipitation from Kayserslautern, and passed the Saar. Marshal Blucher had his head-quarters on the 10th at Kussel, and it is said he is as far as Saarbruck, and that he will be at Mentz on the 15th or 16th. By accounts from Paris, the enemy are collecting some force near Chalons; if so, they will probably retire on it from Nancy. The Russian and Prussian guards and reserves, to the amount of thirty thousand men, crossed the Rhine yesterday at this place, and defiled before the Allied Sovereigns. It is quite impossible to give an idea of these troops, by any description. Their warlike appearance, their admirable equipment, their military perfection: and when one considers what they have undergone, and contemplates the Russians. who have traversed their own regions, and marched in a few short months from Moscow, across the Rhine, one is lost in wonder and admiration. The condition in which the Russian cavalry appeared, reflects the highest reputation on this branch of the service; and their artillery, your Lordship knows, is not to be CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen. surpassed.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

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Extract of a dispatch from Edward Thornton, Esq. to Viscount Castlereagh, duted Kiel, 14th January, 1814.

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It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour of informing your Lordship, that Baron de Wetterstedt, the Swedish minister, and myself, have this day signed Treaties of Peace with the Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Denmark.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, January 29, 1814.

Whitehall, December 31, 1813.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, Knight of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa,

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Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, and a Major-General in the Army, His Majesty's royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Royal Russian Order of St. George, of the Third Class, which His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia was pleased to present to him in his camp in front of Jauer, on the morning of the 27th of May last, in the presence of his army.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, February 1, 1814.

Downing-Street, January 30, 1814.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. dated St. Jean de Luz, 16th Jan. 1814.

Since the army passed the Nieve on the 9th of December, General Mina has had three battalions of the troops under his command at Bidarray, on the left of that river, and at St. Etienne de Baygorey, in observation of the enemy's movements from St. Jean Pied de Port. The inhabitants of Baygorey were noted in the late war, for their opposition to the Spanish troops, and they are the only persons who in the present war have manifested any disposition to oppose the allies; and I was in hopes, that the measures which I had adopted would have induced them to remain quiet. With the aid of the inhabitants of Bidarray and Baygorey, and Gen. Paris's division of the army of Catalonia, and such troops as he could collect belonging to the garrison of St. Jean Pied de Port, General D'Harispe moved upon the troops of Gen. Mina's division on the 19th instant, and obliged them to retire into the valley of the Aldudes. No movement has since been made on that side. My last accounts from Catalonia are of the 31st ultimo, at which period there was no alteration in the situation of the troops in that quarter.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, February 5, 1814.

Whitehall, Feb. 2, 1814.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto Sir James Leith, Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Lieut.—Gen. If His Majesty's forces; the Hon. Robert Lawrence Dundas, Lieut.—Colonel in the army, and Major in the Royal Staff Corps; John Browne, Esq. Lieut.—Col. in the Army, and Colonel in the Portuguese service; and Henry Sturgeon, Esq. Lieut.—Colonel in the army, and Major in the Royal Staff Corps, His Majesty's royal licence and permission, that they may accept and wear the insignia of Honorary Knight Commanders of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured them.

THE LONDON GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 8, 1814.
This Gazette contains no military matter.

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Supplement to the London Gazette

Of TUESDAY the 8th of FEBRUARY.

Foreign Office, Feb. 8, 1814.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been received at this Office from the Right Hon. Lord Burghersh and Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B.

Extract from Lord Burghersh, dated Vesoul, Jan. 14, 1814.

In pursuance of the system I had the honour of detailing to your Lordship in my last dispatch, as having been determined upon by Prince Schwartzenberg, the reserve, under the orders of the Prince of Hesse, moved upon Besancon on the 9th, and completed the investment of that fortress. Gen. Bubna had been destined to advance upon Dole, but the direction of his march has been changed, and he has proceeded towards Lyons. Since I last had the honour of addressing your Lordship. affairs of considerable importance have taken place between the corps of General Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, and the French forces in their front. The advanced guard of Gen. Wrede, under the orders of Gen. de Roy, was attacked on the 10th at St. Diez, by the corps of Gen. Milhaud, which had lately been in occupation of Colmar. This advanced guard was forced to retire behind St. Marguerithe. Gen. de Roy having however there assembled the force under his command, attacked the enemy, though superior to him in numbers, and drove him to Roon l'Etappe, took five hundred prisoners, and killed or wounded a considerable number of the enemy. St. Diez was retaken. Gen. de Roy was wounded in this affair; the pursuit of the first advantages was directed by Col. Freyberg. General Wrede lost, on this occasion, ten officers killed or wounded, amongst whom he regrets particularly Major Harret, of the 8th regiment of infantry, killed, and Major the Baron Pfetten, severely wounded; the loss in men amounts to about two hundred. The intention of Gen. Milhaud, in his attack upon the Bavarians, seems to have been to possess himself of the debouches of the mountains of the Vosges into the valley of the Rhine. This object (of the greatest importance to the French armies) has been prevented by the good conduct of the troops, and the able dispositions of Gen. de Roy. Gen. Wrede has since advanced with his corps to Rombervillers and Bruyeres.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg having arrived at Remirement on the 10th, where he received information that a corps of French, amounting to four thousand men, and composed principally of the young guards of Buonaparte, was in occupation of Epinal, he determined to attack it. He moved forward with the corps under his orders to effect that object on the 12th. Gen. Count Platow co-operated in this movement, and marched by the right of the enemy towards Charmes in his rear. The French force retired on the advance of the Prince Royal. That officer, however, pursued with his cavalry and some artillery, overtook the enemy, and took a considerable number of prisoners. The advanced guard of General Platow, commanded by Gen. Grechow, arrived upon the flank of the enemy, while retiring at Thaon, charged its cavalry, dispersed it, and took a number of prisoners. The artillery of Gen. Platow was delayed by the badness of the roads, but arrived later in the day, and did considerable execution. The enemy was pursued to Charmes; five hundred prisoners, a considerable quantity of baggage, arms, and accountements remained in the power of the Allies. The loss sustained by the French, in killed and wounded, has also been considerable.

The results of the advantages obtained by Gen. Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, have been to clear the strong country upon the right of Prince Schwartzenberg of the presence of an enemy, to enable him to employ the force under the Prince Royal, in his operations in front of this place upon Langres, and to entrust the defence of his right to the corps only of Gen. Wrede. Since the passage of the Rhine by Gen. Wittgenstein, the Cossacks under his orders have had several

successful affairs with the enemy. On the 7th, Gen. Rudiger was directed to take possession of Wauzenau. Upon his approach the enemy abandoned the town, but took up a position with one thousand infantry and five hundred cavalry near Heaheim; Gen. Budiger charged this force, took two officers and sixty men, and pursued the corps to the gates of Strasburg. The enemy left seventy men killed on the field of battle, and amongst them the Commandant of the corps. Buonaparte appears to have taken every means in his power to induce the people of France to rise against the troops of the Allies now established within their frontiers; as yet he has been unsuccessful At Langres some shots were fired at a patrole of Austrians that entered that town; if they were fired upon by the inhabitants of the place, it was under the direct influence of the person sent for that purpose by Buonaparte, It is due in justice to Prince Schwartzenberg, to state to your Lordship the excellent discipline he has maintained in the army under his orders, since its entry into France; no act of outrage of any sort has been committed by the troops; violence has been repressed with the utmost severity. It is equally to the honour of the troops that they have abstained from the pursuance of a far different conduct, of which, in the different countries from which they have been here assembled, they have witnessed the cruel example held out to them by the troops of France,

Extract from Lord Burghersh, dated Langres, Jan. 18, 1814.

It is with considerable satisfaction I am enabled to date this dispatch from Langres. Your Lordship will have been informed that a force consisting of Buonaparte's guards, had occupied the important position of this place. The mountains of the Vosges, which form one of the principal barriers to the entry into the heart of France. on this side, offered a formidable position to a defensive army in the neighbourhood of this town. From the arrival of the guards, it had been presumed, that a considerable corps of French would be assembled here. Prince Schwartzenberg, in consequence, determined to advance upon it with a force which should secure him success in the attack of the position. Marshal Mortier did not await the advance of the Allied army. It appears that on the 16th he began his retreat from this place. On the 17th, Gen. Gyulay pushed forward his advance guard. The Commandant of the town endeavoured to capitulate for it, but he was told he must surrender; he was left without the means of resistance. The levy en masse which had been ordered by Buonaparte had not been carried into effect by the people. Gen. Gyulay took possession of the place; thirteen cannon, which had been brought from Dijon, a considerable quantity of powder, and two hundred men, have been captured by the Allies. Marshal Mortier retired towards Chaumont; he occupied this place with twelve thousand of the old guards, unsupported by any other troops.

At Chaumont there does not appear to be any reinforcement arrived for him: the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg has been directed to march upon that town, and it is expected he will be in possession of it this evening. Gen. Count Platow has arrived with his Cossacks at Neuf Chateau, and has already pushed his patroles in advance of that place. The head-quarters of Gen. Blucher were to have been yesterday at Nancy. The Cossacks under Prince Tcherbatoff, according to the last report from that officer, were advancing towards Toul.

Extract from the Hon. C. W. Stewart, dated Basle, Jan. 17, 1814.

The details from all the advanced corps continue to be of the most encouraging description. Marshal Blucher has taken near three thousand prisoners, and twenty five cannon since his passage of the Rhine; his last reports are from St. Arrol, of the 10th instant. Detachments of his corps occupy Treves, and in a few days Luxembourg will be invested. Marshal Marmont has been under the necessity of making the most rapid forced marches to prevent the Silesian army getting into his rear by the Yogges mountains. In his retreat he has broken down all bridges over

the Saar; but Marshal Blucher is pursuing him. Your Lordship will have, from the advance of the armies, more detailed information than I can give. Prince Schwartzenberg was still at Vesoul on the 15th. The evemy was collecting at Langres, and the Prince Marshal was preparing to attack them, if they remained there, which I should doubt; he had made his dispositions for this purpose. The main Russian army, under Gen. Barclay de Tolly, will be ready to support Prince Schwartzenberg's offensive movement. General Wittgenstein's corps occupies the country between Gen. Barclay de Tolly and Marshal Blucher, and the Russian and Prussian reserve, together with His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, have left this place to march on Vesoul. The French garrison that retired into Besancon amounts to eight thousand men. Befort is still bombarded, and Gen. Schoffer commands the forces which it engages. Gen. Bubna's last reports were from Bourg en Bresse, having left detachments at Geneva and Fort L'Ecluse, (which was taken) and Setten; the Simplon and St. Bernard are occupied. The Prince of Wurtemberg had advanced from Espinal, the enemy retiring after their defeat by Gen. de Roy, towards Charmes. The Prince of Hesse Hombourg, from Dole, and General Scheither, surrounded the fort of Salins. General Platoff's Cossack's are heard of in every quarter.

Extract from the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Baste, Jan. 22, 1814.

The details which your Lordship will receive from the advance of the Grand Army, will be more satisfactory than any I can relate. The entry of the Emperor of Russia in Vesoul with the Russian and Prussian reserves, the abandonment of Langres and the position around it by the enemy, the advance of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg to Chamont, are all subjects of congratulation. The movements of so powerful a force as the Allies now possess in all directions, upon any central point, render any position the enemy takes up so precarious, that I was satisfied (as I ventured to express in a former dispatch) they would not hold out at Langres. Marshal Blucher's last reports are of the 17th, from Nancy. He sent the keys of this town to the grand head-quarters; the Emperor of Russia met the officer bearing them, as he was on his march to Vesoul; he immediately sent two of the keys to the King of Prussia, reserving two for himself, with an appropriate message, which shows the anxious attention and consideration that exists between the Allied Sovereigns on every occasion. Marshal Blucher is in communication with Gen. Wrede's corps, and thus with the grand army. This animated veteran gives a vigour and life to all his proceedings, that affords an invaluable example to every professional man.

It is with no small satisfaction I announce to your Lordship another brilliant achievement of the Prussian arms. His Prussian Majesty is again master of Wittenberg, and by no other means but the glorious valour of his brave soldiers. The siege was begun on the 28th of December, and the place was in our possession on the 12th of January. No impediment of the season arrested the spirited exertions. of the besiegers: the enemy made a valiant resistance. A breach was made on the 11th, and it was practicable on the 12th, when a proposal to surrender was made and refused. At midnight the assault was determined on in four columns; the gallant Prussians overcame every obstacle, and in less than half an bour they were masters of the place. All the garrison that did not throw down their arms were put to the sword. The governor had intrenched the castle and the Hotel de Ville; the latter was carried by the troops, and the governor, who was in it, surrendered at discretion, with the rest of the garrison. This capture would add much to the fame of that distinguished officer, General Tauentzien, were it capable of addition, but his exploits in this war are too well known, ever to be obliterated from the records of posterity. The siege has cost about three hundred men killed and wounded, and the assault about one hundred, and seven officers wounded. The Prussians found

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ninety-six pieces of artillery here, and made two thousand prisoners. In Torgau they already had obtained possession of three hundred and sixteen pieces. In these fortresses the Prussians have found considerable magazines of corn and gun-powder. Gen. Tauentzien will now proceed to Magdebourg. It is not to be overlooked here, that every fortress that now falls by the admirable dispositions that have been made augments very materially the force advancing against the enemy. We have thus reinforcements and three lines of reserve, as it were on the Oder, the Elbe, and the Rhine, from which we constantly derive aid. The head quarters of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia will be transferred this day to Vesont.

Downing-Street, Feb. 8, 1814.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, dated Head Quarters, Calmhout, Jan. 14, 1814.

My LORD,-General Bulow, Commander-in-Chief of of the 3d corps of the Prussian army, having signified to me that in the morning of the 11th instant he was to carry into execution his intention of driving the enemy from their position at Hoogstracten and Wortel, on the Merk, in order to make a reconnoisance on Antwerp. and that he wished me to cover the right flank of his corps, I moved such parts of the two divisions under my command as were disposable from Rosendall, and arrived here at day break on the morning of the 11th. The enemy were driven back, with loss, from West Wesel, Hoogstraeten, &c. after an obstinate resistance, by the Prussian troops, to Braeschat, Westmeille, &c. Dispositions were made to attack them again the following day, but they retired in the night of the 11th, and took up a position near Antwerp, the left resting on Mercxem. Gen. Bulow occupied Braeschat in force that evening (the 12th.) I moved to Capelle, on the great road from Bergen op Zoom to Antwerp, to be ready to co-operate in the intended attack yesterday. Major-Gen. Cooke's division remained in reserve at Capelle, and Major-Gen. M'Kenzie's moved by Ekeren and Done towards Merckem, so as to avoid both great roads occupied by the Prussians. While the Prussians were engaged considerably more to the left, an attack on the village of Mercxen was made by Colonel M'Leod's brigade, led by himself, in the most gallant style, and under the immediate direction of Major-Gen. M'Kenzie. The rapid, but orderly advance of the detachment of the third battalion of the rifle corps, under Captain Fullarton's command, and of the second battalion of the 78th, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, supported by the second battalion of the 25th, commanded by Major M'Donnell. and by the 33d, under Lieut. Col. Elphinstone, and an immediate charge with the bayonet by the 78th, ordered by Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay, decided the contest much sooner, and with much less loss than might have been expected, from the strength of the post, and the numbers of the enemy. Colonel M'Leod received a severe wound through the arm, in the advance to the attack, but he did not quit the command of the brigade till he became faint from loss of blood. I am happy to think that the army will probably not be long deprived of the services of this distinguished officer. The enemy were driven into Antwerp with considerable loss, and some pri-लाको । द्वारक्ष्मा । _{स्वस}्तार । प्राप्त कर्षेत्र । स्वस्ता द्वारकार द्वारको स्वस्ता । soners were taken.

I have the greatest satisfaction in expressing my warmest approbation of the conduct of all these troops; no veterans ever behaved better than these men, who then met the enemy for the first time. The discipline and intrepidity of the High-land battalion, which had the good fortune to lead the attack into the village, reflect equal credit on the officers and men. The same spirit was manifested by the other troops employed. Two guns of Major Fyer's brigade were advanced in support of the attack, and, by their excellent practice, soon silenced a battery of the enemy. The 52d regiment, under the command of that experienced officer Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, was afterwards moved into the village of Merexem, in order to cover the withdrawing of the troops from it, which was ordered, as soon as the Prussian column arrived by the great road, the head of which had already driven in the out-



posts when our attack began. Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs remained with the 52d, and 3d battalion 95th, till after dark. This reconnoisance having been satisfactorily accomplished, the Prussian troops are going into cantonments, and this corps will resume nearly those which it occupied before. The severity of the weather has been excessive. The soldiers have borne it with cheerfulness and patience, and I hope will not suffer very materially from it. I send inclosed a return of the killed and wounded.

THOS. GRAHAM.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Commund of His Excellency Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, K.B. in the Village of Mercxem, connected with the Reconnoissance upon Antwerp, on the 13th January 1814.

25th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded. 33d Foot—1 rank and file missing. 78th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 ensign, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 lieut.-colonel, 3 lieutenants, 20 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded. 95th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded. Royal Artillery Drivers—1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded. Total—1 ensign, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 lieutenants, 26 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.—78th Foot, 2d Batt.—Ensign James Ormsby. Wounded.—78th Foot, 2d Batt.—Colonel M'Leod, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. William M'Kenzie, severely, since dead; Lieut. William Bath, severely; Lieut J. Chisholm, slightly.

Prisoners taken from the Enemy-2 corporals, 23 privates.

A. MACDONALD, Dep. Adjt. Gen.

Bowning-Street, Feb. 8, 1814.—A DISPATOH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated St. Jean de Luz, Jan. 23, 1814.

The enemy withdrew on the 21st, in the morning, all their outposts in front of the intrenched camp at Bayonne, between the Adour and the left of the Nive; and at the same time, the troops which I had reported in my last to have moved upon Bidarey and Baygorey, marched from thence, apparently towards the centre of the army, which has been considerably reinforced. I have had no reports from Catalonia since I addressed you last.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE

Of TUESDAY, February 8, 1814.

Downing-Street, Pebruary 8, 1814.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from Lieutenant General Sir G. Prevost, Bart. addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head-quarters, Montreal, Dec. 12, 1813.—MY LORD, Having had the honour to report to your Lordship, on the 30th of October, and the 15th November last, the affairs which took place between His Majesty's forces and the American armies, led on by Major-General Hampton and Major-General Wilkinson, I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the signal defeats experienced by the enemy on the Chatcauguay river, in Lower Canada, and near Chrystler's Farm, in Upper Canada, have relieved both provinces from the pressure of the armies invading them, and have obliged the divisions of General Hampton and General Wilkinson to retire to their own territory, and seek for winter quarters under circumstances so highly disadvantageous as to have produced in both of them discontent, desertion, and disease. The well-timed appearance of a small regular force in General Wilkinson's front, which I had pushed forward from the Coteau de Lac to support and give confidence to the Glengarry and Stormont militia, very shortly

after the severe lesson his vanity had received from the corps of observation, operated so powerfully as to induce him to commence a precipitate retreat from our shore to St. Regis, and up the Salmon river, and to abandon his avowed project, of passing the winter in Montreal.

It appears the American army, upon arriving at the French mills, which are situated on the Salmon river, about six miles from its mouth, proceeded to dismantle their river craft and gun-boats, and to arrange on shore, round their block-house, a most cumbersome train of artillery, for the preservation of which the whole of Major-General Wilkinson's infantry is retained in tents and huts, at this most inclement season of the year, until the winter roads shall be sufficiently established to enable him to retire his guns to Platsburg. A rapid succession of severe frost, light snow and sudden thaw, to which the American army has been so long and so much exposed, has made it impossible for me to execute any enterprize against it, without risking more than my means could justify. A division of gun-hoats with a detachment of troops, which I had ordered on the 1st of this month to advance into Lake Chamlain, for the purpose of molesting General Hampton's division, succeeded in burning an extensive building lately erected near Platsburg, as a depot magazine; some batteaux, together with the ammunition, provision, and stores found in it, were either brought away or destroyed. The severity of the weather obliged Captain Pring, of the Royal Navy, under whose command I had placed the expedition, to return to the Isle aux Noix on the 5th; in effecting which, he was obliged to cut a channel for his hoats through several miles of ice. The enemy's troops were in considerable number in the vicinity of Platsburg, but no attempt was made to annoy our force employed on this occasion.

In Upper Canada a conjoint attack on Burlington heights, planned by Major-General Harrison and Commodore Channeey, has been frustrated by the lateness of the season and severity of the weather. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

THE LONDON GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Ichracry 12, 1814.

No military matter occurs in this Gazette.

Supplement to the London Gazette

Of SATURBAY, February 12, 1814.

Foreign-Office, February 12, 1814.—THE Messenger, Sylvester, has arrived at this office with dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, from Lientenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. and the Right Honourable Lord Burghersh.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Chateau de Brienne, February 2d, 1814.

I am gratified in being enabled to send your Lordship a far better report of the details of the battle of La Rothiere, than if I had been so fortunate as to have been myself in the field. Colonel Lowe's detail is so satisfactory, and so accurate, from his having had the advantage of being with Marshal Blucher in the advance during the whole day, that there is little in the official reports that have come in, which Colonel Lowe has not already noticed. If Marshal Blucher was not long since immortalized, this day would have crowned him in the annals of fame, for whatever were the apprehensions entertained by many for the result of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg's aftack on the right, your Lordship will see by Colonel Lowe's report, the Marshal steadily pursued the combination upon which the result of the day depended; this foresight, judgment; and decision, is done justice to by all the allied army. The Russian artillery are spoken of in the highest terms of praise; the ground was so covered with snow, and so deep, that they were obliged to leave half Vol. 1. No. 6. N. S.

theirguns in the rear, and by harnessing double teams to the other balf, they contrived to bring them forward, and get a sufficient number into action. The allies had about seventy or eighty thousand men in the battle; the other corps of the army which are not enumerated in the report, were not up. The enemy are supposed to have had about the same strength. The enemy's last attack on the village of La Rothiere, was at two o'clock this morning; immediately after they seem to have commenced their retreat, passing the Aube river; they took up a very strong rear guard position at Lesmont with their right, and extending behind the Voire. Dispositions were made to attack it with the corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, and Generals Wrede and Guilay, and there was a sharp fire all this morning on the spot, but the day was so very unfavourable, and the fall of snow so excessive, the troops could make no progress. In the mean time Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg has made his arrangements for the pursuit of the enemy, who have retired on Vitry, Troyes, and Areis.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe to the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Head-quarters, Army of Silesia, Trannes, Feb. 1, 1814.

SIR,-My report of last night will have informed you of the state of preparation in which both armies stood for a general battle on this day. The confidence of the Allied Sovereigns, and of the commanders of their armies, having placed at Field-Marshal Blucher's disposal the Austrian corps of General Guilay, and of the Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh, in addition to the forces under his own immediate command, he, after a reconnoisance this morning, made the following disposition for an attack :- The corps of General Baron Sachen was ordered to move forward in two columns from Trannes, one directing itself upon Brienne, by the road of Dienville, and the second on the village of La Rothiere. The corps of General Count Guilay forming the reserve of the 1st column, and that of General Alsufief of the second. The Russian guards and cuirassiers, it was announced, would arrive and form a reserve for the whole on the heights between Trannes and Eclance. The Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh was directed to march from Eclance upon Chaumenil, leaving a small wood in front of the right of our position, occupied by the enemy, to his left, and thus turning it, and opening his communication with General Count Wrede, who, it was announced, was advancing also upon Chaumenil from Doulevent.

The attack commenced precisely at twelve o'clock The enemy was in position at Dienville and La Rothiere, and having his left at the small village of La Gibrie, his cavalry, as well as that of the Allied Forces, was drawn out in the plain between the two positions; his infantry disposed in large masses on the flanks of, and within the villages, which were lined with artillery. Skirmishing and cannonading in the plain were the preludes to the attack, but the attention was soon directed from this to a very heavy cannonading and musquetry from the small wood on the right, and the village of La Gibrie. The Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh drove the enemy from the village; but they returned in force, and again expelled him. A brigade of grenadiers was ordered to his support, but his own zeal and activity rendered this aid unnecessary. He attacked again, and remained master of both the wood and village. The movements in this quarter occupied nearly three hours. The enemy's demonstration menaced the flank of the position of the Allies; but Field-Marshal Blucher was not to be diverted from his object by them. The effect of the combination of General Wrede's movement was foreseen with the most accurate judgment; and before the village of La Gibrie was in the Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh's possession, every requisite order was given for the execution of the movements just directed. The enemy having moved a corps to his left, General Baron Sachen drew all his force to the attack of La Rothiere, which formed the key of the enemyle position. General Count Guilay attacked the town of Dienville, but met with very considerable opposition. The contest was protracted to a very late hour, and it was not until after midnight that it was announced to the Marshal that the enemy was expelled, leaving two hundred and eighty prisoners in Count Guilay's possession. The most obstinate resistance, however, was made at La Rothiere; Baron Sachen expelled the enemy, but he returned with heavy columns of infantry and batteries of artillery, and renewed the attack with great vigour, gaining possession of the church and some of the houses, whilst the Russians occupied the others. Buonaparte in person, it is reported by the prisoners, led on the attack, at the head of the young guard, and had a horse shot under him. The fire with which they were received rendered the attempt of no avail, and about ten o'clock at night the whole village was ceded to the more obstinate valour of the Russian troops. On the right of the village General Sachen took upwards of twenty pieces of cannon; near a thousand prisoners were also taken; the loss in killed and wounded was very great.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh advanced upon Chaumenil, and formed his junction with the General Count Wrede. The former took six pieces of cannon, and the latter seventeen. Thus was the victory complete in every quarter. Immediately after the battle commenced, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia. and Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenburgh came on the ground. Field-Marshal Blucher immediately afterwards proceeded to the front, to carry into effect the dispositions he had made. He was among the foremost in the attack of the village of La Rothiere, and in supporting the troops who were attacked in it. A cossack orderly, of General Gniesenau, was shot by his side. Reserves were moved forward by the orders of His Imperial Majesty and Prince Schwartzenburgh, but only three battalions were employed. There are prisoners taken of the 3d, 4th, and 6th corps. and of the guards. Buonaparte is supposed to have had the great body of his army collected. There are many details which time does not admit my at present give ing, but in propertion as they become known, the battle of La Rothiere, in the numbers engaged, in the losses on the part of the enemy, and in its consequences, will perhaps be found one of the most important of the war.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

P. S. The reports state sixty pieces of cannon taken.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe to the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, dated St. Ouen, February 4, 1814, Nine A.M.

SIR,—The reports of this morning are that a cannonading was heard on yesterday afternoon at Pogny, on the road between Vitry and Chalons, which it is supposed must have been in consequence of a rencontre between the corps of General D'Yorck and Marshal Macdonald. A reconnoissance, pushed on yesterday as far as Sogny, on the road from hence to Chalons, ascertained the enemy to be there posted with a force of about two thousand infantry and two squadrons of cavalry. The enemy had a force at Vitry, which will probably endeavour to effect a junction with Marshal Macdonald, or with Marshal Marmont, who, there is every reason to suppose, proceeded, after the retreat, to Arcis. (Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Bar Sur Aube, Feb. 1, 1814.

My Lord,—I have the satisfaction of announcing to your Lordship, that the enemy, commanded by Buonaparte, have this day been defeated. Thirty-six pieces of cannon, and three thousand prisoners, are already in the hands of the Allies. Buonaparte had placed his army in two lines, extending across the plain from the front of Dienville, on the right, by the village of La Rothiere, towards Tremilly, on the left. In front of the left, he occupied the village of La Gibrie, and the woods by which it was surrounded. In reserve, General Marmont was placed in the village of Morvilliers. The heights also about the town of Brienne were occupied.

Your Lordship has been informed that the corps of Marshal Blucher, consisting only of General Sachen's division, and part of General Langeron's division, had

yesterday taken up a position near Trannes. The Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh was in communication with the right of General Blucher, and in position at Maison. General Guilay removed from Bar Sur Aube to support General Blucher : his corps was formed on the great road between Trannes and Dienville. I reported to your Lordship that General Wrede was to co-operate with General Wittgenstein, in his attack on Vassy. The enemy having, however, abandoned that position, General Wrede marched upon Doulevent, from whence he was directed to advance upon the road by Tremilly to Chaumeuil Two divisions of Russian grenadiers, and a division of Cuirassiers, amounting to about six thousand men, and forming a part of the reserve under the orders of General Barclay de Tolli, formed the support of the different corps, and were engaged in the action of this day. General Blucher began his attack about twelve o'clock, by advancing the corps of General Guilay towards Dienville, and by forming the divisions of his own corps in front of La Rothiere. The Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh advanced about the same time from Maison upon La Gibrie; he was strongly opposed in the woods about that place, but at last succeeded in forcing the enemy to retire, and in carrying the village. The enemy made an attempt to retake this position, but was received most gallantly by the troops of the Prince Royal, and totally repulsed. During the latter part of this attack, the corps of General Wrede arrived upon the right of the Prince Royal, and immediately advanced upon Tremilly. The Uhlans of Prince Schwartzenburgh made a most successful charge in front of that village, and took six pieces of cannon. General Wrede possessed himself of that place. General Sachen finding that his right was secured by the successes which had attended the attack of the Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh and General Wrede, determined to attack the centre of the enemy's position at La Rothiere. While his infantry were engaged in the attack of the village, General Blucher directed a charge of cavalry upon the right of it, which was attended with complete success; twenty pieces of cannon were captured, and a considerable number of the cavalry of Buonaparte's guard were killed or taken. The enemy was driven from La Rothiere, and, notwithstanding several attempts to retake it, was finally baffled in his object. General Guilay, late in the evening, advanced upon Dienville. I left the ground with Prince Schwartzenburgh, before this movement had been completed; but the report has since arrived, that he succeeded in taking the part of the village on the right of the Aube. the enemy having retired to the other side of that river, and having destroyed the bridge.

So ended, my Lord, the affair of this day; the enemy still held the ground beyond La Rothiere, and was still in possession at dark of the heights of Brienne.

The Russian and Prussian guards have already arrived near Trannes, and to-morrow will be in position to support the attack of the enemy's remaining positions. The corps of General Colloredo arrived this day at Vendonvres, and will arrive to-morrow morning at Dienville. The corps of General Wittgenstein and D'Yorck are marching upon Vitry. It appears that the three corps of Marshals Marmont, Mortier, and Victor, were present in the action of this day. Generals Colbert and Grouchy were also present. I have not been able to ascertain the remaining corps which formed part of the enemy's force. I beg to congratulate your Lordship upon this first success in a general affair on the territory of France.

(Signed) BURGHERSH.

Dispatch from Lord Burgherel, dated Bar Sur Aube, February 2, 1814.

My Lord,—In continuation of my report of yesterday, I have this day to announce to your Lordship the retreat of the enemy from all his positions about Brienne, with the loss of seventy-three pieces of cannon, and about four thousand prisoners. Buonaparte continued the action of yesterday with considerable obstinacy till towards twelve at night: his principal efforts were directed to the re-occupation of the village of La Rothiere; he directed himself the attack of the young guards.

upon that place, but was repulsed with considerable loss. General Blucher was present at the defence of this village, and contributed materially by his exertions in the repulse of the enemy. General Guilay was engaged near twelve o'clock in the attack of Dienville; the vigorous opposition he met with was only to be overcome by the skill and ability he displayed, and by the gallantry of his troops. The place, after several hours of the most severe contest, remained in his undisputed possession. Buffled in the different attempts to regain the advantages he had lost, Buonaparte at last decided upon a retreat: his columns appear to have begun their movement to the rear about one in the morning, his rear-guard was, however, in occupation of the position of Brienne at day-light. General Guilay moved along the Aube upon the enemy's right, the Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh marched upon Brienne, General Wrede advanced upon the right of the Prince Royal. The enemy retreated in two columns, the right upon Lesmont, the left upon Lassicourt and Ronay.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh made a most brilliant charge upon the cavalry which covered the enemy's retreat near St. Christophe. General Wrede dislodged a corps of infantry from a strong position upon the Voire, near Lassicourt. General Guilay, assisted by the infantry of the Prince Royal, took Lesmont by assault. It is due to the character of Prince Schwartzenburgh, to call your Lordship's attention to the skill and talent he has displayed in bringing the troops under his orders to the brilliant situation in which they at present stand.

From the frontiers of Switzerland, after traversing all the great defences on this side of France, he has formed a junction with the army of Field Marshal Blucher, and, in conjunction with it, has baffled the enemy's attempts to fall with superior numbers on a separate corps, and has achieved a most glorious victory. Prince Schwartzenburgh has received a sword from the Emperor Alexander, in token of the high sense he entertains of his merit. Gen. Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wirtemtemburgh have been decorated on the field of battle with the Second Class of the Order of St. George. The distinguished gallantry and enterprise of Field Marshal Blucher was never more conspicuous than in the battles of Brienne Generals Guilay and Frenelle have particularly distinguished themselves. The troops of the allies have universally fought with the most distinguished gallantry; they merit the gratitude and admiration of the world.

BURGHERSH, Lieut-Col. 63d Reg.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Bar Sur Seine, Feb. 6, 1814.

HAVE the satisfaction of being able to report to your Lordship, that the advanced guard of General D'York made yesterday a successful attack upon the rear of Marshal Macdonald's army near La Chausse, between Vitry and Chalons. Three caunon and several hundred prisoners were taken by the Allies; the enemy was pursued on the road to Chalons. I am sorry to have to report to your Lordship, that General Coloredo was yesterday wounded, while recommitting the enemy's position upon the Barce. Although the wound is not considered dangerous, yet the whole army will lament the necessary absence of that gallant and distinguished officer from his active duties in the field, in this important moment.

Downing-street, February 9, 1814.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. commanding His Majesty's forces in North America.

Head-quarters, Quebec, December 22, 1813 — My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship Colonel Murray's report to Major-General Vincent, of his having taken possession of Fort George, at Ningara, on the 12th instant, without opposition. In consequence of my having directed a forward movement to be made by the advance of the right division of the army serving in the Canadas, for

the purpose of checking a system of plunder organized by the enemy against the loyal inhabitants of the Niagara district; Colonel Murray was ordered to march with two six-pounders, a small detachment of light dragoons, and three hundred and fifty rank and file of the 100th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, together with seventy of the western warriors, under Licutenant-Colonel Elliot, of the Indian department, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, this force arrived in the neighbourhood of Fort George in time to frustrate the enemy's predatory designs, and to compel him to effect a precipitate retreat across the Niagara River, having previously sent his ordnance and stores to his own side, and stained the character of the American nation by the wanton conflagration of the town of Newark, reduced, at this most inclement season, to a heap of ashes, in direct violation of the reiterated protestations of the American commanding Generals to respect and protect private property. I have much satis. faction in adding to my report, that the promptitude with which Colonel Murray executed this service, has been the means of rescuing a fertile and extensive district from premeditated plunder, and its loyal inhabitants from further outrage and GEORGE PREVOST. captivity.

To Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.

Fort George, December 12, 1813 .- SIR, - Having obtained information that the enemy had determined on driving the country between Fort George and the advance, and was carrying off the loyal part of the inhabitants, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, I deemed it my duty to make a rapid and forced march towards him with the light troops under my command, which not only frustrated his designs, but compelled him to evacuate Fort George by precipitately crossing the river, and abandoning the whole of the Niagara frontier. On learning our approach, he laid the town of Newark in ashes, passed over his cannon and stores, but failed in an attempt to destroy the fortifications, which are evidently so much strengthened whilst in his possession, as might have enabled General M'Cleure (the Commanding Officer), to have maintained a regular siege; but such was the apparent panic, that he left the whole of his tents standing. I trust the indefatigable exertions of this handful of men have rendered an essential service to the country. by rescuing from a merciless enemy the inhabitants of an extensive and highly cultivated tract of land, stored with cattle, grain, and provisions of every description; and it must be an exultation to them to find themselves delivered from the oppression of a lawless banditti, composed of the disaffected of the country, organized under the direct influence of the American government, who carried terror J. MURRAY, Colonel. and dismay into every family. (Signed)

To Major-General Vincent, &c. &c.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE

Of SATURDAY, February 12, 1814.

Downing-street, February 13, 1814 —A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was last night received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General Sir Thomas Graham, dated Mercxem, February 6, 1814.

Head quarters, Mercrem, February 6, 1814.—MY LORD,—I should have been happy to have had to announce to your Lordship, that the movement on Antwerp, fixed by General Bulow for the 2d iostant, had produced a greater effect; but the want of time, and of greater means, will account to your Lordship for the disappointment of our hopes of a more satisfactory result; for General Bulow received (after we had got the better of all the great obstacles in the way of taking a position near the town,) orders to proceed to the southward, to act in concert with the grand army; and the state of the weather, for some time back, not only prevented my receiving the supplies of ordunance and ordnance stores from England, but made it

impossible to land much of what was on board the transports near Williamstadt, the ice cutting off all communication with them. I have, however, sincere pleasure in assuring your Lordship, that every part of the service was conducted by the officers at the head of the different departments, with all the zeal and intelligence possible. To make up for the want of our own artillery, all the serviceable Dutch mortars, with all the ammunition that could be collected, were prepared at Williamstadt, and on the evening of the 1st, the troops of the first and second divisions, that could be spared from other services, were collected at Braeschat, and next morning this village (fortified with much labour ever since our former attack), was carried in the most gallant style, in a much shorter time, and with much less loss than I could have believed possible. Major-General Gibbs, commanding the 2d division (in the absence of Major General M'Kenzie, confined by a dangerous fall from his horse), ably seconded by Major-General Taylor, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Herries, commanding Major-General Gibb's brigade, conducted this attack, in which all the troops engaged behaved with the usual spirit and intrepidity of British soldiers.

I feel particularly indebted to the officers already named, and also to Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, commanding the detachments of the three battalions of the 95th; to Lieutenant-Colonel Hompesch with the 25th regiment; to Major A. Kelly with the 54th; to Lieutenaut-Colonel Brown with the 56th; and Major Kelly with the 73d; for the distinguished manner in which those corps attacked the left and centre of the village, forcing the enemy from every strong hold, and storming the mill battery on Ferdinand's Dyke; while Major-General Taylor with the 52d, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, the 35th under Colonel Mulcaster, and the 78th under Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, marching to the right, and directly on the mill of Ferdinand's Dyke, threatened the enemy's communication from Mercxem towards Antwerp, Two pieces of cannon and a considerable number of prisoners fell into our hands. No time was lost in marking out the batteries, which, by the very great exertions of the artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. Wood, and the engineers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael Smyth, and the good-will of the working parties, were completed by half-past three, P. M. of the 3d. The batteries. as per margin *, opened at that hour. During the short trial of the fire that evening, the defective state of the Williamstadt mortars and ammunition was too visible. Our means were thus diminished, and much time was lost, as it was not till twelve. at noon, the following day (the 4th) that the fire could be opened again +. That day's fire disabled five of the six 24-pounders. Yesterday the fire was kept up all day with as per margin 1. The practice was admirable, but there was not a sufficient number of shells falling to prevent the enemy from extinguishing fire whenever it broke out among the ships, and our fire ceased entirely at sun-set vesterday.

It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the indefatigable exertions of the two branches of the Ordnance Department. I have much reason to be satisfied with

* English Ordnance-4 ten inch mortars, 2 eight-inch howitzers, 6 twenty-four pounders.-Total 12.

Dutch Ordnance—3 twelve-inch Gomer's mortars, 4 eleven inch mortars, 6 seven and a half inch mortars.

On 3d, total 25.

+ English Ordnance as before-12.

Dutch Ordnance-3 twelve-inch Gomer's, 2 seven and half inch mortars.

On the 4th, total 17.

† English Ordnance-4 ten-inch mortars, 2 eight-inch howitzers, 3 twenty-four pounders.

Dutch Ordnance-3 twelve-inch Gomer's, 6 seven and half inch mortars, without beds.

On the 5th, total 18.

the steadiness of the troops, and the attention of the Officers of all ranks, during the continuance of this service. Detachments of the rifle corps did the most advanced duty, under the able direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, in a way that gave security to the batteries on Ferdinand's Dyke, and though this line was infilated, and every part of the village under the range of shot and shells from the enemy, I am happy to say the casualties, on the whole, have not been numerous. As soon as every thing is cleared away, we shall move back into such cantonments as I have concerted with General Bulow. I cannot conclude this dispatch without expressing my admiration of the manner in which General Bulow formed the disposition of the movement, and supported the attack. The enemy were in great force on the Deurne and Bercham roads, but were every where driven by the gallant Prussians, though not without considerable loss.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

P.S. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence returned from the Hague on the 1st instant, and has accompanied this advance on Antwerp. I enclose a list of the casualties. Captain Mills, of the Guards, going home on promotion, is the bearer of this dispatch. General Bulow's head quarters are to be to-morrow at Malines.

Return of Ordnance, &c. captured from the Enemy in the Affairs of Mercxem, February 2, 1814.

2 eight-pounder iron guns, 2 cast-iron carriages, 35 fixed ammunition rounds. EDWARD MITCHELL, Brigade-Major R. A.

(True Copy) A. M'DONALD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

9,00

Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General Sir Thomas Graham, K. B in the Attack upon the Village of Mercxem, on the Morning of the 2d February, 1814.

6 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 121 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

N. B. One hundred and eighty prisoners taken from the enemy.

A. MACDONALD, Dep.-Adjt.-Gen.

Rank and Names of Officers wounded on the 2d of February, 1814.

Royal Artillery Drivers—Lieut. Wm. Smith, slightly. 2d Batt. 25th Foot—Lieut. Samuel Brown, severely; Volunteer Sinclair, slightly. 2d Batt. 35th Foot—Lieut. Austen, severely (not dangerously). 2d Batt. 54th Foot—Captain Blakeman, Lieuts. Blake, Potts, and Evanson, slightly. 3d Batt. 56th Foot—Ensign Sparks, slightly. 2d Batt. 73d Foot—Lieut. and Adjt. James, slightly; Lieut. McConnell, Volunteer J. Simpsou, severely (not dangerously). Provincial Batt. 95th Foot—Captain Eccles, First Lieut. Ferguson, and Second Lieut. Fitzgerald, severely; Second Lieut. Wright, slightly.

Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Sir Thomas Graham, K.B. from the 3d to the 5th February, 1814, both Days inclusive.

3 rank and file, 16 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 48 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 12 horses missing.

N. B. The horses returned missing of the artillery escaped from the drivers during the firing; they were Dutch horses.

Names of Officers wounded.—2d Batt, 37th Foot.—Lieut. Robt. Stowers, severely, leg amputated; Ensign George Chapman, severely, leg amputated. 2d Batt. 44th Foot.—Ensign Alexander Reddock, slightly.

A. MACDONALD, Dep .- Adjt .- Gen.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVE

OF THE

CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE, 1814,

PRECEDED BY A VIEW OF THAT OF 1813.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH

OF

GIRAUD.

WITH

BUONAPARTE'S BULLETINS,

FROM

THE TERMINATION OF THE ARMISTICE

TO

HIS ABDICATION OF THE THRONES OF FRANCE AND ITALY.

AND

The Papers

RELATIVE TO THE NEGOCIATIONS FOR PEACE.

LONDON:

Printed by W. Green, and T. Chaplin, 1, Crane-Court, Fleet-Street,

BOR THE PROPRIETORS, MILITARY CHRONICLE, AND MILITARY CLASSICS

OFFICE, 14, CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND TO BE HAD

OF ALL THE ECORSELLERS. 1814.



OFFICIAL NARRATIVE

THE CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE,

IN 1814.

THAT vast empire (which even at the close of 1813 was raised over the rich and populous countries bounded by the Pyrennees and the Alps, the Rhine and the two seas) which reckoned in the field, or in its places of strength, more than five hundred thousand defenders, which could arm for their support at least an equal number of citizens out of the field, and who were in the flower of their age, the existence of which seemed to be secured by twenty years of victory, and by the amazing fortune of a Chief who had been named " The Man of Destiny," - this vast empire overturned in a campaign of three months, even to its foundations! all the Princes of Europe occupying and inundating two-thirds of its territories with their soldiers-its own warriors rendered either useless, or sacrificed in murderous engagements attended with no result—the Chief himself of this empire surviving that reputation for genius, the delusion of which, for a long time, constituted his strength-that man, of an activity so very harassing, struck at once with a sort of stupor, beaten down by the iron hand of fate, and descending from his throne like an actor who had finished his part, for the preservation of which throne he knew not how to live, and for the defence of which it appears he had not the courage to die—this empire furnishes us with one of those astonishing spectacles reserved for us by this age, fertile in revolutions-with one of those grand catastrophes which constitute an epoch in history—a crisis such as those which decide the lot of nations, and which often extend their tempestuous influence into future times.

Time only can produce, and doubtless will produce, a picture worthy such great events. We propose no more than, in a hasty sketch, to

seize the principal features.

However fatal the disaster at Moscow might have been to France and to Buonaparte, above all, however irreparable the destruction of his cavalry might have been, it may be said, that that campaign was more decisive by its moral results, than by the extent of its substantial losses. It weakened, in effect, the confidence of the troops, and augmented that of the enemy in proportion; it destroyed the esteem and devotedness of the generals; it forced the most credulous to doubt the correctness of the political views and the superiority of the military talents of the man denominated " The Invincible," and gave incalculable energy to that force of resistance which opinion had already began to oppose to him.

But whether it was that an extravagant presumption, the habit of success, and the desire of vergeance had blinded him, or that the epilepsy, to which he is subject, had really impaired his intellectual faculties, his pride, though severely punished, was not corrected. He believed, or

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affected to believe, and repeated it, that the elements alone, and fortune, had deceived him; and instead of using the immense resources which still remained to him, for the purpose of concluding an advantageous peace, he hastened to collect the entire, to expose them again to the caprice of that fortune, the empire of which he acknowledged, for the purpose of hazarding on the field of battle his family and his crown, his remaining allies, and his last subjects.

From the month of January, 1813, extracts from the English Journals might be remarked, inserted in those of France, fabricated for the most part at Paris, which announced, "that Buonaparte was not dead;" (this we knew but too well)-that the French armies were not utterly destroyed—that neither the Emperor of Russia, nor the Regent of England, could establish the independence of Holland or Hamburgh, and of all the other conquests of Napoleon-that all these changes were as impossible as the return of the Bourbons to France." It is true, that it has been since discovered, that, in reality, nothing short of the entire genius of Buonaparte was sufficient for their restoration. These polemical attacks served as preludes to hostilities of a more serious description, and forthwith, for the purpose of putting himself in a condition to carry on the war beyond the limits of France-that war was recommenced in France itself with renewed activity, which he had been carrying on so long, namely, against the last crown, and the last man-we might even then add, against the last horse.

A Decree of the Senate, of the 10th of January, placed 300,000 men at the disposal of Napoleon, for the purpose of supplying, as it was said, the deficiency of 30,000 Prussians, to which amount the treason of General D'Yorck had weakened the French army. These men were taken equally from the National Guards, from the former conscriptions of 1813, and that of 1814. It was stated in the official papers, that the conscription of 1813 had already furnished 300,000, with which the war might be maintained, had it not been necessary to fill up the void oc-

casioned by the desertion of the Prussians.

Soon after a new measure, of the 5th of February, provided for the Government, and the concerns of the Interior, by conferring the Regency on the Empress, and authorising the coronation of the King of Rome—feeble guarantee of a tottering Crown, which not even the head of the father could maintain!

At this very epocha, the military dispositions, and the manœuvres practised upon the public mind, intermixed with each other, and followed with great rapidity. Horses were led like men, accustomed as they were to treat men like horses. The owners were altogether astonished, when they heard it announced that the gift of a horse was accepted, which they had never offered. The Councils of the Departments learned from their Prefect (from Paris for example), that they had voted, in the name of the cultivator, (but withuot consulting them) the offering, or expropriation, of the useful companions of their labours.

The conscripts, whom the gendarmerie sometimes conducted, bound together, who were conveyed on carts like brutes to the slaughter-house, read in the Gazettes the history of the transports which they manifested

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at quitting their families to fly at the voice of honour and their country. The King of Naples received an affront in seeing himself deprived of the command which was transferred to the Prince Eugene, as one familiar with the administration of power, and possessing the confidence of the Emperor. Besides a copious display was made in terms of great complacency, of the amount of the French and Allied troops which were re-assembling in Germany: the advantages of the Russians were falsified or diminished; Dantzick was placed as an insurmountable bulwark against them; Germany itself, though menaced, had nothing to fear, neither from the intrigues of England, nor from the irruption of the Barbarians, who will be driven back with a degree of speed, which will be the quicker in proportion to the distance they had advanced. In the interior, addresses commanded by the Ministers, and blank copies of which were even sent by them, who were more especially intrusted with the direction of public opinion, announced the greatest sacrifices, and the most entire devotedness. Such were the principal circumstances which preceded and announced the campaign of 1813, and which might be regarded as preceding indications of the efforts and of the blood which it was to cost.

. Before the opening of that campaign Napoleon thought it incumbent on him to submit his projects, or rather his determinations, to the complaisant sanction of the legislative body. He had the effrontery to announce (on the 14th of February) in the face of the nation, and in the face of Europe, that the English had been compelled to evacuate Spain: that he had triumphed in Russia, over all obstacles created by the hands of men, but that the excessive and premature rigour of the winter had changed every thing. "I have sustained great losses," said he, in conclusion, "they would have crushed my soul, could I have been accessible to any other sentiments than those of the interest, the glory, and future happiness of my people." After having thus taken honour to himself for his want of feeling for the loss of 300,000 men, partly the victims of his ambition, in the space of a few days, partly sacrificed to the necessity of securing his retreat, he added, that as long as this war lasted, his people must expect all kinds of sacrifices, and nevertheless, through the means of certain measures of the Minister of Finance he was not about to impose any new burden on the same people; it is certain that at that time he had taken the care upon himself beforehand to augment various indirect imposts from the plenitude of his own authority.

But events were soon about to compel him to combat the enemy in a different manner than with false assertions, the exaggeration of which every new circumstance was proving to be false, by forcing even from himselflacknowledgments quite opposite to his haughty amuniciations, to his empyrical rodomontade. The viceroy being too weak in cavalry, (and his cavalry it was said was entirely reorganized) was retiring on the Elbe, he was collecting about Magdeburgh 100,000 men and 300 pieces of cannon. That Germany which had nothing to fear was dreadfully cut up, Hamburgh was evacuated. The formidable armaments of Prussia were announced, whose fidelity a few weeks before was the subject of praise; Prussia, whose monarch perhaps will receive reproach

from history of not having shewn himself the enemy of Buonaparte early enough, but who explated his transgression by the humiliation of having to endure the lofty airs, to devour the insults with which this modern Attila paid the submission of the Kings fastened to his chariot: Prussia shall we say, fatigued with so many misfortunes, irritated by so many affronts, ranged herself with the energy of despair in the ranks of our enemies.

Napoleon runs to battle as if to take vengeance. To the extravagant language of the Senate, to the menaces of the power and the arms of his genius, and of the flight of his avenging eagles, before whom every thing must tremble, more real supplies and more serious resources were joined. A new levy of 180,000 men was put in motion; 80,000 of this first levy was called out beyond the frontiers, who had been forbidden to cross them. Under the title of guards of honour, the youths of the most distinguished families were taken from them, as a signal favour, who had hitherto been exempted, by their riches or their situations, from the plebeian conscriptions. It was after those grand movements, after this immense developement of his forces, that Napoleon quitted Paris and France, which so very few of those whom he had caused to leave it were destined to see again with him.

By a reference to the official accounts, he should find himself in the field with about 600,000 men, and by adding the contingents of his remaining allies, the effective should really approach that number. It is true, that about the two-thirds were composed of new levies. The strong places of Poland and on the Oder remained all entirely occupied by numerous garrisons. Their force might be estimated at about 70,000 men, of which about 43,000 were in the first-mentioned places, and the remaining in the others. Events afterwards proved, that this manner of disposition was a military fault. Strong places are always the pledges of victory, and the prize of the conqueror. The 70,000 men, excellent troops, of which Buonaparte deprived himself by shutting them up in those places, would have probably added more to his strength, than the necessity of opposing against them corps of observation had withdrawn from that of the enemy. This mistake of the man who had caused himself to be proclaimed "the first Captain in Europe," is not the only one which men of the profession reproach him with in this campaign, which, properly speaking, was his last. He still snatched some favours from victory! but its most disastrous result, which may be compared with that of his retreat from Moscow, and still more shameful, inasmuch as for that time he was not under the necessity of combating the climate, which alone could not be overcome by courage and genius, was attended as a necessary consequence with the reverses and the issue of that of Paris, where the Hero disappeared under the oppression of the most convulsive struggles of agony.

According to the plan which we have proposed to ourselves, and wishing principally to confine ourselves to the progress and development of this grand catastrophe, we shall only take a hasty view of the events of the campaign of 1813, and only just so far as it may be necessary to shew

their influence on 1814.

Napoleon having set out from Paris on the 15th of April, hastened to find the enemy, who had pushed his advanced posts even beyond Leipsic, and soon after, a grand battle, fought on the 2d of May, near Lutzen, appeared, at least to deceived France, to render her the usual superiority. A pompous Bulletin, filled with premature gasconade and with lying concealments, announced that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand of the enemy had been defeated and overthrown by less than one half of the French army. "The battle," it was added, "like a clap of thunder, had reduced to powder the chimerical hopes of the enemy, and all their calculations about the dismemberment of the empire. The dark plots formed by the Cabinet of St. James's are unravelled in an instant, like the Gordian knot by the sword of Alexander." In a word. the hope must be given up of causing the star of France to retrograde; and those counsellors who were disposed to dismember the French Empire, and to humble the Emperor, proposed the destruction of their own Sovereigns.

It was, however, admitted that the contest was terrible, and cost us about ten thousand meu; that the enemy had anticipated many combinations of Napoleon; that our centre had been compelled to give It is certain that the new levies compromised the fortune of the day, and that it would have been altogether lost, had it not been for the generous devotedness of General Girard, who, though he had received many wounds, maintained, by refusing to quit the field of battle, the resistance of a weak corps, which was also the last, the disorder of which would have decided the victory in favour of the enemy. This General received no recompence. Finally, that which proves, beyond dispute, that the enemy remained master of his retreat, and that he accomplished it after combined dispositions, is, that the number of his prisoners were but trifling, and that none of his wounded were abandoned on the field of battle, which was covered over with ours .- We read in the Bulletin, that the field of battle presented the most touching spectacle; that the young wounded soldiers gave a truce to their pain, that they might exclaim Vive l'Empereur: but history will add, that this same field of battle presented the most execrable sight, and that, as a return for their devotedness, those wounded were horribly crushed to pieces under the feet of the horses, and under the wheels of the chariots belonging even to the house of Napoleon, in a rapid movement, which an unexpected houra of the enemy had occasioned. According to the reports of the Allies, they repelled, during the entire day, the attacks of the French, and offered battle again the next day to their Chief, which he refused, for the purpose of manœuvring in their rear, and cutting off their communications with the Elbe. In consequence of this movement they determined on covering themselves with that river. Thus Napoleon marched towards Dresden, which he entered on the 8th of May.

The 19th, the 20th, and the 21st following the days of Bautzen and Wurchen decided the retreat of the Allies into Silesia. Intelligence of these bloody affairs was not published in Paris till the 31st of May; the disorder of the enemy was forcibly insisted on; nevertheless, it was not again repeated that the Gordian knot was once more cut. It was admitted,

that nineteen guns only were taken from the enemy, and as for his colours, it was impossible to take them, as he kept them in the rear. It was under those circumstances that a suspension of arms for an instant, was agreed upon to give to Europe a hope, which soon vanished, of a general pacification. Hostilities ceased on the first of June.

By consenting to the armistice, which was followed by the negotiations at Prague, Napoleon proved sufficiently that his victories or his butcheries of Lutzen, of Bautzen, and of Wurchen, were attended with no decisive result; that his preponderance continued to decline, that though he still might treat of peace on advantageous terms, he had, by losing his ascendancy, lost the right of dictating the terms. That which proved this above all, was the attitude which Austria, still our ally, presented; offering, with arms in her hands, an imposing mediation, and announcing a disposition of turning her arms against the enemy of peace whoever he might be, and who by her manner of proceeding alone, by her conduct in every respect favourable to the Allies, clearly pointed out, that she expected that this public enemy would be found to be Napoleon.

Under the same circumstances, Sweden, who obtained nothing but trouble from her relations with France, sent her troops to the field of battle, and the Captain with whom we had provided her, whose sword must weigh something in that balance in which the destinies of Europe were then weighed. All Europe was in arms, and the uneasiness excited by the Landwher and Landstrum are to be found written in the declamations of our Journals against those extraordinary measures contrary to the right of nations, unworthy a civilized people, and which nevertheless those same Journals, a few months later, called for, and commanded France to adopt as the only means of saving the country. In a word the communications in rear of the army were intercepted, and numerous bodies of partisans carried off men, convoys, and ammunition.

It is well known that the negociations were without effect and that each power appealed from them to the sword. But before the rupture an event, apparently inconsequential, took place, but which, nevertheless, excited a strong sensation. On the evening of the 26th of July, Napoleon at once joins the Empress, who had proceeded, of herself, as far as Mayence, appears for five or six days occupied in reviews, and returns again to his army, without its being perceived that this sudden journey possessed any thing more important. Accustomed as men were to expect only extraordinary things from this man, who was without doubt a very singular character, people were lost in conjectures; the strangest, as usual, was the most welcome, and the public voice accused him of having wished to draw his father-in-law, the Emperor, into a snare, for the purpose of making himself master of his person, and preventing his approaching alliance with the enemy. In supposing that it was no more than a calumny, it will be acknowledged that the calumny is not uttered but against those who have afforded cause for the bad opinion formed against them, and that such crimes are imputed only to those who have shewn themselves to be capable of them.

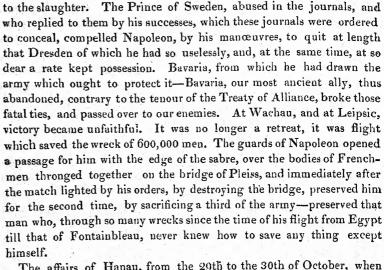
The Armistice nevertheless expired. Austria, which from the month of April, and even subsequently to the knowledge of our first victories,

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had been engaged to maintain propositions of peace with an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, sent in on the 12th of August her formal declaration of accession to an alliance with Russia: moved to it from the necessity of repressing the perpetual invasions of Napoleon, and for the purpose of compelling him to a pacification, every road leading to which he was accused of refusing or avoiding during the Napoleon prepared himself for hostilities and consulted his Generals. It appears that his officers were decidedly of opinion that he should quit the position of Dresden, and fall back on the Rhine, on account of the advantages which Bohemia had hitherto afforded his enemies, which presented them with an insuperable bulwark for their retreat, formed by nature herself, and from which having it in their power to act on our right and rear, they must in a short time necessarily put it out of our power either to advance or retreat. We are also assured that Napoleon agreed that that was the best grounded plan, but that his glory would not permit him to fight retreating, and he therefore made dispositions for attacking at once, on the left, on the right, and in advance of the Prussian, the Bohemian, and Silesian armies Hostilities were resumed on the 17th of August. Some brilliant actions on the Bober maintained the honour of our thrones and our military glory; but those laurels served only to dress up the victim: and our successes also clearly purchased, were then about to give place to the most decisive

Already had the Crown Prince of Sweden forced the army of the Duke of Reggio to retreat, a retreat in truth highly glorious to the Duke of Reggio, whose approaching entrance into Berlin was continually announced to us. Soon was Napoleon himself, whom deceitful advantages drew as far as the recesses of Silesia, obliged to leave Macdonald to destruction on the Bober, whilst he himself is abliged to bring back his guard with the utmost expedition to defend Dresden, which one hundred and fifty thousand men debouching from Bohemia were proceeding to attack. The terrible combats of the 26th and 27th of August, rendered the principal object of that attack abortive. Napoleon received, on this occasion, a fresh favour from that hazard which was his genius, and the bullet which struck General Moreau, in prolonging the life of his rival, prolonged the misfortunes of humanity. Paris was however commanded to rejoice. An order full of military ostentation, and which was pleasantly termed the bulletin of Cardinal Maury, announced a solemn Te Deum for the last victories of the Emperor, and all Paris accepting the augury, repeated :- " Well then, let us rejoice for the last victory of the Emperor."

That Emperor, already fallen by the decree of Providence, was consuming his activity at Dresden, in unavailing efforts, without an object. Every where he had obstacles to encounter, and every where he met with checks; and yet he accused his enemies of want of plan and resolution; and, whilst at Paris, the representation of the Archduchess of Austria was presented to the Senate, declaring war against her father, while the Senate were employed in sending off 224,000 men (conscripts)



The affairs of Hanau, from the 20th to the 30th of October, when 30,000 men, as well Bavarians as Austrians, stopped him for three days, only proved the invincible courage of the troops, and the talents of the Generals. A happy stratagem procured him a passage on the 31st, from which he had been shut out the two preceding days. It was contrived to make the baggage file off in such a manner as to present an easy prey to the enemy; and in fact, they ran to it. The soldiers gave themselves up to pillage; and during that time, a vigorous and well directed effort permitted Napoleon to continue his flight and to place at Mayence, which place he entered on the 2d of November, the Rhine between him and the Cossacks, who had more than once reduced him to the danger of being taken.

Here he found himself preceded by the most unfortunate rumours. Along the entire frontier he was thought to have been taken; that opinion was confidently asserted. To animate the spirits of his friends, he had recourse to his usual incorrigible imposture: he caused gendarmes to run along the whole course of the Rhine with a Proclamation, announcing that the Emperor had exterminated the Bavarians and Austrians at Hanau, and that the return of the August Sovereign should dissipate all apprehensions as to the ulterior projects of the enemy. It was with those new promises that he closed the campaign of 1813: disheartening promises to those who recollected that he had opened this very campaign with the like positive assertion, that, "Germany had nothing to fear from the barbarians, and that they were about to be driven from it;" fatal auspices, which the campaign of 1814 justified but too well. We were indeed about to see him terminate, as well as commence it, with the same marks of improvidence and obstinacy, with all the symptoms of that giddy and erroneous mind-"of the fall of Kings, the fearful forerunner"-and which, before accomplishing his destruction, was to repay to us a part of the evils which, under his orders, we had spread over all nations, and to cause to share the chastisement reserved by eternal Justice for the insolence of his prosperity, with his but too blind instruments,

The reverses, which appeared incomprehensible to the multitude, whom the prophecies of Buonaparte had so long seduced and still held in a state of blindness, had conducted the strength of Europe to our frontier. In vain had every means been employed to disguise the extent of our losses; in vain were reports spread of the want of agreement and of the want of intelligence of the Allies; of their defeats (which had led them to the very borders of the Rhine), of the uncertainty of their plans, and their chimerical expectations; results spoke higher, and the language was deeply discouraging. The days of the 16th, 18th, and 19th of October, near Leipsic, had put more than 40,000 men into the power of the enemy in prisoners only, together with 300 pieces of cannon, 1000 caissons, and immense magazines. Every day of the retreat had also beheld all kind of necessaries destroyed, to accelerate the march of the troops. The affair of Hanau cost almost 40,000 more, as well in prisoners as in killed and wounded, who for the purpose of passing on with rapidity, were left on the field of battle, and the route of the army, as far as Mayence, was besides traced by dead bodies, and by the broken remains of the army: -add 40,000 wounded, transported in five days from Leipsic to Frankfort, without being dressed, which were kept at a distance from France, from an apprehension that their presence might give evidence against the falsehoods of Buonaparte, and who, abandoned on the other bank of the river, spread a contagious epidemical distemper there, to which they themselves almost entirely fell victims; our loss in that campaign must have exceeded 300,000 men. Great battles had been made the subjects of boast, in which one day of Buonaparte decided the fate of a nation; here, his defeat decided the fate of the Continent, and broke that sceptre of iron with which he had smote the world. In 1812 he ruled, immediately, over a great part of Europe. and held Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, under the yoke of his alliances; in 1813 this Europe had, without exception, turned her arms against him, and he was reduced within the limits of France, such as he found it when he happened to make himself master of it. The immense monopoly of colonial produce, which he enjoyed exclusively, the war contributions of all the countries over which his influence extended; in a word, all the riches of France seemed to have created inexhaustible resources for him; those from without had vanished with the monstrous chimera of the continental system, and there remained within nothing but a disordered administration, charges unsatisfied, an expenditure exceeding the revenues, and an exhausting discredit, the fruit and evidence of the excess of his wants, and of the impossibility of any remedies of a restorative nature. The battles of Smolensko, of Borodino, of Krasnoi, of Lutzen, of Bautzen, of Hanau, had proved that with inferior forces he might be resisted; the termination of the campaign left no room for doubting but that with equal forces he might be conquered, and that with a superior force he might be trodden under foot. In a word, he knew not how to preserve that part of that gigantic edifice which was his own proper work; and that beginning of rain Vol. I. Supp. N.S.

caused very just reasons of distrust, with respect to the talents for defence which it remained for him to shew—for the defence of that part which had been transmitted to him.

Notwithstanding that it must be admitted that he stood in the midst of ruin, he still reared a menacing front, and displayed France in a formidable attitude. The frontiers, as yet untouched, and barred with strong places defended by very numerous garrisons appeared calculated to stop for a long time those who might attempt to clear those barriers. The departments at the foot of the Alps, it is true, were touched, but no apprehensions were entertained of the great blows coming from that quarter, and the line of the Rhine was looked upon as the limit where adverse fortune would stop.

Napoleon, tranquil in the midst of Paris, was employed in augmenting the indirect taxes by his own proper authority, and receiving from the senate three hundred thousand conscripts, to which were added one hundred and twenty thousand men from the antient classes, and compliments on that courage with which he had combatted all obstacles, and on that genius with which he had surmounted every thing. He modestly replied that the circumstances were neither superior to France nor himself.

Nevertheless, he found himself in need of some fresh support, and he called the Legislative Body around him. He was also disposed to recover the public opinion, which he had hitherto constantly braved or despised: and he formally declared that he no longer concerned himself with making or recovering his conquests; that peace, founded on the preservation of the integrity of territory, was his sole object. But at the same time articles emanating from the Government insinuated in the journals, that the Allies, in speaking also of peace, did not sincerely wish for it; that their aim was to humble and above all to waste France; that they had sworn to avenge on Paris the burning of Moscow. It is not as yet certainly known whether the Allies were then resolved on that point which they have since avowed, of not treating with Napoleon, whose ambition, they knew very well from other proofs, could not be terrified by any obstacle nor his conscience restrained by any curb, but that at least which admits of no doubt is that the Legislative Body offered him the true methods of conquering a peace and of confirming his power if he himself had wished for a sure and honourable peace, and just and reasonable power. For the first time perhaps for thirteen years the organs of the nation caused the despot to listen to the language of truth. Wise men, whose courage at that moment was on a level with their duties, demanded of him that he would frankly and openly place the limits of his pretensions before the enemy; that in the interior, despotism and arbitrary power should be replaced by the law and the constitution. On such conditions the Legislative Body promised him a general and spontaneous movement on the part of the French people in his favour. Had Buonaparte accepted this advice, that movement would have taken place. The effect of it would have been incalculable; he would have been able to preserve the Empire; and all those acquainted with the profound du1814.

plicity of its chief, learned, not without terror, that the prudence and moderation of the Legislative Body had offered him the means so sure, so easy, so necessary for himself, of arming himself with the force of opinion, and of covering himself at length with genuiue popularity. Fortunately for public liberty, the foolish pride and false grandeur of Buonaparte, caused him not to admit this chance of success, but to repel it with indignation. Justice should at the same time be rendered to his flatterers: they are generally accused of having at this juncture excited and augmented the hatred of the despot against every kind of authority that would rival his own. Their counsels, his own natural obstinacy, the shame of yielding, and above all, of appearing to be mistaken in his system of Government, determined him on violently dissolving the Legislative Body. Morality does not admit of the utility of crime: we must however admit, that the advisers of this man hastened the downfall of tyranny.

On dismissing the Legislative Body, Napoleon assembled the most of the Members at the palace of the Thuilleries, and addressed, by way of farewell, a discourse to them, or rather invectives so violent, mixed with such strange paralogisms, that history will doubtless mention it as a proof of that man's head and ideas being disordered, who wished to charge himself alone with the administration of the Government, and with the defence of a great empire.

But while he was thus insulting enemies and subjects—was commanding the army of the national guard,—was assembling and exercising his new levies in haste,—was crowding into his strong places an army of old troops, which could be of no assistance to him;—when finally, after having decried the Landstrum of the Prussians, as a barbarons and useless measure for the purposes expected from it, he was himself exhorting all the French to point their arms, and do every possible injury to the enemy, the Allies, after sweeping Germany, with the exception of some garrisons, and a French corps which the Prince of Sweden forced to shut themselves up in Hamburgh, were displaying their formidable armies along the Rhine from Switzerland to Holland. They were about to enter upon an invasion, which was represented to us beforehand as their destruction, which in reality might have proved, with some other head than that of a player at battles, to be not without danger, and which success has nevertheless fully justified.

They were preceded by proclamations of the 6th and subsequently of the 21st of Dec. 1813, addressed to all the powers of Europe, to the French people, and to the Swiss. By means of these, the Allied Powers informed the Swiss, that they would not respect their pretended system of neutrality; that it was to re-establish the law of nations that they appeared to violate them by entering on the Helvetic territory; but that the justice of their cause, the necessity of attaining peace by pushing on the war in a lively manner would justify them in the eyes of Europe and of posterity; that there cannot be a real neutrality for a state which does not enjoy a real independence, and which is governed by a foreign will.



Now such evidently was the situation of Switzerland under the dominion of Napoleon, who had declared himself Mediator of their Confederacy.

The Allied Powers announced to the people of France that they were about to pass their frontiers; that they were by no means making war against France-" we are repelling from us," said they, " the yoke which your Government wished to impose on our country, which has the same

right to independence and happiness as yours."

"The maintenance of public order, respect for private property, and the most severe discipline, shall distinguish the passage of the Allied troops. They are not animated with any spirit of revenge; they are not disposed to repay France those evils without number which she, for the last twenty years, has been heaping on her neighbours and the most distant countries-the only conquest of which she is ambitious is that of peace. We hoped to find it before we should touch the French soil: we are now proceeding there to search for it."

How does it happen that effects have not been always able to corres-

pond with such noble dispositions?

In saying that they were forced to come to search for peace in France, the Allies alluded to their celebrated declaration of the 1st of December, and to the circumstances of its promulgation. In that declaration they had announced that they offered Napoleon a peace which still might be termed glorious, and which only deprived him of his excessive preponderance in Germany. He, on the other hand, declared on his side, that he had accepted, without restriction, all its bases, and that he had transmitted that acceptation to the belligerent powers, so far back as the 5th of December; and in a demi-official article published in Paris on the 4th of January, he complained bitterly that the Allies had not caused their declaration to be printed and published before the 6th or 7th of the same month of December, after having received his acceptation of it. He represented this conduct as an act of bad faith toward him, and a proof of the insincerity of their pacific offers. These circumstances are necessary to be remarked, as connecting themselves with the causes which rendered a peace impossible.

The same principles of moderation were nevertheless repeated, in offers of the same nature, separately sent in the names of the different Powers, on the 1st of Jan. 1814, at the moment when their troops were crossing the Rhine at three different points. We may remark, that the proclamation of the Prince of Schwartzenburgh, of the date of the 8th of January, addressed to the general district of Montbelliard, was the first in which the armed peasant, not clothed in military uniform, was threatened with death, and the communes which would defend themselves devoted to the flames. Thus it happened, that on one side, as well as the other, they had sought for opportunities of doing as much mischief as possible to their enemies, and were still looking for similar opportunities, and that no side found fault with the practice as unjust, but that

side which received the injury.

At the opening of the campaign, the enemy's forces were divided into

seven armies, of which five acted immediately against France, and two in Italy. These armies were as follow:

- 1. The Grand Austro-Russian Army, Commander-in-Chief, the Prince of Schwartzenberg: this army was composed of the Austrian divisions of Coloredo, Wimpfen, Guilay, Bianchi, Burbina, the Princes Maurice and Louis of Lichtenstein; the Russian divisions of Barclay de Tolly and Wittgenstein; the Bavarians in three divisions, General-in-Chief Count Wrede, and the Wirtemburghers under the Prince of Wirtemburgh.
- 2. The Grand Prussian or Silesian Army, Commander-in-Chief Marshal Blucher, formed of the corps of d'Yorck in three divisions, of the corps of Kleist in three divisions, of the corps of Bulow in four divisions, of the four Russian corps of Tscherbatoff, Langeron, Sacken, and Winzingerode, and of the Saxons under the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, and the Baron de Thielman.
- 3. The Grand Swedish Army, Commander-in-Chief the Prince Royal of Sweden, formed of the Swedish corps, of the five Russian corps of Benningsen, Tettenborn, Doerberg, Benkendorf, Tchernitcheff, of which the first had remained before Hamburgh, and of an Anglo-German corps, the Hanseatic troops, and the contingents from the petty states of the confederation.
- 4. The Anglo-Batavian army, Commander-in-Chief Sir Thomas Graham.
- 5. The Anglo-Spanish and Portuguese army on this side the Pyrennees, Commander-in-Chief Lord Wellington.
- 6. The Austrian army of Italy, Commander-in-Chief Count Bellegarde.

7. The army of Naples, under the orders of King Joachim, who had joined the coalition by a treaty signed on the 11th of January, 1814.

The French journals estimated the three grand corps, whose operations extended on the Rhine, at less than two hundred thousand men; an estimation evidently too low, inasmuch as the Confederation of the Rhine and the petty German states had augmented the coalesced forces with one hundred and forty-four thousand men, viz. thirty-six thousand Bavarians, 32,000 Hanoverians, Brunswickers, Mecklenburghers, and the troops of the Hanseatic towns; 23,300 Saxons, 12,000 Hessians; 9,200 men of Berg, Waldeck, La Lippe, &c.; 9,200 men belonging to Wartzbourg, d'Armstadt, Franckfort, Isembourg, and Reuss; 12,000 Wirtemburghers, and 10,300 men of Baden, Hohenzollern, and Lichtenstein. Prussia and Austria might have an effective force of about 250,000, and Russia herself alone 200,000.

The first operations of note were directed towards Switzerland: while the Prince Schwartzenberg was penetrating in that direction on the 21st of December, his Bavarian division acting on the side of Colmar entered Alsace in that quarter, where on the 24th it was engaged. Huninguen was immediately blockaded and bombarded, and Befort attacked; the garrison retired into the citadel.



On the 30th of December Geneva shook off the yoke, and forced the garrison to retire. The prefect who had abandoned the town was delivered up to a court of enquiry; this was followed by a decree, which charged the public functionaries on their responsibility to contribute to the defence of the country. The tone also of the journals, the spirit of which emanated directly from the Minister of Police, assumed an additional portion of virulence; it was seriously proposed in them that the women and children should make war; the women above all should be very useful, and cause great destruction by devoting themselves in the characters of young Judiths, or manlike Deborahs,

On the 1st of January the grand Prussian army, under the orders of Marshal Blucher, crossed the Rhine at three points; and while the division of Langeron was watching Mayence, those of Sacken, of d'Yorck, and of Kleist, were advancing upon Pont a Mousson, Metz, and Thionville. Marshal Marmont had retreated before these forces, and on the 19th he was at St. Mihiel. Marshal Victor, in consequence of the movements of the Austrians, had also quitted Strasburg, and repassing the Vosges, had halted at Meurthe in advance of Luneville, whilst Marshal Ney took post at Nancy. Marshal Macdonald, charged with the defence of the Lower Rhine, fell back before the army of the Prince of Sweden; and on the 18th his head quarters were established at Numur. In Holland, the English troops of General Graham, seconded by the Hollanders, and a divission of the Prince of Sweden, drove us back as far as the Scheldt, and attacked those places where we held garrisons.

These retrogade movements were announced in a very summary manner, as the result of general dispositions.—It was desired that we should look on the free entry and the progress of the enemy into the interior as an essential part of those general dispositions; but from that time doubts were entertained as to the existence of any combined plan of defence; and then too was perceived the weakness and the disorganization of the army on the frontiers, the little dependence which was to be placed on the new levies: the disorders of the administration had rendered impossible every effort to support our armies on the line of the Rhine, and to dispute the passage of that river.

In the mean time Gen. Maison, an officer of distinguished merit, was charged with the defence of Antwerp. The formation of twelve new regiments was announced at Paris, called volunteer regiments, and destined to receive the workmen whose shops were shut up, without doubt designedly, by obliging them to expose themselves to be killed, for the purpose of gaining a livelihood: the approaching reception of a French negociator at the quarters of the allies was announced, good news was reported from the south, where it was said that from the 9th to the 13th of December Lord Wellington had completely failed in his projects, and without being once disgusted with those impostures, so uniformly contradicted by events, the English, the Spaniards, and the Portuguese, were represented as nearly coming to a rupture.

In spite of what had happened, Macon and Dole yielded to the Aus-

trian army, which advanced its different corps at the same time towards Langres and Lyons. Marshal Marmont had retired from Langres to Chaumont, always in consequence of those general dispositions; Marshal Augereau proceeded to Lyons; General Dessaix was organising the defence of Savoy, with a degree of courage and devotedness worthy of being employed in the service of another master; Marshal Victor had fallen back as far as the Meuse, to put himself in line with Marmont. By all these movements our frontiers were invaded from Lyons to Antwerp to the depth of thirty or forty leagues on this side the Rhine; and as the entire result of those general dispositions Napoleon had as yet done nothing more than passed troops in review at Paris. But at length an army was assembled at the point of Chalons, between the Marne and the Seine. His presence there became every day more and more necessary. He departs, leaving the protection of his wife and son to the fidelity of the National Guard of Paris, from whom other combinations were, some time later to remove them; and the 25th of January he leaves that Capital which was but once more to be threatened with his presence. On the 24th the enemy had, in the way of prelude to the serious blows which were to follow, engaged at Bar-sur-Aube, where Marshal Mortier wished to preserve a position, after having retreated from before Chaumont. Paris and France were informed in a few lines that the Austrians had attacked that Marshal at Fontaine; that he remained master of the field of battle; and that this first success had electrified the army. It is necessary to remark, once for all, that the vague designations of place, in digesting the bulletins, was a ruse de guerre, a political manœuvre; that without a map they are often unintelligible; but that with a map we often learn, that such a General who proceeds from such a place to such a place, retreats from the one to the other, at least if the other expressions or circumstances do not most clearly shew that he is making a forward movement. In this first affair the enemy peremptorily forced us to evacuate Bar-sur-Aube, which was the object of his attack; and Marshal Mortier, after having maintained himself for a considerable time in a fine position at the bridge of Aube, abandoned the town during the night, and retired upon Troyes.

The movements of Marshal Blucher were combined with those of the Austro-Russian army: he advanced from Lorraine by the Upper Marne, for the purpose of passing it, and effecting his junction with Prince Schwartzenberg. His divisions on their way carried the towns of Ligny and St. Dizier, on the 23d and 24th of January. He pushed one of his corps on Brienne, for the purpose of establishing his communication with the troops which occupied Bar-sur-Aube. It was in these positions, and for the purpose of preventing the complete re-union of the two armies of the enemy, that Napoleon hastened to attack on the 27th, that part of the Prussian rear-guard, which was still waiting for the division of d'Yorck at St. Dizier. The keeping back of that corps gave the French the superiority over General Lanskoi, who was besides weak-eped by the marching of General Tcherbatoff on the Brienne: he was

driven from it on the 27th in the morning; and it was announced in haste, that that affair placed Napoleon in the enemy's rear, and delivered Nancy. Notwithstanding this, Blucher, who had an eye to that attack, continued his movement of concentration upon the Brienne; to the south of St. Dizier he rallied the corps of Lanskoi, which had retreated in the direction of Joinville, and received reinforcements from the grand Austrian army, which was in motion from Chaumont, and which had already pushed forward the corps of the Prince of Wurtemburg and of Guilay on Bar-sur-Aube, and in advance on the route to Brienne. With these dispositions the Marshal waited till the French would shew their defensive movements. He soon learned that Napoleon in person was marching on Brienne, and that he had called the forces of Marshal Mortier from Troyes, and from Aube, for the purpose of fortifying his right. Marshal Blucher retired towards the Austrians, who were advancing to his support, when we appeared before Brienne on the 29th of January, in the afternoon, he determined to await the battle there. It was a terrible affair.

The reports of the two parties differ, in some circumstances.-For example, the enemy say that it was the re-doubled fire of the French artillery which set the town on fire, and that thus Buonaparte had himself burned the cradle of his glory. (it is well known that he was brought up at the military school of Brienne.) Whilst General Alsufieff was defending it vigorously the allies attacked our left, where Napoleon was weak in cavalry. The day was doubtful for a long time; it might perhaps have given the entire advantage to the allies had they guarded the castle of Brienne better, where the chief of the etat major of General Victor succeeded in introducing himself by favour of the night. It was in that spot that a great carnage took place in the partial action which was there fought for the recovery of that post. It remained in the power of the French; but they could not prevent Marshal Blucher from continuing the retrograde movement which he had commenced on Barsur-Aube. Our columns followed him there on the 30th. Marshal Victor and General Groucy took up a fine position in the villages of Rothieu and of Dienville. Napoleon gives out, that he had sent but a part of his troops which formed his rear-guard whilst he was repairing the bridge of Lesmont, and passing the Aube, to operate against the columns which were proceeding in the direction of Auxerre and Sens. According to Blucher's report the forces which were there displayed were superior to the Prussian army. They were placed with their centre towards Rothiere, their right on Dienville, and their left on Chaumenil.

The allies on their side strengthened themselves from all quarters. General Yorck had arrived on the 30th at St. Dizier, which he had retaken. The Count Wittgenstein had entered Vassy, and had arrived at this point before Count Wrede, who was advancing also with his Bavarians by the way of Joinville, and who was marching towards our left, which the Prince of Wurtemburg was to attack. The division of Guilay was in the line to engage our right; that of Sacken was directed against

our centre at Rothiere. Columns of Russian grenadiers were in reserve. On either side there were from seventy to 80,000 men in action. The battle commenced about noon: the Prince of Wirtemberg began it by attacking Chaumenil and the farm of Giberie, where Marshal Victor was The position was obstinately disputed for three hours: the Prince took it; was driven from it; re-took it, and maintained himself in it by great efforts. Our centre then sent reinforcements to the left. General Sachen availed himself of this movement to attack with all his infantry in close columns and penetrated as far as the church of Rothiere. The combat raged obstinately in that quarter, and was continued even till midnight. Buonaparte himself charged, at the head of the young guard, for the purpose of re-taking that position; Blucher proceeded there to defend and maintain it. The first had a horse killed under him; a cossack was struck down by the side of the second. At midnight the enemy remained masters of the position. Giulay's division could not occupy the position of Dienville, which General Girard defended until the same time. Count Wrede had forced Marshal Marmont at Morvilliers, from which he retired in the direction of Vetry. The corps of Sachen took from us 32 pieces of cannon; General Wrede twenty-six, the prince of Wirtemberg, eleven; in all sixty-nine pieces. The number of prisoners was estimated at four thousand. The Emperor Alexander, and the king of Prussia animated their troops by their presence. They took their stand in the centre before Rothiere. This battle did much honour to Marshal Blucher in the opinion of the Allies. Prince Schwartzenberg, who had caused the reinforcements of which Marshal Blucher was in need to march with celerity and intelligence, received a sword from the Emperor Alexander on the field of battle, and the Prince of Wirtemberg and General Wrede were decorated with the order of St. George. Buonaparte represented this affair to us as an engugement of his rear-guard. The battle ceased at night falling, after a lively cannonade; the army had pursued their manœuvres of concentration without hindrance, and their object had been completely fulfilled.

We must at this time be rather of opinion that that object had completely failed: it appeared in reality that he counted on surprising the army of Silesia at Brienne, in an unguarded situation, as it consisted only of fifty thousand men; it was for this reason that he carried with him a superior force to that point; and it appears that after his first success, the manœuvres of Blucher led him to engage against a considerable part of the Allied armies re-united, which repelled him without even all their divisions taking part in the action.

Some villages which had taken up arms were consigned over to military execution. This rigour was consistent with the laws of war; it might not however be consistent with the laws of policy, and gives us reason to suppose that the policy of the cabinets of the Allies had come to no fixed determination on the eventual state of France.

Napoleon, during the remainder of the night after the action, retired upon Brienne. He passed the Aube at Lesmont on the 2d of February, Vol. I. Supp. N. S. 3 U

and on the 3d at noon he entered Troyes. He admitted a loss of two or three thousand in killed and wounded, and reckoned that of the enemy at double the amount. The last mentioned estimation may be pretty exact, inasmuch as it is confirmed by the accounts in the foreign

papers; but our loss was evidently diminished.

The Allies, following up their success, marched upon Paris in two directions. Prince Schwartzenberg followed the course of the Seine; Napoleon evacuated Troyes on the night between the 7th and 8th of February. The Allies were well received there: they continued their movements in the direction of Sens, Nogent, and Mery. The Prince of Wurtemberg entered the first of those towns on the 11th, the garrison of which opposed him in the most lively manner. Marshal Blucher had drawn near to the Marne; his division, under the orders of General d'Yorck, had evacuated Chalons on the 5th : Marshal Macdonald had advanced there from the line of the Meuse, where part of the army of the Prince of Sweden was operating, the first corps of which, after having occupied Dinant and Phillippeville, was extended in the direction of Reims. On the 9th of February the Prussian head-quarters were advanced from Vertus to Etoges; the divisions of Sachen and Yorck occupied Montmirail and Chateau Thierry, and pushed their advanced posts as far as Ferte-sous-Jouarre and Meaux. Napoleon observed those different movements from his position at Nogent. His two flanks were turned; he saw the enemy in the heart of his empire, and its fairest provinces exposed to all the plagues which war carries in its train, and which our own troops, it must be confessed, augmented still more by pillage and want of discipline. Frenchmen fled from Frenchmen; and to stop the evil, Napoleon, who had not been able to secure pay and provisions for his army, had recourse to a proclamation for the purpose of preventing them from living at the expence of the country. This piece appears to us, in this point of view, to belong to history. We are about to give it a place here the more readily; as it does not form any part of the collection of official documents, and because it was not circulated but among the army, and that care was taken not to make it the subject of conversation at Paris.

The Order of the Day at Nogent, dated Feb. 8 .-

The Emperor signifies his displeasure to the army, on account of the excess to which it has given itself up .- This excess, blameable under all circumstances, becomes a much greater crime when committed on our own proper territory. The commanders of corps, and the generals, are informed, that they are held responsible for that excess .- The inhabitants fly in every direction, and the army, which should defend the country, has become its scourge. The trains of artillery and their equipage are represented as guilty of the greatest excess. The commandants of these corps should, therefore, in particular, adopt measures to stop those excesses."

Napoleon, that he might attach the soldier to himself, personally, that he might be able to support all kinds of fatigue, all the evils to which he consigned them over, had indulged them, while in an enemy's country, in the pleasures of a loose discipline; the fruits of that odious policy were now falling on his own country. We shall add but one word, if not in the way of excuse, at least in that of explanation.—The Army was in want of every thing.

Circumstances were critical:—opinion was against the head of the Government. Fortune had abandoned him; and nothing as yet in this Campaign announced that any confidence was to be placed in his talents. To exalt him once more he had occasion for some extraordinary dash which he himself wished to be expected of him. After some irresolute movements he quits Nogent and flies to meet the Prussians, searching to establish his glory at the expence of that of Blucher.

It was believed that that resolution had been decided by the check which had been received by the corps d'armée which had evacuated Chalons, and by the still more imminent danger which on that side menaced Paris. It is also possible that the particular hatred which he had vowed against the Prussians and their General might have been of some weight in the resolution which he had formed of attacking them. But be that as it may, it completely succeeded with him for the moment. Justice has been done to the rapidity of his march and the boldness of his manœuvres. Finally, his success was brilliant, but which supported him only for a moment, and that merely to sink him still lower shortly after, when the insupportable variety and bad foundation of his perpetual exaggerations were discovered by the progress of events.

General Alsufieff, who at Camp d'Aubert kept up the connection between the corps of Marshal Blucher and of General Sachen, was attacked in that position and cannonaded with great spirit. Our bulletins estimated his strength at twelve regiments, which formed an effective of 8,000 men and 40 pieces of artillery. It was managed that a Courier should arrive at the Thuilleries during a parade, announcing that the whole was killed or taken together with their General, who was said to be called Ousouwieff. This first intelligence was reduced to 2000 prisoners and 30 pieces of cannon. Besides by this success General Sachen being taken in the rear was compromised. He rallied the division of d'Yorck, and on the 11th, attacked the French, whom he supposed about 30,000 strong. This battle, which we have named the battle of Montmirail, was exceeding brisk, especially at the village of Marchaix, which was taken and retaken thrice, and at the farm of Epine-aux-Bois, where the enemy had a formidable battery of 40 pieces of cannon. General Sachen admitted a loss of 4 caunon; we rated his loss of men at 8000 killed and prisoners. On the 12th he continued his retreat on Chateau Thierry, to which place Buonaparte followed him, hoping that the inhabitants would, by the destruction of the enemy's bridge of boats, have delivered him into his hands. But the passage could not be closed against him. He however sustained a loss of at least 2000 men and 3 pieces of cannon, which were taken from him. Sachen continued to retreat still farther back in the direction of Soissons and Reims. According to our reports he had not 10,000 men left. The reason could

not be discovered why Marshal Blucher rested the 12th in his position between Etoges and Bergeres: but on the 13th he determined on attacking Marshal Marmont, who had advanced towards Etoges with from 9 to 10,000 men, and who led him fighting as far as the other side of Champ-Aubert .- That movement drew Napoleon in all haste from the pursuit of Sachen. He made a forced march in the night with his guard and a large corps of cavalry to unite himself with Marmont's division, and on the 14th, at eight in the morning, he caused the enemy to be attacked, who had taken up a position at Vauchamp. That village was disputed with the last degree of obstinacy. But notwithstanding Blucher, being too weak in cavalry, determined on a retreat, and formed his infantry into squares. Our bulletins say that four of those squares were broken. -The reports of the enemy affirmed that we were not able to make any impression. Here the exaggeration is on there side. Napoleon had dispatched some cavalry to the Prussian Marshal's rear, which he was obliged to break through on the grand route which he occupied in the direction of Champ-Aubert. At Etoges also he found some French infantry, which, though it was night, he was forced to attack, in order that he might continue his retreat .- The Generals Kleist and Kanfsiewitz forced a passage. Marshal Blucher halted at his first position, rallied the corps of d'Yorck and Sachen at Chalons, and caused himself to be reinforced by the corps of Langeron and St. Priest, waiting for an opportunity to resume the offensive. After his losses at Champ-Aubert, Montmirail and Vauchamp, there remained with him from fifty to sixty thousand men. In his report upon these affairs he said he sustained a loss of three thousand five hundred men, killed or prisoners. We asserted that the army of Silesia, 80,000 men strong, was completely annihilated-that it had left in our power 10,000 men, and only 10 pieces of cannon.-There must have then remained a sufficient number of this annihilated army to carry off the others. The inhabitants nevertheless report that a far greater number of pieces were thrown away in the fields. That piece of good fortune, represented as a chef d'œuvre of tactique, was to a certain extent balanced by the loss of Soissons, where after a fortunate affair of the advanced guard, fought on the 13th between that town and Laon, General Winzingerode entered in force on the 14th, and took 3000 men and 13 pieces of cannon. Brave General Rusca was killed there.

At this period, Generals Langeron and St. Priest, having reduced Bonn, Cologne, Juliers, and other towns, rapidly advanced to the aid of Marshal Blucker, who, having recruited himself, on the 20th began his march southward, to join the grand army at Troyes.

In the meantime the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg had, on the 11th, taken the town of Lens by assault, and immediately marched on Bray, by Pont-sur-Yonne. On the 9th Count Hardegg attacked the rear of the French at Romilly and St. Hilaire, and, joined by General Witgenstein, the Count again attacked them near St. Aubin and Marmay, and drove them upon Nogent, part of which he occupied on the 10th. General Witgenstein having advanced towards Pont-sur-Seine, and General

ral Wrede towards Bray, the French abandoned the left of the Seine, and destroyed the bridges, which were re-established by the Allies; and General Wrede advanced towards Provins.

General Witgenstein crossing at Pont-sur-Seine, Generals Bianchi and Giulay were at the same time marching on Montereau, and measures were adopted for placing the grand Allied army on the left of the Seine, with the right at Mery and the left at Montereau, with the Prince of Wirtemberg's and Generals Wrede and Witgenstein's at Provins and Villeneuve.

On the 16th, dispositions were made to remove the head-quarters of the grand Allied army to Bray, and Generals Witgenstein and Wrede's corps by Nangis towards Melun. On the 17th Fontainbleau was taken by Counts Hardegg and Thuan, and General Platoff. On the 17th Buonaparte attacked, with a large corps of cavalry, at Nanges, the advance of General Witgenstein's corps, under Count Pahlen, and drove it back with considerable loss, both in men and artillery. Prince Schwartzenberg then withdrew his army behind the Seine. On the following day the French vigorously attacked at Montereau the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg's corps, charged with loss. The attack was again renewed in the evening, when the French succeeded in obtaining some advantages.

On the 21st, Field-Marshal Blucher, with the army of Silesia, effected his march upon Mery, which town was already occupied by General Count Witgenstein, who had reconnoitred the enemy to be in some force opposite to him, between Chatres and Merigny. The Count, on the arrival of the veteran Field-Marshal, withdrew his corps, and early in the morning of the 22d took the direction of Chaudrigny. Scarcely had the posts he left in front of the town been relieved by the army of the Field-Marshal, at about eight o'clock in the morning, when Marshal Oudinot, with two corps, commenced an attack from the opposite side of the river.

It not being, however, the immediate object to carry on any operation on the left bank of the river, arrangements were immediately made for burning the bridge over the Seine, that divides the town in two parts, and for defending that on the other side of the river. Whilst Field-Marshal Blucher was himself superintending the dispositions for this effect, the town itself, in three places, fell a prey to the flames. The wind, from being very high, rendered it impracticable to subdue the flames; and the project, therefore, of defending the town by any considerable body of infantry, could not be executed. A few tirailleurs were all that could be employed; and Marshal Oudinot, who had not any obstacle on his side of the river, advancing rapidly, the bridge was set fire to, but only one side of it consumed.

From nine o'clock till two a constant tiraillade ensued: but the flames became so general, that no more support could be sent to the small party that had defended the town, and the French were enabled to effect a passage across the remaining part of the bridge.

In the mean time, Field-Marshal Blucher drew up his army in two lines, in a vast plain outside the town, having his cavalry in reserve, and was thus prepared to have taken every advantage of the enemy, had he attempted to push any force across the river. The view of this preparation, however, intimidated him.

Marshal Oudinot had pushed over three battalions, and extending them along the left bank of the river, began a very sharp fire, with the design of covering the further advance of troops from the river, when he was himself attacked, driven into the town, and compelled to recross the broken bridge, leaving several prisoners and wounded behind him; and at sunset each army remained at their respective sides of the town.

On the morning of the 24th, Field-Marshal Blucher threw three pontoon bridges across the Aube, near Baudemont, and crossed the whole of his army, having marched it during the night, without being perceived by the enemy from opposite Mery. It bivouacked on the night of the 24th, at and in the vicinity of Auglure.

The Field-Marshal had received advices of the approach of different corps, by which he expected to be joined, and also intelligence that Marshal Marmont, emboldened by his absence, had advanced to Sezanne. This account determined the veteran chief to break up from Mery, and to march against Marshal Marmont, whose apparent object was to get in the rear of the Allies.

On the approach of the Prussian Field-Marshal, the enemy retired to La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, on the Marne. The peasantry represented him to be flying in disorder, and his troops seeking shelter in the woods. At Rabais, however, it was learnt that Marshal Mortier, with the young guard, had marched from Chateau Thierry, where he had been some time in observation of General Winzingerode, to effect a junction with Marshal Marmont, their whole force amounting to somewhat between 16 and 20,000 men.

To pass the Marne, therefore, in presence of such a force, with the probability that Buonaparte, hearing of the march of the army of Silesia in this direction, would detach a force to the rear of it, became an operation of great delicacy. Field-Marshal Blucher consequently made the following skilful dispositions, by which he menaced the communications of the enemy with Paris, and compelled him to evacuate La Ferté-sous-Jouarre.

The corps of General Baron Sachen and General Count Langeron were directed to march on Coulomiers and Chailly, and to pursue their route on the morning of the 27th towards Meaux. The corps of General D'Yorck and General Kleist, after halting for the night at and in the vicinity of Rebais, were ordered to march at the same time to La Fertésous-Jouarre. General Korff, with a reserve of 3000 cavalry, formed the rear guard at La Ferté Gauchep.

The demonstration towards Meaux was attended by great results: Marshals Marmont and Mortier, who had united their force at La Fertésous-Jouarre, precipitately abandoned the town, leaving the river in front of it open to the establishment of pontoon bridges in every direction. Some yagers got over in small boats, and took possession of the town. The French head-quarters were at Nogent on the 21st, and proceeded towards the city of Troyes on the 22d and 23d.

On the 24th, Buonaparte, with his whole army, covered the heights of Troyes, whilst the Allied advanced posts retired into the suburbs. On the road of Sens an action took place with the Allied cavalry merely, which repulsed the French attack.

At night-fall Buonaparte occupied the suburbs of Troyes, which the Allies had evacuated. He made three attacks upon the city, which were repelled by the valour of General Volkmann and his brigade. Buonaparte at last proposed a convention for the Allies evacuating the city, and Troyes was accordingly delivered up to him next day, at six o'clock in the morning.

On the ensuing morning, Buonaparte made his entry into the city, and immediately issued the following decrees:

Imperial head-quarters, Troyes, Feb. 26, 1814.—Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation, &c.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Article 1. A list shall be drawn up of those Frenchmen, who, being in the service of the Allied Powers, or under whatever titles have accompanied the enemy's armies in the invasion of the territory of the empire, since the 20th of December 1813.

Art. 2. The individuals who shall be comprehended in the said list shall be summoned without delay, and all other business ceasing before our courts and tribunals, to be there judged and condemned to the penalties inflicted by our laws, and their property confiscated to the beneat of the domains of the state, according to the existing laws.

Art. 3. Every Frenchman who shall have worn the badges of the decoration of the ancient dynasty, in the places occupied by the enemy, and during his stay there, shall be declared a traitor, and as such judged by a military commission, and condemned to death: his property shall be confiscated to the profit of the domain of the state.

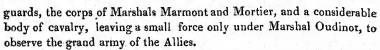
Art. 4. Our ministers are charged, each as far as concerns him, with the execution of this decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed) Napoleon.

After issuing the above decree, Buonaparte caused the Sieur Gau, an old emigrant, and the Sieur Viderange, an old garde du corps, who had declared in favour of the Allies, and worn the crosses of St. Louis, to be arrested: they were then brought before a commission of Provost-Marshal, and condemned to death.

Prince Schwartzenberg continued his retrogade march as far as the Aube and Chaumont, to which places the head-quarters of the Allies were withdrawn: but the movements of Field-Marshal Blucher's army now compelled Buonaparte to march against him. He accordingly quitted Troyes and the pursuit of Schwartzenberg on the 27th of February. He took with him the flower of his troops, consisting of the whole of his





Oudinot immediately united his force with the cavalry divisions of Generals Milhaud and Nansouty, and proceeded to an instant attack of the allied position on the Aube, which was defended by the army-corps under Count Witgenstein, and that under General Wrede.

The attacks of the French, who had received peremptory orders to force this position, were very severe. Bar-sur-Aube was taken by us, and our troops occupied the heights of Arconal, and the wood of Levigny, with the apparent view of carrying the heights of Vernonfait, and which was the centre of the Allied position.

As soon as the Allied columns were formed, and in readiness to march, the Prince Schwartzenberg, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allies, who was with them at the very commencement of the action, ordered a general attack on all points occupied by the French. The advanced posts of Count Witgenstein were withdrawn upon the reserves of Prince Gortschakoff, while General Pahlen, with his cavalry, supported by the infantry of Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, penetrated over the heights Arantiere and Levigny, in the rear of the French. At the same time the reserve infantry, and the divisions of Russian cuirassiers, drove us from the heights of Vernonfait, which we had mastered by a warm attack.

The French cavalry thrice charged to cover our flying infantry, but the grape-shot from the Russian artillery posted there, drove us back in disorder. We still occupied the heights of Arconoal with strong masses; but a well-ordered flank march of General Volkmann's, in concert with another under the direction of the Bavarian Colonel Hertling, expelled us from this position also. At the same time General Wrede stormed and took possession of Bar-sur-Aube. The victory was now decided; and the French fled in disorder towards Vandoeuvres, where they were followed by the Allies.

The French suffered severely in this battle; more than 1000 prisoners, and among them Colonel Moncey, the brother of the Marshal, two pieces of cannon, and some hundreds of muskets were the fruits to the Allies of this victory. Prince Schwartzenberg and Count Witgenstein were both likewise slightly wounded.

Prince Schwartzenberg, having repelled this attack, determined himself to attack on the 3d. The corps of General Witgenstein was directed by Piney to turn the left of the French at the village of Laubrussel, and to threaten his communication with Troyes, by marching in the direction of St. Parre. General Wrede was directed to wait the movement of General Witgenstein, was then to attack the bridge of La Guillotiere, and to move upon the enemy's front. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was at the same time to attack the French position at La Maison Blanche.

The circuitous road by which the corps of General Witgenstein was directed, prevented its arrival on the French flank till near three o'clock

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in the afternoon. Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, commanding one of its divisions, immediately announced the commencement of the attack, by moving along the heights towards Laubrussel, driving the enemy before him, and at last by storming and carrying the village. General Witgenstein instantly supported this attack by all the artillery of his corps. Count Pahlen, upon the right, made a shew of threatening the French rear.

At this moment Prince Schwartzenberg directed five battalions of Bavarians to pass the Barce near Courteranges, establish themselves in the wood on that river, and place themselves in communication with the Russians at Laubrussel. This movement was immediately carried inte execution. General Wrede then stormed the bridge of La Guillotiere, drove us from it with loss, and thus carried the whole of our position.

Marshal Oudinot, finding himself threatened on every side, retired with his army along the road toward Troyes; and several successful charges were made upon him in his retreat, by the cavalry of General Witgenstein. The results of this action to the Allies were 10 pieces of cannon, 54 officers, and 3000 prisoners. The French were driven to the village of St. Parre; our rear guard only remained there, the rest of our force defiled, during the night, through Troyes.

At nine o'clock in the morning of the 4th, General Wrede again advanced against us. We retired, and after being summoned to surrender Troves, capitulated, on the condition of having half an hour to evacuate it. Prince Schwartzenberg, as soon as the stipulated time was past, directed all his cavalry to pursue upon the road towards Nogent.

Whilst affairs were thus proceeding upon the Aube, Buonaparte, as already stated, having quitted Troyes on the 27th February, arrived on the Aisne on the 4th March, and determied on the following day to attempt retaking Soissons: but on the evening of the 3d of March, Field-Marshal Blucher, with the army of Silesia, had effected a junction with the corps of Generals Winzingerode and Bulow, at Soissons, and on the following day, the Field-Marshal, to whom the command of the whole had been entrusted, took up a position on an extensive plateau to the left, and in the rear of the town of Soissons, with his right close to the village of Laffaux, and his left near Craone.

The town of Soissons was defended by ten thousand Russian infantry, of the corps of General Count Langeron, under the orders of General Rudzewich. On the 5th, soon after day-light, the attack was commenced by the French: our troops succeeded in obtaining possession of the greater part of the suburbs, and twice attacked the town itself, on opposite sides, with heavy columns. They were both times repulsed with some loss. Our troops, however, retained possession of the greater part of the suburbs, unroofed the houses, and kept up a constant fire from them upon the Allied troops on the walls of the town, until night put a termination to the contest.

Buonaparte had entrusted the operations of this day (the 5th) to the divisions of Marshal Mortier and Marmont. In the morning of the 6th

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they had given up the contest and retired, and Buonaparte made a movement to his right. In the afternoon of that day he effected the passage of his army across the Aisne at Bery-le-Bac, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon commenced an attack on the left of the position occupied by Marshal Blucher's army near Craone. At the same time he put in motion some strong columns towards Laon by the way of Corbeny. To oppose those manœuvres, the following dispositions were made by the Prussian Field-Marshal:

A corps of 10,000 cavalry, under General Winzingerode, was directed to march by the way of Chrevrigny and Presle, and throw itself in the line of the enemy's communications across the road from Corbeny to Laon. General Bulow, with 20,000 men, was directed to march and occupy Laon. The corps of General D'Yorck, Kleist and Sachen were ordered to incline towards the infantry of General Winzingerode, which sustained the extremity of the position near the villages of St. Martin and Craone.

The battle began on the 6th. Under cover of the wood of Corbeny the French made their approaches, and sent forward large bodies of skirmishers; these were supported by artillery, but were repulsed, and the firing ceased with the night. The fighting of this day was therefore only with the skirmishers.

On the morning of the 7th the French had desisted from their march upon Laon; and Field-Marshal Blucher directed the corps of Generals D'Yorck and Kleist to move across the river Delette, in the direction of Presle and Lenilly, to sustain the movement of the cavalry under General Winzingerode, and together with the corps of General Bulow, make an attack on the French right, should Buonaparte push forward against the point occupied by the infantry of General Winzingerode near Craone. General Sachen was ordered to the support of the latter, and to attempt to turn the French left, should they make their attack on the other side. If pushed by a superior force, he was directed to fall back on the road to Laon, and draw in the garrison or Soissons. These defensive manœuvres were so masterly as to merit this detail.

The French began the attack at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, with their whole force, amounting to 60,000 men, against the point where Winzingerode's infantry were posted. Marshal Blucher immediately rode to the spot where the cavalry was supposed to be formed, to direct the operations in that quarter; but some difficulties had opposed the march of his cavalry during the night, and it was found to have advanced no further than Presle. General Kleist's infantry, which had marched in the morning, reached Feticia; but the advanced guards of the cavalry alone had come up, and it had thus become impossible to accomplish the movement which Blacher had projected against the right of the French.

The Allied corps posted near Craone was in the meantime exposed to a most severe and powerful attack. Generals Count Strogonoff and Woronzoff defended this position with the most determined obstinacy. They were at length, however, obliged to retire, upon which they fell back upon Laon.

Blucher now took up a position in front of Laon. The elevated plateau on which the town itself is situated was occupied by the corps of General Bulow. In this position Blucher was again assailed, under cover of a thick fog, before day-light in the morning of the 9th. The density of the atmosphere concealed all Buonaparte's movements, and he obtained possession of the villages of Semilly and Ardon, close under the town, and which may be regarded as its suburbs. The musketry reached the walls of the town, and continued, without intermission, until about eleven o'clock, when the fog began to disperse.

As soon as the fog had dispersed, Blucher made an attack, and the French were driven from Semilly, and Blucher next directed his cavalry from the rear to advance and turn their left flank. General Woronzoff advanced at the same time with his infantry, drove in the French posts, sustained a charge of cavalry, and maintained himself in an attitude to keep our troops in check, until the Allied cavalry could advance. A part of General Bulow's corps was also ordered to advance against the village of Ardon. The French sustained a fire for about half an hour, and then were compelled to retreat.

Whilst the cavalry of the Allies was taking a circuit round from the rear, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon, the French advanced a column of sixteen battalions of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, along the high road from Rheims. General D'Yorck was directed to oppose these troops, and General Sachen ordered to General Yorck's support. At this quarter the battle became most general and decisive.

The French troops opened a formidable battery of forty pieces of cannon, and advanced in a firm and undaunted manner. Their commander formed a column of attack, and was moving forward to the village of Althies, when Prince William of Prussia, who was advancing to the village at the same time, met these troops half way, and overthrew them.

The French now began to retreat. It was at first executed in good order, but the Allies pressing them warmly, some confusion ensued, and the retreat was converted into flight. The French troops were pursued as far as Corbeny, losing much artillery, baggage, and many prisoners, by the way.

On the right no particular advantages were obtained by the Allies beyond the expulsion of the French from the villages at the foot of the hill of Loan. General Woronzoff, towards the close of the day, again attacked the French in this post with the greatest vigour; but he had large masses opposed to him, and the ground presented difficulties against the active co-operation of his cavalry.

Notwithstanding the discomfiture experienced by the right of Buonaparte's army on the 9th, he renewed and continued his attack with the rest of his force during the whole of the succeeding day, the 10th.

The plain, below the city of Laon, is interspersed with villages and small woods, which soon became the scene of very obstinate contests.



A wood near the village of Clacy was taken and retaken four different times, and remained finally in the possession of the Allies. The infantry of General Winzingerode's corps, under the command of General Count Woronzoff, were the troops there engaged. In the centre and left of the position the French troops maintained themselves. At about half an hour before sun-set, on the 11th, they advanced a body of skirmishers, supported by two battalions of infantry (the rest of his army remaining in reserve), and attacked the village of Semilly close under the walls of the town. A battalion of Prussians, of General Bulow's corps, immediately threw itself in the road, and, being supported by the fire of the troops from each flank, compelled the French to retire in disorder and with loss.

If we examine the operations of these several days, namely from the 3d of March to the 10th, we shall find that they amounted to those circumstances which decided the campaign,—not, indeed, so much because these circumstances were absolutely decisive in themselves, as that they compelled Buonaparte to a measure which ended in his ruin. The following, if condensed into points, was the substantial matter and character of these engagements:

1st. The army of Blucher, i. e. the Silesian army, effected its union with Generals Winzingerode and Bulow, its Russian reinforcements, on the 3d of March, at Soissons; it was raised to 90,000 in number, and took up its position behind and in the town of Soissons.

2d. On the 5th, Buonaparte came up with an army of 60,000, and made an instant assault on Soissons, with the purpose of recovering it. The battle continued from the morning of the 5th till the night, and at night one half the town was in possession of the French, and the other in that of Blucher.

sd. On the morning of the 6th, Buonaparte made a flank march, and came upon the left of the Allied position at Craone. On the following morning, the 7th, Buonaparte began the battle by an attack on General Winzingerode, and compelled the Allies (the greater part of the Russian cavalry having been left behind), to retreat with great loss upon Laon. Buonaparte had clearly the advantage this day.

4th. Both armies employed the day of the 8th in movements and manœuvres. On the morning of the 9th, the French, under cover of a mist, reached the hill upon which the town of Laon is situated, and attacked Blucher in his position with great animation and valour. This battle of the 9th was renewed on the morning of the 10th, and the result of the operations of the two days was, that Blucher retained his position at Laon, and that Buonaparte, in despair of forcing it, changed the line of his march, and took the road for Rheims, and thence towards the Aube. Buonaparte reached Rheims on the 14th, and having forced it, and defeated General Preist, he continued his march towards Prince Schwartzenberg, who was now advancing towards the Seine. Schwartzenberg, having learned the loss of Rheims, and the defeat of General Preist, again fell back to Arcis on the Aube, and in that position awaited Buonaparte, now advancing by forced marches against him.

Whilst these operations were passing, pacific overtures were made by Buonaparte to the Allied Powers, through the medium of his minister. Caulaincourt, who repaired to Chatillon-sur-Seine for that purpose, where, on the 4th February, he was met by the ministers of the Allied Potentates, Counts Stadion and Rasumowski, Lord Castlereagh and Baron Humboldt.

These proceedings will be best explained by the Declaration of the Allied Powers, which was published on the day of their termination, March the 18th. It is as follows:

Declaration of the Allied Powers on breaking off of the Negociations at Chatillon.

The Allied Powers owe it to themselves, to their people, and to France, as the negociations at Chatillon are broken off, publicly to declare the reasons which induced them to enter into negociations with the French government,

as well as the causes of the breaking off of the negociations.

Military events, to which history can produce no parallel, overthrew, in the month of October last, the ill-constructed edifice known under the name of the French empire: an edifice erected on the ruins of states, lately independent and happy, augmented by her conquests from ancient monarchies, and held together at the expence of the blood, of the fortune, of the welfare of a whole

generation.

The Allied Sovereigns, led by conquest to the Rhine, thought it their duty to proclaim to Europe anew, their principles, their wishes, and their object. Far from every wish of domination, or conquest, animated solely by the desire to see Europe restored to a just balance of the different Powers, resolved not to lay down their arms till they had obtained the noble object of their efforts: they made known the irrevocableness of their resolutions by a public act, and they did not hesitate to declare themselves to the enemy's government in a manner conformable to their unalterable determination.

The French government made use of the frank declarations of the Allied Powers to express inclinations to peace. It certainly had need of the appearance of this inclination, in order to justify in the eyes of its people, the new exertions which it did not cease to require. But every thing, however, convinced the Allied Cabinets, that it merely endeavoured to take advantage of the appearance of a negociation, in order to prejudice public opinion in its favour, but that the peace of Europe was very far from its thoughts.

The Powers, penetrating its secret views, resolved to go and conquer in France itself, the long desired peace. Numerous armies crossed the Rhine; scarcely were they passed the first frontier, when the French minister for fo-

reign affairs appeared at the outposts.

All the proceedings of the French government had henceforth no other object, than to mislead opinion, to blind the French people, and to throw on the

Allies the odium of all the miseries attendant on an invasion,

The course of events had given the Allies a proof of the full power of the European league. The principles which, since their first union for the common good, had animated the counsels of the Allied Sovereigns, were fully developed; nothing more hindered them from unfolding the re-construction of the common edifice; these conditions must be such as were no hindrance to peace af-

ter so many conquests.

The only power calculated to throw into the scale indemnifications for France, England could speak openly respecting the sacrifices which it was ready to make for a general peace. The Allied Sovereigns were permitted to hope that the experience of the late events would have had some influence on a conqueror, exposed to the observation of a great nation, which was, for the first time, witness, in the capital itself, to the miseries he had brought on

France.

This experience might have convinced that the support of thrones is principally dependant on moderation and probity. The Allied Powers, how-



ever, convinced that the trial which they made must not endanger the military operations, saw that these operations must be continued during the negocia-The experience of the past, and afflicting recollections shewed them the necessity of this step. Their plenipotentiaries met those of the French government. Meantime the victorious armies approached the gates of the capital. The government took every method to prevent it falling into our hands. The plenipotentiary of France received orders to propose an armistice, upon conditions which were similar to those which the Allies themselves judged necessary for the restoration of a general peace. He offered the immediate surrender of the fortresses in the countries which France was to give up, on condition of a suspension of military operations.

The Allied Courts, convinced by twenty years experience, that in negocia. tions with the French cabinet it was necessary carefully to distinguish the apparent from the real intention, proposed, instead of this, immediately to sign preliminaries of peace. This measure would have had, for France, all the advantages of an armistice, without exposing the Allies to the danger of a suspension of arms. Some partial advantages, however, accompanied the first motions of an army collected under the walls of Paris, composed of the flower of the present generation; the last hope of the nation, and the remainder of a million warriors, who, either fallen on the field of battle, or left on the way from Lisbon to Moscow, have been sacrificed for interests with which France has no concern. Immediately the negociations at Chatillon assumed another appearance. The French plenipotentiary remained without instructions, and went away instead of answering the representatives of the Allied Courts. They commissioned their plenipotentiaries to give in the projet of a preliminary treaty, containing all the grounds which they deemed necessary for the restoration of the balance of power, and which a few days before had been presented by the French government itself, at a moment, doubtless, when it conceived its existence in danger. It contained the groundwork for the restoration of

France restored to the frontiers, which, under the government of its Kings, had insured to it ages of glory and prosperity, was to have, with the rest of Europe, the blessings of liberty, national independence, and peace. It depended absolutely on its government to end, by a single word, the sufferings of the nation; to restore to it with peace, its colonies, its trade, and the restitution of its industry. What did it want more? The Allies now offered, with a spirit of pacification, to discuss its wishes upon the subject of mutual convenience. which should extend the frontiers of France beyond what they were before

the wars of the revolution.

Fourteen days elapsed without any answer being returned by the French government. The plenipotentiaries of the Allies insisted on the fixing a day for the acceptance or rejection of the treaty of peace. They left the French plenipotentiary the liberty to present a contre projet, on condition that this contre projet should agree in spirit, and in its general contents, with the conditions proposed by the Allied Courts. The 10th of March was fixed, by the mutual consent of both parties. This term being arrived, the French plenipotentiary produced nothing but pieces, the discussion of which, far from advancing the proposed object, could only have caused fruitless negociations. A delay of a few days was granted, at the desire of the French plenipotentiary. On March 15, he at last delivered a contre projet, which left no doubt that the sufferings of France had not yet changed the views of its government. French government, seceding from what it had itself proposed, demanded, in a new projet, that nations, which were quite foreign to France, which a domination of many ages could not have amalgamated with the French nation, should now remain a part of it; that France should retain frontiers inconsistent with the fundamental principles of equilibrium, and out of all proportion with the other great powers of Europe; that it should remain master of the same positions and points of aggression, by means of which its government, to the misfortune of Europe and that of France, had effected the fall of so many thrones, and so many revolutions; that members of the family reigning in France should be placed on foreign thrones; the French government, in short, that government which, for so many years, has sought to rule no less by discord than by force of arms, was to remain the arbiter of the external concerns of the Powers of Europe.

By continuing the negociations under such circumstances, the Allies would have neglected what they owed to themselves; they would from that moment have deviated from the glorious goal they had before them; their efforts would have been turned solely against their people. By signing a treaty upon the principles of the French projet, the Allies would have laid their arms in the hands of the common enemy; they would have betrayed the expectations of nations, and the confidence of their Allies.

It is in a moment so decisive for the welfare of the world, that the Allied Sovereigns renew their solemn engagement, till they have attained the great

object of their union.

France has to blame its government alone for all its suffering. Peace alone can heal the wounds which a spirit of universal dominion, unexampled in history, has produced. This peace shall be the peace of Europe; no other can be accepted. It is at length time that princes should watch over the welfare of the people without foreign influence; that nations should respect their mutual independence; that social institutions should be protected from daily re-

volution; property respected, and trade free.

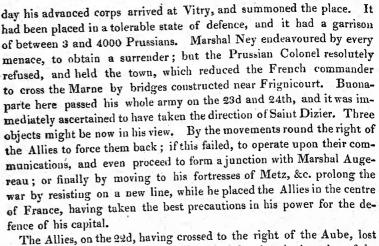
All Europe has absolutely the same wish to make France participate in the blessings of peace—France, whose dismemberment the Allied Powers neither can nor will permit. The confidence in their promises may be found in the principles for which they contend. Then whence shall the Sovereigns infer that France will take part in the principles that must fix the happiness of the world, so long as they see that the same ambition, which has brought so many misfortunes on Europe, is still the sole spring that actuates the government; that while French blood is shed in torrents, the general interest is always sacrificed to private? Whence, under such circumstances, should be the guarantee for the future, if such a desolating system found no check in the general will of the nation? Then is the peace of Europe insured, and nothing shall in future be able to disturb it.

Buonaparte reached Arcis on the 21st, and made an attack to repel Schwartzenberg, which wholly failed. The operations which follow are so ably detailed in the official narrative published by the Allied powers, that we cannot better conclude this narrative than by uniting them in the order of place and time. What follows, therefore, is the result of this collation.

Having failed in his attempt to debouch from Plancy and Arcis, across the Aube, and abandoned his ideas of attacking Prince Schwartzenberg at Menil la Comtesse, Buonaparte was guided in his next operations by the desire of preventing the junction of the armies of Prince Schwartzenberg and Marshal Blucher. Did he not succeed to the utmost in this object, it was evidently his best policy to force their union and their communications as far to the rear, and make it as circuitous as possible. It was further made manifest to the Allies, by intercepted letters, that Buonaparte was of opinion, that the movement he determined upon on the right of Prince Schwartzenberg, might induce him to fall back towards the Rhine, for fear of losing his communications,—that he thus would be able to relieve his places, and be in a better condition to cover Paris. It generally occurs, that manœuvres are made with the advance, or the head of an army, but Buonaparte, in his present undertaking pushed his object so far, by the passage of the Aube with his whole army, near Vitry, as to have left himself completely open to that bold and magnificent decision which was immediately adopted.

Buonaparte put his whole army in motion on the evening of the 21st for Vitry. That night he remained at Sommepuis; on the following





no time in adopting the bold resolution of forming the junction of the two armies to the westward, thus placing themselves between the French army and Paris, and proceeding with a united force of at least 200,000

men to the capital of the French empire.

In order the better to mask this movement, the march of the Allied army was made from Pougy, Lesmont, and Arcis, on Vitry; and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, by two extraordinary marches of eighteen and twelve leagues, established his head-quarters with those of the Field-Marshal at Vitry, on the 24th. A brilliant capture of several pieces of cannon, fifteen hundred prisoners, and a large number of caissons was made by General Augerawski, of the cavalry of the Russian guard, on the 23d; and on this day and the preceding several advanced guard affairs took place between General Wrede's corps, the Prince of

Wirtemberg, and the enemy.

So soon as the Marshal took this decission, he made his dispositions accordingly, by forming a corps on the Bar-sur-Aube line, which he committed to the care of general Ducca, to protect the head quarters of the Emperor of Austria, his supplies, and &c. and carry them, if necessary, towards the army of the South, and also by vigorously pressing forward in his operations towards the capital, to secure his rear, while he pursued his objects in front. The combined army marched in three columns to Fere Champenoise, on the 25th. All the cavalry of the army formed the advance, and were to push forward to Sezanne; the 6th and 4th corps formed the advance of the centre column. The 5th was on the right, and the 3d corps, the reserves, and the guards on the left. Marshal Blucher was reported to have arrived with a great part of his army at Chalons. General Winzingerode, and general Tchernicheff, with all their cavalry, entered Vitry, on the 23d, and were immediately detached to follow up Buonaparte's march to S. Dizier, threatening his rear. General Winzingerode's infantry had remained at Chalons with Marshal Blucher, together with general Woronzoff's and Sachen's corps.

General Bulow had marched to attack Soissons, and generals d'Yorck and Kleist had moved on the line of Montmirail. By these general movements it will be perceived, that had Buonaparte even not crossed the Aube, and passed between the two Allied armies, he probably would have found himself in a similar position to that at Leipzig, and the result would have been of the same nature. The army was to have bivouacked on the 25th at Fere Champenoise. The corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier, who had been retiring from before Marshal Blucher, were moving down towards Vitry, to connect themselves with Buonaparte's operations, ignorant of his intentions, which might not have been fully formed until he found himself too far committed; these corps of his army were much perplexed on finding themselves close to Prince Schwartzenberg's army, when they expected to meet their own. Marshal Marmont's advance was within a very short distance, on the night of the 24th, to Vitry, without the French knowing it was in the occupation of the Allies.

On the morning of the 25th, the 6th corps, under general Reusske, fell in with the French advance, drove them back to Connantray and through Fere Champenoise: in the former place a large number of caissons, waggons, and baggage, were taken. In the mean time, on the left, the Russian cavalry of the reserves, under the Grand Duke Constantine, was equally successful, charging the French, taking eighteen cannon, and many prisoners. But the principal brilliant movement of this day occurred after the Allied troops in advance had passed through Champenoise; a detached column of the French of 5000 men, under the command of general Ames, had been making its way under the protection of Marmont's corps, from the neighbourhood of Montmirail, to join Napoleon with his grand army. This corps had in charge an immense convoy, with 100,000 rations of bread and ammunition, and was of great importance, by the force attached to it. It had left Paris to proceed to Buonaparte, and the cavalry of Marshal Blucher's army was the first to discover and observe this corps on their march to Chalons. Captain Harris, aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-Sir Charles Stewart, was fortunate enough, looking out with some Cossacks, to give the first intelligence to Marshal Blucher of the enemy's position. The cavalry of generals Kort and Basitchikoff's corps were immediately detached after them, and they were driven upon Fere Champenoise, as the cavalry of the grand army was advancing. Some attacks of the cavalry were made on this corps, who formed themselves in squares, and defended themselves in the most gallant manner, although they were young troops and gardes nationales: when they were completely surrounded by the cavalry of both armies, some officers were sent to demand their surrender; but they still kept marching on, and firing, and did not lay down their arms. A battery of Russian artillery opened upon them, and renewed charges of cavalry completed their destruction; and generals Ames and Pathard, generals of division, five brigadiers, 5000 prisoners, and 12 cannon, with the convoy, fell into the hands of the Allies. Marshals Marmont and

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Mortier's rear guards now seemed to have drawn off in the direction of Sezanne, and every disposition was made to harrass and surround them.

The grand army marched on the 26th to Mailleret, head quarters at Treffau; and the advance was to push as far as La-Ferté-Gaucher.

Marshal Blucher, who was, on the night of the 25th, at Etayes, was

to advance against Montmirail.

Upon the retreat of Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi's corps, before the several columns of the armies, whose junction had been effected between Fere Champenoise and Chalons, above eighty pieces of cannon, besides the convoy mentioned above, and a great number of caissons, fell into the hands of the Allies. The guns were abandoned in all directions by the French in their rapid retreat.

Generals d'Yorck and Kleist, who had moved from Montmirail on La-Ferté-Gaucher, where they arrived on the 26th, very greatly augmented the French discomfiture. General d'Yorck took 1500 prisoners at the latter place. This part of Buonaparte's army was so roughly handled, as to lose one-third of its efficiency in point of numbers, with nearly all the artillery belonging to it. Nothing but continued forced marches could have enabled any part of the corps above alluded to, to

elude their victorious pursuers.

The grand army was in position at Mailleret on the 26th. was continued in three columns from Fere Champenoise. The head quarters of the Emperor of Russia and Prince Schwartzenberg were at Tressau,; the cavalry of Count Pahlen were pushed on beyond La-Ferté-Gaucher, joining generals d'Yorck and Kleist; the cavalry and the reserves were bivouacked at La Virgine, on the right of the great road; the 6th and the 4th corps were in the centre, the 5th on the left; and the 3d remained in the rear, to cover all the baggage, artillery, parks, and train, and to make the movements of the whole compact. Generals Kaiseroff and Sedavin's partizan corps occupied and observed the country about Arcis and Troyes, between the Marne and Seine rivers. Intelligence was received from generals Winzingerode and Tchernicheff, who continued following Buonaparte's rear with 10,000 cavalry and 40 pieces of cannon, that he was marching by Brienne to Bar-sur-Aube and Troyes, hastening back to the capital with the utmost precipitation; a plain demonstration that superiority of manœuvring, as well as superiority of force, were in his adversary's skill. Prince Schwartzenberg continued his march on the 27th without interruption; the head quarters were established at Colomiers; the 6th corps arrived at Monson; Count Pahlen's cavalry, and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, who were sent to turn the enemy's right, followed one part of the corps before the Allies, which seemed now to have separated, to Crecy; while generals d'Yorck and Kleist pushed the other, by advancing from La Ferté-Gaucher to Meaux, where they secured the passage of the Marne for Marshal Blucher's army; the 5th corps took up its ground near Chailly, the 3d at Meveillon; and the cavalry of the guard, the guards and reserves, in front of Colomiers.

Marshal Blucher's head-quarters were, on the night of the 27th March, at La Ferte-Jouarre; on the following morning his army was to pass the Marne, and the grand army also at Lagny, thus concentrating nearly their whole force on the right bank of the river, and taking position on the heights of Mont-Martre.

The grand Allied army and that of Silesia on the 28th continued their The 6th corps, the Austrian grenadiers, the guards advance to Paris. and reserves, and the cavalry of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, took up their ground in the neighbourhood of Coullay and Manteuil. The 3d corps was at Mouron; the 5th remained at Chailly with the advanced guard, in the direction of La Ferté-Gaucher, observing the routes of Sezanne and Provins. The head quarters of the army were established at Cuencey. The passage of the Marne at Meaux was effected by the 6th corps, with little resistance. A part of Marshal Mortier's corps, under the immediate command of the French General Vincent, who retired through the above place, broke down the bridge in his retreat, and detained the Allies in their advance. About 10,000 of the national guards mixed with some old soldiers, endeavoured to make a feeble stand before the army of Silesia, between La-Ferté-Jouarre and Meaux; but General Horne attacked them, and placing himself gallantly at the head of some squadrons, he pierced into a mass of infantry, taking himself the French General prisoner. The passage of the river was also disputed at Friport, where the army of the Marshal passed; but notwithstanding the fire of the enemy, the bridge was soon completed, and the whole army passed the Marne on the 29th. The French, on their retreat from Meaux, caused a magazine of powder, of an immense extent, to be blown up, without the slightest information to the inhabitants of the town, who thought themselves buried in the ruins of the place; not a window of the town that was not shivered to atoms, and great damage done to all the houses, and to the magnificent

The corps of Generals D'Yorck and Kleist advanced on the 29th to Claye: the corps of General Langeron was on their right, and General Sachen in reserve; the corps of Woronzoff was in the rear at Meaux. Different bridges were constructed on the Marne, to enable the grand army to file over in various columns. Buonaparte's rear, towards St. Dizier, was assailed on the evening of the 26th, and the morning of the 27th, by a very preponderating force of the enemy, especially as to infantry, and was obliged to retreat in the direction of Bar-le-Duc.

On the 29th, the army of Silesia, having a corps on the Marne, was directed to its right, to advance on the great road of Soissons to Paris; General Count Langeron was on the right, near the village of La Valette; Generals D'Yorck and Kleist moved from the Meaux route into that of Soissons, to make room for Prince Schwartzenberg's army; Generals Sachen and Woronzoff were in their rear. On the 28th, in the evening, a very sharp affair occurred at Claye between General D'Yorck and the enemy's rear. The ground they were posted on was very



favourable for defence; and in a very severe tiraillade General D'Yorck lost some hundred men; but the enemy were driven back at all points. The 6th corps passed at Triport, and reached Bondy at night, and the heights of Pantin. The 4th corps crossed at Meaux with the guards and reserves, and cavalry: the former was immediately directed to gain the high road from Lagny to the capital, and to take post on the heights of Chelle. The 3d corps was to support the 4th; the 5th moved to Meaux, and remained on the left of the Marne, having their cavalry at Cressy and Colomiers. On the advance of the 6th corps, some slight resistance was made at Villaparis, and as it was necessary to relieve Generals D'Yorck and Kleist, and move them more to the right, a cessation of hostilities for four hours was agreed on by mutual consent; which delay prevented the march forward being so rapid as usual.

On the night of the 29th, the Allies had their right towards Mont-Martre, and their left near the wood of Vincennes. On the following morning the enemy's army, under the command of Joseph Buonaparte aided by Marshals Mortier and Marmont, occupied with their right the heights of Fontenoy, Romainville, and Belleville; their left was on Mont-Martre, and they had several redoubts in the centre; and on the

whole line an immense artillery of above 100 pieces.

In order to attack this position, the Silesian army was directed on Mont-Martre, St. Denis, and the villages of La Valette and Pantin, while the grand army attacked the enemy's right on the heights before alluded to at Romainville and Belleville. Marshal Blucher made his own dispositions for his attack. The 6th corps, under General Reiffski, moved from Bondy in three columns of attack, supported by the guards and reserves, and leaving the great routes of Meaux, attacked the heights of Romainville and Belleville. These are very commanding, as well as Mont-Martre, the ground between being covered with villages and country seats; and the possession of them commands Paris and the whole country round. Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg's division of the 6th corps commenced the attack, and with the greatest spirit endured for a long period a very galling fire of artillery; being supported by the reserves of grenadiers, his Serene Highness, after some loss, carried the heights of Romainville, the enemy retiring to those of Belleville behind them. The 4th corps supported this attack more to the left, and was directed on the heights of Rosny, and on Charenton by the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg. The 3d corps of the army was placed in echellon near Neuilly, in reserve, as well as the cavalry.

The attack of the grand army had commenced some short time before that of the Silesian, delayed by some accident; but it was not long before Generals D'Yorck and Kleist debouched near St. Denis, on Aubeville; and here and at Pantin a very obstinate resistance was made. His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, with his brigade, together with the Prussian guards, were much distinguished. The enemy's cavalry attempted to charge, but were brilliantly repulsed by the

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Brandenburg and black hussar regiments. A strong redoubt and battery of the enemy's in the centre kept General D'Yorck's corps in check for some part of the day: but their right flank being gained by the heights of Romainville, as well as their loss, in every part of the field, and, finally, the complete discomfiture on all sides, reduced them to the necessity of sending a flag of truce to demand a cessation of hostilities, they giving up all the ground without the barrier of Paris, until further arrangements could be made. The heights of Mont-Martre were to be placed by the generosity of a beaten enemy in the possession of the Allies (Romainville and Belleville), being carried at the moment when Count Langeron's corps was about to storm them, and had already taken possession of the rest of the hill. Count Woronzoff's division also carried the village of La Valette, charging with two battalions of chasseurs, and possessing themselves of twelve pieces of cannon, were also stopped near the barriers of Paris by a flag of truce.

However, the King of Prussia and Prince Schwartzenberg acceded to entertaining a proposition, to prevent the capital from being sacked and destroyed. Count Par, aide-de-camp to the Prince Field-Marshal, and Count Orloff, aide-de-camp to his Majesty the Emperor, were sent to arrange the cessation of hostilities; and Count Nesselrode, his Imperial Majesty's minister, went in at four o'clock on the evening of the 30th, when the battle ceased, to Paris.

At two o'clock in the morning of the 31st Paris capitulated to the Allied Powers, and the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzenberg, made their entry at the head of their troops.

The cavalry under the Grand Duke Constantine, and the guards of all the different Allied forces, were formed in columns early in the morning, on the road from Bondy to Paris. The Emperor of Russia, with all his staff, his Generals, and their suites present, proceeded to Pantin, where the King of Prussia joined him with a similar cortège. These Sovereigns, surrounded by all the Princes in the army, together with the Prince Field-Marshal, and the Austrian Etat-Major, passed through the Fauxbourg St. Martin, and entered the barrier of Paris about eleven o'clock, the Cossacks of the guard forming the advance of the march, and were received by the Parisians with great enthusiasm.

Buonaparte moved his army from Troyes by Sens, towards Fontainbleau, where the debris of Marshals Mortier and Marmont's corps joined him, and they would have been in Paris, had it not been in possession of the Allies. On hearing what had occurred, he retired to Corbeil, and from thence collected his army in the neighbourhood of Fontainbleau.

The following is the Capitulation of Paris:

The four hours armistice which had been agreed upon, for the purpose of treating on the conditions relative to the occupation of Paris, and to the retreat of the French corps therein, having led to an arrangement to that effect, the undersigned, after being duly authorized by the respective commanders of the opposed forces, have adjusted and signed the following articles:

opposed forces, have adjusted and signed the following articles:
Art. 1. The corps of the Marshals Dukes of Treviso and Ragusa shall evacuate the city of Paris on the 31st of March, at seven o'clock in the morning.



Art. 2. They shall take with them all the appurtenances of their corps d'armée.

Art. 3. Hostilities shall not recommence until two hours after the evacuation of the city; that is to say, on the 31st of March, at nine o'clock in the morning.

Art. 4. All the arsenals, military establishments, workshops, and magazines, shall be left in the same state that they were in previous to the present capitulation being proposed.

lation being proposed.

Art. 5. The national or city guard is entirely separated from the troops of the line; it is either to be kept on foot, or disarmed, or disbanded, according to the ulterior dispositions of the Allied Powers.

Art. 6. The corps of the municipal gendarmerie shall in every respect share the fate of the national guard.

Art. 7. The wounded and the stragglers remaining in Paris after seven o'clock, shall be prisoners of war

Art. 8. The city of Paris is recommended to the generosity of the high Allied Powers.

Done at Paris the 31st of March, at two o'clock in the morning.

(Signed) Count Orloff, Aide-de-camp of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; Colonel Count Paan, Aide-de-camp-general of Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg; Colonel Baroy Farrier, attached to the Etat-major of his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa; Colonel Denys, first Aide-de-camp of his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa.

DECLARATION.

"The armies of the Allied Powers have occupied the French capital. The Allied Sovereigns meet the wishes of the French nation: they declare, that if the conditions of the peace required stronger guarantees when the object in view was the restraining of Buonaparte's ambition, they ought to be more favourable, as soon as, by returning to a wise government, France herself shall offer the assurance of tranquillity. The Allied Sovereigns proclaim, therefore, that they will treat no more with Napoleon Buonaparte, or with any of his family;—that they respect the integrity of ancient France, such as it existed under her legitimate Kings; they may even do more, because they always profess the principle, that, for the happiness of Europe, France ought to be great and strong:—that they will recognize and guarantee the Constitution which the French nation shall give itself. They accordingly invite the senate to appoint a provisional government capable of providing for the wants of administration, and of preparing such a Constitution as may be adapted to the French people. The intentions which I have expressed are common to me, with all the Allied Powers.

ALEXANDER."

"By order of his Imperial Majesty,
"The Secretary of State, Count de Nesselrode."

" Paris, March 31, 1814, at three o'clock in the afternoon."

The Senate lost no time in accepting the invitation contained in the above address of the Emperor Alexander; they assembled on the 1st of April and chose a committee of five members, with Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, at their head, to form a provisional government, and decreed that the emperor Napoleon had ceased to reign. When this decree was communicated to Buonaparte he proposed to abdicate in favour of his son, but that offer having been rejected he gave in the following declaration:—

"The Allied Powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces the thrones of France and Italy, and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make to the interest of France."

" Done at the Palace of Fontainbleau, April 6, 1814.

BUONAPARTE'S BULLETINS,

FROM THE TERMINATION OF THE ARMISTICE TO HIS ABDICATION OF THE THRONES OF FRANCE AND ITALY.

FIRST BULLETIN.

Paris, Sept. 5, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, on her return from her voyage to Cherburg, to-day alighted at the palace of St. Cloud at one o'clock in the morning. At noon, the cannon announced her arrival in the capital.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the follow-

ing intelligence from the army, dated the 26th of August:

The enemies denounced the armistice on the 11th, at noon, and stated that hostilities would commence on the 17th, at midnight; at the same time, a note from Count Metternich, Austrian minister for foreign affairs, addressed to Count de Narbonne, gave him to understand Austria's having declared war against France. On the 17th, the dispositions of the two armies were as follows: the 4th, 12th, and 7th corps, under the orders of the Duke of Reggio, were at Dahme. Prince Eckmuhl, with his corps, to which the Danes were joined, encamped before Hamburg, his head-quarters being at Bergedorff. The 3d corps was at Leignitz, under the Prince of Moskwa's orders. The 5th corps was at Goldsberg, under General Lauriston's orders. The 11th corps was at Lowenberg, under the Duke of Tarente. The 6th corps, commanded by the Duke of Ragusa, was at Buntzlau. The 8th corps, under Prince Poniatowski, was at Zittau. Marshal St. Cyr was with the 14th corps, the left leaning upon the File to the community on both sides. the left leaning upon the Elbe to the camp at Kænigstein, on both sides the great road from Prague to Dresden, pushing corps of observation to the debouches from Lowenberg. The 1st corps had arrived at Dresden, and the 2d at Zittau. Dresden, Torgau, Wittenberg, Magdeburg, and Hamburg, had each their garrison, and were armed and provisioned. The enemy's army was, as far as could be ascertained, in the following position: eighty thousand Russians and Prussians entered, on the morning of the 10th, Bohemia, and were on the 21st to arrive on the Elbe. That army was commanded by the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, the Russian Generals Barclay de Tolly, Witgenstein, and Miloradovitch, and the Prussian General Kleist. The Russian and Prussian guards formed a part of it, which, joined to Prince Schwartzenberg's army, formed the grand army, and a force of 200,000 men. This army was to act on the left bank of the Elbe, by passing that river in Bohemia. The Silesian army, commanded by the Prussian Generals Blucher, and Von D'Yorck, and the Russian generals Sachen and Langeron, appeared to collect upon Breslau; it was 100,000 men strong. Several Prussian and Swedish corps, and the insurrectional corps, covered Berlin, and were opposite Hamburg and the Duke of Reggio. The force of the army which covered Berlin was estimated at 110,000 men. All the enemy's operations were made, under the idea that the Emperor would repass to the left bank of the Elbe. The Imperial guard left Dresden, marched on the 15th to Bautzen, and on the 18th to Goerlitz. On the 19th the Emperor went to Zittau, and instantly ordered Prince Poniatowski's corps to march, forced the debouches of Bohemia, and passed the great chain of mountains which separate from Bohemia to Lusace, and entered Gabel, whilst Generals Lefevre and Desnouttes, with a division of infantry and cavalry of the guard, obtained possession of Rumburg, cleared the neck of the mountains at Georgenthal, and the Polish General Rominski took Friedland and Reichenburg.



This operation was intended to disturb the enemy at Prague, and acquire certain information respecting their designs. We there learned. what our spies had already informed us, that the elite of the Russian and Prussian army were traversing Bohemia, and uniting upon the left bank of the Elbe, our light troops pushed to within sixteen leagues of Prague. The Emperor was at Zitfau, on his return from Bohemia on the 20th, at ten o'clock in the morning. He left the Duke of Belluno with the second corps at Zittau, to strengthen the corps of Prince Poniatowski. He placed General Vandamme with the first corps at Rumburg, to support Generals Lefevre and Desnouettes: these two generals occupying the point in force, caused redoubts to be thrown upon the height which commanded the point. The Emperor took the road to Labau, in Silesia, where he arrived on the 21st, before seven in the evening. The enemy's army of Silesia had violated the neutrality, and passed through the They had on the 15th insulted neutral territory since the 12th. all our advanced posts, and carried off some videttes. On the 16th, a Russian corps placed itself between the Bober and the post of Speller, These brave men, occupied by 200 men of the division of Charpentier. who were reposing themselves on the faith of treaties, flew to arms, passed through the enemy's centre, and dispersed them. They were commanded by the chief of division, Guillermie. On the 18th, the Duke of Turente gave orders to General Zucetie to take the small town of Lahn: he marched there with an Italian brigade: he bravely executed his orders, and caused the enemy a loss of apwards of 500 men. General Zucetie is an officer of distinguished merit. The Italian troops attacked the Russians, who were superior in number, with the bayonet. On the 19th instant, the enemy encamped at Zobtern; a corps of 12,000 Russians passed the Bober, and attacked the post of Liebenicken, which was defended by three light companies. General Lauriston caused a part of his corps to take to arms, left Lowenberg, marched to the enemy, and drove him into the Bober. The brigade of General Lafette, of the division of Rochambeau, has distinguished itself. Meanwhile, the Emperor arrived on the 20th at Laubau, and at break of day. on the 21st, he was at Lowenberg, and caused bridges to be thrown across the Bober. General Lauriston's corps crossed the river at noon. General Maison, with his accustomed valour, beat down every thing that endeavoured to oppose his passage, carried all the positions, and drew the enemy fighting near to Goldsberg: he was supported by the 5th and 11th corps. On his left, the Prince of Moskwa caused General Sachen to be attacked by the 3d corps in front of Brezlau, overthrew them, put them to rout, and took some prisoners. The enemy put himself in retreat. An engagement took place before Goldsberg on the 23d of Au-General Lauriston was there, at the head of the 5th and 11th corps. He had before him the Russians, who covered the position of Flensburg, and the Prussians, who extended themselves to the right on the road to Leignitz. At the moment when General Gerard debouched to the left on Niederau, a column of 25,000 Prussians appeared at this point. He caused them to be attacked in the middle of the barracks of the old camp, which were forced at all parts: the Prussians essayed to make several charges of cavalry, which were repulsed every where; they were driven from their positions, and left near 5000 dead on the field of battle, besides some prisoners, &c. On the night Flensberg was taken and retaken several times; at length, the 135th regiment threw itself on the enemy, and entirely overthrew him. The enemy has lost at this point 1000 dead, and 4000 wounded. The allied army retired in disorder, and in great haste towards Jauer. The enemy being thus defeated in Silesia, the Emperor took with him the Prince of Moskwa, left

the command of the army in Silesia to the Duke of Tarente, and arrived on the 25th at Stolpen. The old and young guards, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, performed these forty leagues in four days.

SECOND BULLETIN.

Paris, Sept. 6, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated 28th

August :

On the 26th, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Emperor entered Dresden. The grand Russian, Prussian, and Austrian army, commanded by the Sovereigns, was before it; it crowned all the hills which surround Dresden, at the distance of a short league upon the left bank. Marshal St. Cyr, with the 14th corps, and the garrison of Dresden, occupied the intrenched camp, and lined with sharp-shooters the fortifications which surrounded the suburbs. All was tranquil at noon, but to the skilful eye this calm was the precursor of a storm; an attack appeared imminent. At four in the afternoon, at the signal of the firing of three cannon, six enemy's columns, each preceded by fifty pieces of artillery, formed, and a few moments after descended into the plain; they marched towards the redoubts. In less than a quarter of an hour the fire became terrible. The fire of a redoubt being silenced, the assailants turned it, and made efforts at the foot of the fortifications of the

suburbs, where a good number met death.

It was near five o'clock, a part of the reserve of the 4th corps was enraged. Some shells fell in the town; the moment appeared pressing. The Emperor ordered the King of Naples to march with General Latour Maubourg's cavalry upon the enemy's right flank, and the Duke of Treviso to march against the left flank. The four divisions of the young guard, commanded by Generals Dumoutier, Barroe, Decouz, and Roquet, then debouched, two by the gate of Pirna, and two by the gate of Plauen. The Prince of Moskwa debouched at the head of Barroe's division. Those divisions overthrew every thing before them. The fire immediately got to a distance from the centre to the circumference, and was soon driven back upon the hills. The field of battle remained covered with dead, cannon, and wrecks. General Dumoutier is wounded, as are likewise Generals Bygeldien, Tyndal, and Combelles. The officer of artillery, Berenger, is mortally wounded; he was a young man of great hopes. General Gross, of the guards, was the first to throw himself into the ditch of a redoubt, where the enemy's sappers were already at work; in cutting down the pallisades he received a bayonet wound. The night became dark, and the fire ceased, the enemy having failed in his attack, and left upwards of 2000 prisoners on the field of battle, which was covered with dead and wounded. On the 27th, the weather was dreadful, and the rain fell in torrents. The soldiers had passed the night in mud and water. At nine o'clock in the morning we could plainly perceive the enemy lengthening his left, and covering the heights which were separated from his centre by the valley of Plauen. The King of Naples departed with the corps of the Duke of Belluno, and the division of cuirassiers, and debouched on the road of Freyberg to attack this left wing. He performed it with the greatest success. The six divisions which composed this wing were broken and scattered. half of them, with their colours and cannon, were made prisoners, and amongst the number are several generals. In the centre a brisk cannonade fixed the enemy's attention, and some columns shewed them-selves ready to attack him on his left. The Duke of Treviso, with General Nansouty, manœuvred in the plain, with his left to the river, and his right to the heights. Marshal St. Cyr's corps joined our left, with Vol. I. Supp. N. S. 3 Z the centre which was formed of the Duke of Ragusa's corps. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy decided on making his retreat; he had lost his grand communication with Bohemia on his left and right The result of this day is 25 to 30,000 prisoners, forty pair of colours, and sixty pieces of artillery. We may reckon that the enemy has lost sixty thousand men; our loss in killed, wounded, and taken, amounts to four thousand men. The cavalry has covered itself with The etat-major of the cavalry will publish the details, and mention those who have distinguished themselves. The young guards have merited the praises of the whole army. The old guards had two battalions engaged; its other battalions were kept in reserve in the village, to be at disposal. The two battalions which were engaged beat down every thing before them. The city of Dresden ran great risks of danger. The conduct of the inhabitants has been such as we should expect from an allied people. The King of Saxony and his family remained at Dresden, and have shown the example of confidence.

THIRD BULLETIN.

Paris, Sept. 7, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated August 30th, 1813;

"On the 28th, 29th, 30th, we followed up our success; Generals Castix, Doumere, and D'Oudenarde, of General Latour Maubourg's corps, have taken 1000 caissons, or waggons of ammunition, and collected many prisoners. The villages are full of the enemy's wounded; we already reckon 10,000 of them. The enemy, according to the report of prisoners, had eight generals killed or wounded. The Duke of Ragusa has had several affairs of advanced posts, which attest the intrepidity of his troops. General Vandamme, commanding the first corps, on the 25th debouched by Konigstein, and on the 26th took possession of the camp at Pirna, of the town, and of Hoendorf. He intercepted the grand communication from Prague to Dresden. The Duke of Wirtemberg, with 15,000 Russians, was charged with observing the de-bouche. On the 28th, General Vandamme attacked and defeated him, took 2000 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and drove him into Bohemia. The Prince of Reuss, general of brigade, an officer of merit, was killed. On the 29th, General Vandamme took a position upon the heights of Bohemia, and established himself there. He caused the country to be scoured by different parties of light troops, to obtain intelligence of the enemy, annoy him, and seize upon his magazines. The Prince of Eckmuhl was, on the 24th, at Schwerin. He had no affair of consequence. The Danes had distinguished themselves in several trifling affairs. The opening of the campaign has been most brilliant, and allows us to form great hopes. The quality of our infantry is much superior to that of the enemy.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

Paris, Sept. 7th, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated September 1.:

On the 28th of August, the King of Naples and the Duke of Belluno slept at Freyberg; the 29th, at Lieblenberg; the 30th, at Zittau; and the 31st, at Saydo. The Duke of Ragusa, with the 6th, slept, on the 28th, at Dippoldeswalde, where the enemy abandoned 1200 wounded; on the 29th, at Falkenheim; and on the 31st, at Zennwald. The 14th corps, under the orders of Marshal St. Cyr, was, on the 28th, at Maxen; the 29th, at Reinhord Grumna; the 30th, at Dillesdorf; the 31st, at

Biellman. The first corps under General Vandamme was, on the 28th, at Hollendorf; and on the 29th, at Peterswalde, occupying the mountains. The Duke of Treviso was in position on the 28th and 29th at Pirna. General Pajal, commanding the cavalry, has made some prisoners. The enemy retired to the position of Dippoldeswalde and Altenberg. His left followed the Plauen road, and fell back by Tharandt upon Dippoldeswalde, not being able to retreat by the Freyberg road. His right could neither retire by the causeway of Pirna, nor that of Dalma, and therefore retired upon Maxen, and from thence upon Dippoldeswalde. All that there were of partizans or detached corps were The Russian, Prussian, and Austrian baggage got entangled upon the causeway of Freyberg; several thousand carriages were taken there. Arrived at Altenberg, where the road from Toeplitz to Dippoldeswalde became impracticable, the enemy took the resolution of abandoning more than 1,000 carriages of ammunition and baggage. This grand army re-entered Bohemia, after having lost part of its artillery and baggage. On the 29th, General Vandamme passed with eight or ten battalions, the neck of the grand chain, and marched upon Kulm. He there met the enemy eight or ten thousand strong; they engaged him; not finding himself sufficiently strong, he made his corps d'armée descend; he would have soon overthrown the enemy. In place of reentering and again placing himself upon the heights, he remained and took a position at Kulm, without guarding the mountain; this mountain commanded the only causeway; it is high. It was only on the 30th that Marshal St. Cyr and the Duke of Ragusa arrived at the debouche General Vandamme only thought of closing the road from Toeplitz. against the enemy, and taking all. To a flying army a bridge of gold must be made, or a barrier of steel opposed; he was not strong enough to oppose this barrier of steel. However, the enemy perceiving that this corps d'armée of 18,000 remained alone in Bohemia, separated by high mountains, and that all the others were at the foot of the mountains on the other side, saw that he was lost unless he defeated it; he conceived the hopes of successfully attacking it, its position being bad. The Russian guards were at the head of the army which fought in retreating: to them were joined two fresh Austrian divisions. The remainder of the enemy's army joined them as it debouched, followed by the second, the sixth, and the fourteenth corps. These troops reached the first General Vandamine shewed a good countenance, repulsed all the attacks, penetrated all that presented itself, and covered the field of battle with dead. Disorder increased in the enemy's army, and it was with admiration seen, what a small number of men can do against a multitude, whose morale is weakened. At two in the afternoon, the Prussian column of General Kleist, cut off in his retreat, debouched by Peterswalde, to endeavour to penetrate into Bohemia; it met no enemy, arrived upon the top of the mountains without resistance; it placed itself there, and there saw the affair which was going on. The effect of this column upon the rear of the army decided the business. General Vandamme immediately marched against this column, which he repulsed; he was obliged to weaken his line at this delicate moment. Fortune turned: he nevertheless succeeded in overthrowing General Kleist's column, who was killed; the Prussians threw away their arms, and precipitated themselves into the fosses and woods. In this strife General Vandamme disappeared. It is supposed he was killed. Generals Carboneau, Dumoncieu, and Philippon, determined to profit of the moment to withdraw, part by the great road, and part by the cross road with their divisions, by abandoning all the materials, which consisted of thirty pieces of artillery, and 300 waggons of all kinds, but bringing

away all the horses. In the situation in which affairs were, they could not have acted better. The killed, wounded, and prisoners, may carry our loss in this affair to 6,000 men. It is thought that the enemy's loss cannot be less than from 4 to 5000 men. The first corps rallied half a league from the field of battle, on the 14th corps. A list of the losses of this catastrophe, owing to a warlike ardour badly calculated, was made out. General Vandamme merits regret; he possessed a rare intrepidity; he died upon the field of battle—a death worthy of envy to every brave man.

FIFTH BULLETIN.

Paris, Sept. 8, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence from the army, dated September 2d:

On the 22d of August, the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian army, commanded by the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia, entered Saxony, and on the 22d marched against Dresden with from 180 to 200,000 men, having an immense materiale, and full of hope, not only of driving us from the right bank of the Elbe, but even of marching upon the Rhine, and nourishing the war between the Elbe and the Rhine. In five days it has seen its hopes confounded; 30,000 prisoners, 10,000 wounded fallen into our power, which makes the number amount to 40,000; 20,000 killed or wounded, and as many sick in consequence of fatigue, and the want of provisions (it has been for five or six days without bread), have weakened it nearly 80,000 men. It does not now amount to 100,000 men under arms; it has lost more than 100 pieces of cannon, entire parks, 1500 ammunition and artillery waggons, which were blown up or fell into our hands; more than 3000 baggage waggons, which it has burnt, or we have taken; there were also taken forty colours or standards. Among the prisoners there are 4000 Russians. door of the French army, and the courage of the infantry, fixed every The first cannon fired from the batteries of the impeone's attention. rial guards, on the day of the 27th, mortally wounded General Moreau, who had returned from America to enter the Russian service.

SIXTH BULLETIN.

Paris, September 15, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated

September 6, in the evening :

On the 2d of September, the Emperor reviewed the 1st corps in Dresden, and conferred the command of it on Count Lobau. This corps is composed of the divisions of Dumonceau, Philippon, and Teste. This corps has lost less than was at first supposed, many men having re-entered. General Vandamme was not killed; he was made prisoner. The engineer General Haxo, who had been sent on a mission to General Vandamme, being with him at that moment, was also taken prisoner. The elite of the Russian guard were killed in this affair. On the 3d, the Emperor slept at the castle of Harta, upon the Silesian road; and on the 4th, at the village of Hochkush, (on the other side of Bautzen): since his Majesty's departure from Loewenberg, important events had taken place in Silesia. The Duke of Tarentum, to whom the Emperor had left the command of the army in Silesia, made good dispositions for pursuing the allies, and driving them from Jauer: the enemy was driven from all his positions; his columns were in full retreat; on the 26th, the Duke of Tarentum had taken all his measures to turn him; but in the night between the 26th and 27th, the Bober, and all the streams which flow into it, overflowed: in less than from seven to eight hours the roads were covered with from three to four feet water, and all the bridges carried away. Our columns found themselves separated: those which were to have turned the enemy were not able to arrive. The allies quickly perceived this change of circumstances. The Duke of Tarentum employed the 28th and 29th in connecting his columns, separated by the inundation. They succeeded in regaining Buntzlau, where the only bridge was that had not been carried away by the waters of the Bober: but a brigade of General Pulhod's division was not able to arrive there. In place of endeavouring to throw himself upon the sides of the mountains, the General wished to return upon Loewenberg. There, finding himself surrounded by enemies, and the river behind him, after having defended himself with all his means, he was obliged to give way to numbers. All those in the two regiments who could swim saved themselves. We reckon of them from 7 to 800, the remainder were The enemy has taken from us, in these different affairs, from 3 to 4000 prisoners, and the two eagles of the two regiments, and the cannon belonging to the brigade. After these circumstances, which had fatigued the army, it successively repassed the Bober, the Queisse, and The Emperor found it on the 4th upon the heights of Hochkush. He made it the same evening to re-attack the enemy, drive him from the heights of Wohlenberg, and pursued him during the whole day of the 5th, l'epée dans les reins, to Goerlitz. General Sebastiani executed several charges of cavalry at Reichenbach, and made some prisoners. The enemy hastily repassed the Neisse and the Queisse, and our troops took a position upon the heights of Goerlitz, beyond the Neisse. On the 6th and 7th, in the evening, the Emperor returned to Dresden. The council of war of the 3d corps d'armée has condemned to the pain of death the General of Brigade Jomini, chief of the staff of that corps, who, from the head quarters at Leignitz, deserted to the enemy at the moment of the rupture of the armistice.

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, Sept. 19, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence from the army, of the 11th of

September:

1814.

The enemy's grand army, beaten at Dresden, took refuge in Bohemia. Informed that the Emperor had gone to Silesia, the allies assembled a corps of 80,000 men, composed of Russiaus, Prussians, and Austrians, and on the 5th marched upon Hollendorf, the 6th upon Gieshubel, and the 7th on Pirna. On the 8th at noon, the Emperor proceded to Dohna, ordered Marshal St. Cyr to attack the enemy's advanced guard, which was driven by General Bonnet from the heights of Dohna. During the night, the French were upon the camp of Pirna. On the 9th, the French army marched upon Borna and Furstenwalde. The Emperor's head-quarters were at Liebstadt. On the 10th, Marshal St. Cyr marched from the village of Furstenwalde upon the Geyersberg, which commands the Bohemian plain. General Bonnet, with the 43d division, descended into the plain near Toeplitz. The enemy's army, which endeavoured to rally, after having called all its detachments from Saxony, was seen. If the debouche from the Geyersberg had been practicable for artillery, that army would have been attacked in flank during its march; but all the efforts made to get the cannon down were ineffectual. General Ornano debouched upon the heights of Peterswalde, whilst General Dumoncieu arrived here by Hollendorf. We have made some hundreds of prisoners, of which several are officers. The enemy constantly avoided battle, and precipitately retired in all directions. On the 11th the Emperor returned to Dresden.

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Paris, Sept. 19, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 7th of

September:

The Duke of Reggio, with the 12th, 7th, and 4th corps, marched on the 23d of August upon Berlin. He ordered the village of Trebbin, defended by the enemy's army to be attacked, and forced it: he continued his movement. On the 24th of August, the 7th corps not having succeeded in the battle of Gross-Beren, the Duke of Reggio marched upon Wittemberg. On the 3d of September, the Prince of Moskwa took the command of the army, and marched upon Insterberg. On the 5th he attacked and defeated General Tanentzien; but on the 6th he was attacked on his march by General Bulow. Some charges of cavalry on his rear threw disorder among his parks. He was obliged to retire upon Torgau. He lost 8000 men killed, wounded, or prisoners, and twelve pieces of cannon. The enemy's loss must also have been very great.

Report from the Prince of Moskwa.

SIRE,-The 12th corps d'armée attacked the enemy on the 5th, and drove him with great vigour beyond Seyda. We took three flags, several pieces of cannon, and some hundreds of Prussian prisoners; the field of battle was covered with the enemy's dead. The following day, the 6th, the 4th corps debouched at eight in the morning by Neuendorf and Juterboch: the enemy held the heights in the rear of Dennewitz. The 7th corps marched upon Rohrheck, and the 12th upon Ohna; I thus refused my left, and was in a condition to support the 4th corps, which, in place of attacking, was to turn Juterboch by its right, to mask the movement which I wished to make upon Dahma, and upon which I had determined by the certainty that the whole of the enemy's army was debouching in great haste upon Dennewitz. The enemy's advanced guard was overthrown by General Morand's division, which performed prodigies of valour. General Lorge's division of light cavalry indiscretely engaged (mal engagee), and brought back in disorder, caused some confusion, which the good countenance of the infantry soon corrected. The enemy being rapidly reinforced, the whole of the fourth corps found itself engaged. The 7th, which had been expected, at last arrived; and I ordered General Regnier to briskly charge the enemy's right, whilst general Morand should renew his attack. This general charge had much success; the enemy had just lost much ground. Durutte's division conducted itself well; sixty pieces of artillery fired grape-shot upon the enemy's troops, who were in disorder in the hollow ground, between Golsdorf and Wilmersdorf; in short, the 12th corps, which entered briskly into action, drove the enemy's right upon his centre, separated from his left by the 4th corps. At this moment the battle was gained; but two divisions of the 7th corps failed, and the whole of that corps suddenly falling back, carrying part of the 12th with it, changed the state of things. The enemy succeeded in throwing his masses between the 4th and 12th corps, which still fought with the greatest fury. I insensibly brought the 4th from the right of the 12th. artillery, from the position, placed upon the heights between the Ohna and Dennewitz, filled the interval; and I then ordered a retreat. fourth corps effected it in good order upon Dahma, and the 7th and 12th marched upon Schweinitz. This morning the enemy, in number from 3 to 4000 infantry, with cannon, and 120 horse, coming from Luckau, vehemently attacked Dahma. The 23d regiment of the line marched against him, and forced him to precipitately retire. The bridge of Hertzberg, upon the Elbe, has been burnt. We have preserved two

others, one above and one below that town. To-morrow, the 4th corps, with a division of light cavalry, will proceed from Herzberg to Torgau. The 7th and 12th corps, and two other divisions of cavalry, will occupy, positions upon Torgau. The loss suffered yesterday is about 8000 men, and twelve pieces of cannon: that of the enemy must have been as considerable, the artillery of the different corps having consumed a great part of their ammunition. We had many prisoners in our power, but they disappeared during the night march. Iam, with the most profound respect, Sire, your Majesty's very obedient and very humble servant and faithful subject. (Signed) The Prince of Moskwa.

Torgau, Sept. 7, 1813.

NINTH BULLETIN.

Paris, Sept. 24, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 13th of

September, 1813:

1814.]

The Emperor's head-quarters were at Dresden. The Dake of Tarentum, with the 5th, 11th, and 3d corps, was placed upon the left bank of the Spree. Prince Poniatowski, with the 8th corps, was at Stolpen. All these forces were thus concentrated upon the right bank of the Elbe, within a day's march of Dresden. Count de Lobau, with the 1st corps, was at Nollendorf, in advance of Peterswalde; the Duke of Treviso, at Pirna; Marshal St. Cyr, upon the heights of Borna, occupying the debouches from Furstenwalde and Geyersberg; the Duke of Belluno, at Altenberg. The Prince of Moskwa was at Torgau, with the 4th, 7th, The Duke of Ragusa and the King of Naples, with and 12th corps. general Latour Maubourg's cavalry, were marching upon Grossen-Hayn. The Prince of Eckmuhl was at Ratzeburg. The enemy's army of Silesia was upon the right of the Spree; that of Bohemia, the Russians and Prussians, in the plain of Toeplitz, and an Austrian corps at Marienburg. The enemy's army of Berlin was at Juterboch. The French general Margeron, with a corps of observation, occupied Leipzig. The castle of Sonnenstein, above Pirna, had been occupied, fortified, and armed. His Majesty had given the command of Torgau to Count de Narbonne. The four regiments of guards of honour were attached-the first, to the mountain chasseurs of the guard; the second, to the dragoons; the third, to the horse grenadiers; and the fourth, to the first regiment of lancers. Those regiments of the guards will furnish them with instructors; and whenever they march to battle, be joined to old soldiers, by whom they will be guided, and whose skeletons they will reinforce. A squadron of each regiment of guards of honour will always perform the duty about the Emperor, with a squadron furnished by each regiment of the guards; which will carry the number of squadrons on duty to eight.

TENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, Sept. 25, 1813. Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence from the army, of the 17th of Sept. 1813. On the 14th the enemy debouched from Toeplitz upon Nollendorf, to turn the division Dumoncieu, which was upon the height. This division retired in good order upon Gushabel, where Count de Lobau collected his corps. The enemy having wished to attack the camp of Gushabel, was repulsed, and lost many men. On the 15th the Emperor left Dresden, and marched to the camp at Pirna. He directed General Monton Duvernet, commander of the 42d division, by the villages of Langenhenersdorf and Bera, thus turning the enemy's right. At the same time Count de Lobau attacked him in front: the enemy was

led Peple-dans les reins, all the rest of the day. On the 16th the enemy still occupied the heights beyond Peterswalde. At noon we began to pursue him, and he was dislodged from his position. General Ornano made some fine charges with the divisions of cavalry of the guard, and Prince Poniatowski's Polish light horse. The enemy was driven back into Bohemia in the greatest disorder. He made his retreat with so much activity, that we were only able to take some prisoners from him, among whom is General Blucher, who commanded the advanced guard, and son of the Prussian General-in-Chief Blucher. Our loss was trifling. The Emperor slept at Peterswalde on the 16th, and on the 17th returned to Pirna. Thielmann, a General who deserted from the Saxon service, with a corps of partisans and deserters, has marched upon Saal. An Austrian colonel has also, as a partisan, marched upon Colditz. Generals Margeron, Lefevre Desnouettes, and Pire, are gone with columns of cavalry and infantry in pursuit of these parties, hoping to give a good account of them.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, Sept. 26, 1813. Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated Sept. 19:-On the 17th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor mounted on horseback, and in place of going to Pirna proceeded to the advanced posts. Having perceived the enemy had prepared a great quantity of facines (abattis) to defend the descent from the mountain, his Majesty ordered him to be attacked by General Duvernet, who, with the 42d division, seized upon the village of Arbesan, and drove the enemy into the plain of Toeplitz. He was charged with manœuvring in such a manner as to thoroughly reconnoitre the enemy's position, and oblige him to unmask his forces. This general perfectly succeeded in executing his instructions He engaged in a brisk cannonade without cannonshot, and which did little injury; but an Austrian battery of twenty-four pieces having left its position to approach Duvernet's division, General Ornano ordered it to be charged by the red lancers of the guard: they took these twenty-four pieces, and sabred all the artillerymen, but were only able to bring off the horses, two pieces of cannon, and an advanced train (avant train.) On the 18th Count de Lobau remained in the same position, occupying the village of Arbesan, and all the debouches from the plain. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy sent a division to surprise the height above the village of Keinitz. This division was repulsed l'epée dans les reins, and fired at with grape-shot during an hour. On the 18th, at nine in the evening, his Majesty arrived at Pirna: and on the 19th Count de Lobau again resumed his positions before Hollensdorf, and the camp of Gushabel. The rain fell in torrents. The Prince of Neufschatel is a little indisposed by an access of fever. His Majesty is very well.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

Paris, Oct. 1, 1813. Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated Sept. 26:—
The Emperor passed the days of the 19th and 20th at Pirna. His Majesty ordered a bridge to be thrown across there, and a tête du pont to be established on the right bank, On the 21st the Emperor came to sleep at Dresden, and on the 22d went to Hartaw. He immediately ordered to be debouched beyond the forest of Bischoffwerder the 11th corps, commanded by the Duke of Tarentum; the 5th corps, commanded by General Lauriston; and the 3d corps, commanded by General Souham. The enemy's army of Silesia which had marched, the right,

1814.1

commanded by Sachen, upon Camenz; the left commanded by Langeron, upon Neustadt, to the debouches of Bohemia; and the centre, commanded by Yorck, upon Bischoffwerder, instantly retreated on all sides. General Girard, commanding our advanced guard, briskly followed it, and made some prisoners. The enemy was led fighting to the Spree. General Lauriston entered Neustadt. The enemy thus refusing battle, the Emperor returned on the 24th to Dresden, and ordered the Duke of Tarentum to take a position upon the heights of Weissig. The 8th corps, commanded by Prince Poniatowski, has repassed upon the left bank. Count de Lobau, with the 1st corps, still occupies Gushabel. Marshal St. Cyr occupies Pirna, and the position of Dohna. The Duke of Belluno occupies the position of Freyberg. The Duke of Ragusa, with the 6th corps, and General Latour Maubourg's cavalry, was beyond Grossenhayn: he had repulsed the enemy upon the right bank, beyond Torgau, to facilitate the passage of a convoy of 20,000 quintals of meal, which was going up the Elbe in boats, and which has arrived at Dresden. The Duke of Padua is at Leipzig; the Prince of Moskwa between Wittenberg and Torgau. General Count Lefebvre Desnouettes was, with 4000 horse, in pursuit of the traitor Thielmann. This Thielmann is a Saxon, and loaded with favours by the king. As a return for so many benefits, he has shown himself the most irreconcilable enemy to his King, and to his country. At the head of 3000 horse, partly Prussians, partly Cossacks and Austrians, he has plundered the king's stud, every where levied contributions for his own profit, and treated his countrymen with all the hatred of a man tormented by guilt. This deserter, decorated with the uniform of a Russian Lieutenant-General, marched to Naumberg, where there neither was commandant nor garrison, but where he surprised 300 or 400 sick. However, Gen. Lefebvre Desnouettes met him on the 19th at Freyberg, took from him the 300 or 400 sick, which that wretch had torn from their beds, to make a trophy of them, made some hundreds of prisoners, took some baggage, and retook some carriages which he had seized. Thielmann then took refuge upon Zeitz, where Colonel Munsdorf, an Austrian partisan, joined him. General Lefebvre Desnouettes attacked them on the 24th, at Altenburg, killed them many men, among others a Prince of Hohenzollern, and a colonel. Thielmann's march had caused some delays in the communications from Erfurth and Leipzig. The enemy's army of Berlin appears to be making preparations for throwing over a bridge at Dessau. The Prince of Neufchatel is unwell of a bilious fever; he has some days kept his bed. His Majesty was never better.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

- Paris, Oct. 5, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on

the 29th of September :-

The Emperor has given the command of one of the corps of the young guard to the Duke of Reggio. The Duke of Castiglione has put himself in march with his corps, to take a position upon the debouches of the Saale. Prince Poniatowski has marched with his corps upon Peneg, General Count Bertrand, on the 26th, attacked the enemy's corps d'armée of Berlin, which covered the bridge thrown over at Wartenburg, forced it, took some prisoners, and drove it fighting to the tête du pont. The enemy evacuated the left bank, and destroyed his bridge. General Bertrand immediately caused the tête du pont to be destroyed. The Prince of Moskwa marched upon Oranienbaum, and the 7th corps upon Dessau. A Swedish division, which was at Dessua, hastened to repass upon the right bank. The enevou. I. Supp. N. S.

my was likewise obliged to destroy his bridge, and the tête du pont has been razed. The enemy has thrown some shells into Wittenberg, from the right bank. On the 28th, the Emperor reviewed the 2d corps of cavalry, upon the heights of Weissig. The month of September has been very bad, very wet, contrary to what is usual in this country. It is expected that the month of October will be better. The Prince of Neufchatel's bilious fever has ceased; the Prince is convalescent.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN

Paris, Oct. 30, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the 4th of October: -General Count Lefebvre Desnouettes was attacked on the 28th of September, at seven o'clock in the morning, at Altenberg, by 10,000 cavalry and 3000 infantry. He effected his retreat before so superior forces: he made some fine charges, and did the enemy much injury: he lost 300 of his infantry; he arrived upon the Saale. The enemy was commanded by the Hetman Platoff and General Thielmann. Prince Poniatowski marched on the 2d upon Altenberg, by Nossen, Waldheim, and Colditz; he overthrew the enemy, took more than 400 prisoners, and drove him into Bohemia. On the 27th, the Prince of Moskwa took possession of Dessau, which the Swedish division occupied, and drove that division back upon the tête de pont. On the following day the Swedes arrived to retake the town. General Guilleminot allowed them to advance till within grape shot, then unmasked his batteries, and repulsed them with considerable loss. On the 3d of October, the enemy's army of Silesia marched by Konigsbruck and Elsterwerda upon the Elster, threw over a bridge at the bend, which the Elbe forms at Wartenberg, and passed that river. General Bertrand was placed on an isthmus, in a fine position, surrounded by banks and marshes. Between nine o'clock in the morning and five in the evening, the enemy made seven attacks, and was always repulsed: he left 6000 dead upon the field of battle; our loss was 500 killed or wounded. This great difference was owing to the good position which Morand and Fontiuelli's divisions occupied. In the evening, General Bertrand seeing new forces debouche, thought proper to effect his retreat, and took a position upon the Mulda with the Prince of Moskwa. On the 4th, the Prince of Moskwa was at Dalitzch, upon the left bank of the Mulda. The Duke of Ragusa and General Latour Maubourg's corps of cavalry were at Eulenburg. The 3d corps was at Torgau. Two hundred and fifty partisans, commanded by a Russian Major-general, had marched upon Mulhausen, and learning that Cassel was without troops, they attempted a surprise upon the gates of Cassel: they were repulsed, but the following day, the Westphalian troops having disbanded themselves, the partisans entered Cassel. They gave up to pillage every thing which fell into their hands, and a few days after left it. The King of Westphalia had retired upon the Rhine.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, Oct. 31, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the 15th October:—On the 17th the Emperor left Dresden, on the 8th he slept at Wurtzen, the 9th at Eulenburg, and on the 10th at Duben. The enemy's army of Silesia, which had marched upon Wurtzen, immediately retreated, and repassed to the left bank of the Mulda: it had some engagements, in which we made some prisoners, and took several hundreds of baggage waggons. General Regnier had marched upon Wittenberg, and having passed the Elbe, marched upon Roslau, turned the bridge of Dessau, seized upon it, afterwards marched upon

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Aiken, and took possession of the bridge. General Bertrand marched upon the bridges of Wartenburg, and seized upon them. The Prince of Moskwa marched upon the town of Dessau; he met a Russian division: General Dulmas overthrew it, and took 3000 men and six pieces of cannon. Several cabinet couriers, among others, Sieur Kraft, with dispatches of high importance, were taken. After having thus obtained possession of all the enemy's bridges, the Emperor's intention was to pass the Elbe, to manœuvre upon the right bank from Hamburg to Dresden; to threaten Potsdam and Berlin, and to take for the centre of operations Magdeburg, which, for this purpose, had been supplied with warlike stores and provisions. But on the 15th, the Emperor learned at Duben, that the Bavarian army had joined the Austrian army, and threatened the Lower Rhine. This inconceivable defection made the defection of other Princes be foreseen, and induced the Emperor to come to the resolution of returning towards the Rhine-a painful change, as every thing had been prepared to operate upon Magdeburg; but it would have been requisite to have remained separated, and without communication with France for a month. This would not have been inconvenient at the moment when the Emperor fixed his plans; but the case was no longer the same, when Austria was about to have two new disposable armies, the Bavarian army, and the army opposed to Bavaria. The Emperor, therefore, changed his plans with these unforeseen circumstances, and removed his head-quarters to Leipzig. Meanwhile the king of Naples, who remained in observation at Freyberg, received orders on the 7th to make a change of front, and march upon Genig and Freyberg, operating upon Wurtzen and Wittenberg. An Austrian division, which occupied Augustusburg, rendering this movement difficult, the king received orders to attack it: he defeated it, took several battalions, and afterwards effectedh is movement to the right. Meanwhile, the right of the enemy's army of Bohemia, composed of Witgenstein's Russian corps, had marched upon Altenberg, upon intelligence of the King of Naples' change of front. It marched upon Freyberg, and afterwards by the left on Borna; placing itself between the King of Naples and Leipzig. The King did not hesitate respecting the manœuvre he ought to make; he faced about and marched upon the enemy, overthrew him, took nine pieces of cannon, 1000 prisoners, and drove him beyond the Elster, after having made him experience a loss of from 4 to 5000 men. On the 15th, the position of the army was as follows: The Emperor's head-quarters were at Reidnitz, half a league from Leipzig; the 4th corps, commanded by General Bertrand, was at the village of Lindenau; the 6th corps was at Libenthal; the King of Naples, with the 2d, 8th, and 5th corps, had his right at Doelitz, and his left at Liber Volkowitz; the 3d and 7th were in march from Eulenburg to flank the 6th corps. The grand Austrian army of Bohemia had Giulay's corps opposite Lindenau, a corps at Zwenekaw, and the remainder of the army, with the left leaning on Grobern, and the right on Naumsdorff. The bridges of Wurtzen and Eulenburg, upon the Mulda, and the position of Wachau, upon the Partha, were occupied by our troops. Every thing announced a great battle. The result of our different movements in these six days has been 5000 prisoners, several pieces of cannon, and doing much injury to the enemy. Prince Poniatowski has, in these circumstances, covered himself with glory,

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

BATTLE OF WACHAU.—Paris, Nov. 1, 1813.—Her Msjesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the evening of the 16th of October:

On the 15th, Prince Schwartzenberg, commanding the enemy's army,

announced in daily orders, that the following day, the 16th, there would be a general and decisive battle. Accordingly, on the 16th, at nine in the morning, the grand allied army dehouched upon us; it constantly operated to extend itself upon its right. At first, three large columns were seen marching, one along the river Elster, against the village of Doelitz; the second against the village of Wachau, and the 3d against that of Liber Volkowitz. These three columns were preceded by 200 pieces of cannon. The Emperor immediately made his dispositions. At ten o'clock the cannonade was most violent, and at eleven the two armies were engaged in the villages of Doelitz, Wachau, and Liber Volkowitz. These villages were attacked six or seven times; the enemy was constantly repulsed, and covered the approaches with his dead. Count Lauriston, with the 5th corps, defended the village on the left (Liber Volkowitz); Prince Poniatowski, with his brave Poles, defended the village on the right (Doelitz); and the Duke of Belluno defended Wachau. At noon, the sixth attack of the enemy had been repulsed; we were masters of the three villages, and had made 2000 prisoners. Nearly, at the same moment, the Duke of Tarentum debouched by Holhausen, marching upon an enemy's redoubt, which General Charpentier carried at the pas de charge, seizing the artillery, and making some prisoners. The moment appeared decisive. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Reggio to march upon Wachau with two divisions of the young guard. He equally directed the Duke of Treviso to march against Liber Volkowitz, with two other divisions of the young guard, and to take possession of an extensive wood which is upon the left of the village. At the same time, he caused to be advanced upon the centre a battery of 150 pieces of cannon, which General Drouet directed. The whole of these dispositions had that success which was expected from them. The enemy's artillery went to a distance. The enemy retired, and the whole field of battle remained in our possession. It was three o'clock in the afternoon, all the enemy's troops had been engaged; he had recourse to his reserve. Count Merfeldt, who commanded in chief the Austrian reserve, supported with six divisions all the troops in all the attacks; and the imperial Russian guards, who formed the reserve of the Austrian army, supported the centre. The cavalry of the Russian guards and the Austrian cuirassiers precipitated themselves by their left upon our right; they seized upon Doelitz, and came prancing about the Duke of Belluno's squares. The King of Naples marched with Latour Maubourg's cuirassiers, and charged the enemy's cavalry by the left of Wachau, at the time the Polish cavalry and dragoons of the guard, commanded by General Letort, charged by the right. The enemy's cavalry were defeated, two entire regiments remained upon the field of battle. General Letort made 300 Austrian and Russian prisoners. General Latour Maubourg took some hundreds of men of the Russian guard. The Emperor immediately ordered Curial's division of the guard to advance, to support Prince Poniatowski. General Curial marched upon the village of Doelitz, attacked it with the bayonet, carried it without firing a shot, and made 1200 prisoners, among whom was the General-in-chief, Merfeldt. Affairs being thus re-established on our right, the enemy put bimself in retreat, and the field of battle was no longer disputed with us. The reserve artillery of the guards, which General Drouet commanded, were with the tirailleurs; the enemy's cavalry came and charged them. The artillerymen formed their pieces in a square, which they had the precaution to load with grape shot, and fired with so much dexterity, that in an instant the enemy was repulsed. Upon these events, the French cavalry advanced to support these batteries. General Maison, commanding a division of the 5th corps, an officer of the greatest distinction, was wounded. General Latour

Maubourg, commanding the cavalry, had his thigh carried off by a ball. Our loss on this day has been 2500 men killed and wounded. It will not be exaggerating, to estimate that of the enemy at 25,000 men. One cannot too much eulogize General Lauriston and Prince Poniatowski's good conduct during this day. To give the latter a proof of his satisfaction, the Emperor appointed him, on the field of battle, a French Marshal, and granted a great number of decorations to the regiments of his corps. General Bertrand was at the same time attacked in the village of Lindenau by Generals Giulay, Thielmann, and Lichtenstein. They deployed from different parts about fifty pieces of cannon. The combat lasted six hours, without the enemy being able to gain an inch of ground. At five in the evening, General Bertrand decided the victory, by making a charge with his reserve; and not only rendered vain the enemy's designs, who rushed to seize upon the bridges of Lindenau and the suburbs of Leipzig, but even constrained him to evacuate his field of battle. Upon the right of the Partha, a league from Leipzig, and nearly four leagues from the field of battle where the Emperor was, the Duke of Ragusa was engaged. By one of those fatal circumstances, which often have an influence over the most important affairs, the 3d corps, which was to support the Duke of Ragusa, hearing nothing on that side at ten in the morning, and, on the contrary, hearing a terrible cannonade on that side where the Emperor was, thought proper to march thither, and thus lost the day in marches. The Duke of Ragusa, abandoned to his own forces, defended Leipzig, and maintained his position during the day; but he suffered losses which were not compensated by those he inflicted upon the enemy, however great they were. Some battalions of marine artillerymen conducted themselves but indifferently. Generals Compans and Frederich were wounded. In the evening the Duke of Ragnsa, himself slightly wounded, was obliged to contract his position upon the Partha. He was obliged to abandon in this movement several dismounted cannon and several waggons.

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.

BATTLES OF LEIPZIG. - Paris, Nov. 3, 1813. - Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the 24th October:-The battle of Wachau disconcerted all the enemy's projects; but his army was so numerous that he had still resources. He hastily called in, during the night, the corps which he had left upon his line of operations, and the divisions which remained upon the Saale, and he pressed the march of General Bennigsen, who was coming up with 40,000 men. After the movement in retreat, which he made on the 16th in the evening, and during the night, the enemy occupied a fine position two leagues in the rear. It was requisite to employ the 17th in reconnoitring and fully determining upon the point of attack. That day was, besides, necessary to allow the parks of reserve to arrive, and replace the 80,000 cannon balls which had been expended in the battle. The enemy had, therefore, time to reassemble his troops which he had scattered, when he delivered himself up to his chimerical projects, and to receive the reinforcements which he expected. Having received information of the arrival of these reinforcements, and knowing that the position of the enemy was very strong, the Emperor resolved to draw them upon another ground. The 18th, at two o'clock in the morning, he approached Leipzig within two leagues, and formed his army with the right at Connewitz, his centre at Probstheyde; and the left at Stoetteritz; placing himself at the mill of Ta. The Prince of Moskwa, on his part, had placed his troops in front of the army of Silesia, on the Partha; the 6th corps at Schoenfeld, and



the 3d and 7th along the Partha, at Neutsch and at Teckla. The Duke of Padua, with General Dombrowski, guarded the position and the suburbs of Leipzig, on the road of Halle. At three o'clock in the morning, the Emperor was at the village of Lindenau, and ordered General Bertrand to march on Lutzen and Weissenfels, to sweep the plain, and secure the debouches of the Saale and the line of communication with Erfurt. The light troops of the enemy dispersed, and at noon General Bertrand was master of Weissenfels and the bridge on the Saale. Having thus secured his communications, the Emperor waited the approach of the enemy with firmness. At nine o'clock the scouts announced that they were marching on all the line. At ten o'clock the cannonade commenced. Prince Poniatowski and General Lesol defended the bridge of Connewitz. The King of Naples, with the 2d corps, was at Probstheyde, and the Duke of Tarentum at Holzhausen. All the efforts of the enemy, during the day, against Connewitz and Probstheyde, failed. The Duke of Tarentum was outflanked at Holzhausen. The Emperor ordered him to take a position at the village of Stoetteritz; the cannonade was terrible. The Duke of Castiglione, who defended a wood in the centre, maintained himself there the whole of the day. The old guard was drawn up in reserve, on a rising ground, in four massy columns, directed towards the four principal points of attack. The Duke of Reggio was sent to support Prince Poulatowski, and the Duke of Treviso, to guard the debouches of the city of Leipzig. The principal success of the battle was at the village of Probstheyde: the enemy attacked it four times in considerable force, and four times they were repulsed with great loss. At five o'clock in the evening the Emperor caused the artillery of reserve to advance, and drove back the fire of the enemy, who withdrew to the distance of a league from the field of battle. In the mean time, the army of Silesia attacked the suburb of Halle. All its attacks, repeated a number of times during the day, failed. It attempted, with the greater part of its force, to pass the Partha at Schoenfeld and Saint Teckla. Thrice it succeeded in gaining a footing on the left bank; and thrice the Prince of Moskwa repulsed and overthrew it at the point of the bayonet. At three o'clock P. M. the victory was ours, as well on this side against the army of Silesia, as on the side of the Emperor against the grand army. But at this instant the Saxon army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the Wirtemberg cavalry, passed over in a body to the enemy. Of the Saxon army there remained only General Zeschau, the Commander in Chief, and 500 men. This act of treason not only caused a vacancy in our lines, but also delivered up to the enemy the important debouche confided to the Saxon army, who carried their infamy so far as instantly to turn their forty pieces of cannon against the division of Durutt. A moment of disorder succeeded; the enemy passed the Partha, and marched upon Reidnitz, which they occupied; they were now therefore only half a league from Leipzig. The Emperor sent his horseguards, commanded by General Nansouty, with twenty pieces of artillery, to take in flank the troops that were advancing along the Partha to attack Leipzig. He proceeded in person with a division of the guards to the village of Reidnitz. The promptitude of these movements restored order. The village was re-taken, and the enemy driven to a great dis-The field of battle remained entirely in our power and the French army remained victorious in the fields of Leipzig as they had in those of Wachau. At night-fall the fire of our cannon had, at all points, repulsed that of the enemy to the distance of a league from the field of The Generals of Division, Vial and Rochambeau, fell gloriously. Our loss on this day may be estimated at 4000 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy must have been considerable in the extreme.

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They took no prisoners from us, and we took from them 500 men. At six in the evening, the Emperor ordered his dispositions for the following day. But, at seven o'clock, generals Sorbier and Dulauloy, commanding the artillery of the army and of the guards, came to his bivouac to inform him of the expenditure of the day; 95,000 cannon-balls had been fired. They informed him that the ammunition in reserve was exhausted, and that there remained only 16,000 cannon-balls; that this would scarcely suffice for a cannonade of two hours, after which no ammunition would remain for ulterior events; that the army had in five days fired upwards of 220,000 cannon-balls, and that a further supply could only be furnished at Magdeburg or Erfurt. This state of things rendered necessary a prompt movement upon one of our two largest depôts. The Emperor decided for that of Erfurt, for the same reason which induced him to come to Leipzig, to enable him to appreciate the defection of Bavaria. The Emperor immediately gave orders that the baggage, the parks, and the artillery, should pass the defiles of Lindenau; he gave similar orders with respect to the cavalry, and the different corps of the army, and then repaired to the Prussian hotel, in the suburbs of Leipzig, where he arrived at nine o'clock in the evening. This circumstance obliged the French army to renounce the fruits of the two victories in which they had, with so much glory, beaten troops greatly superior in numbers, and the armies of the whole Continent. But this movement was not without difficulty. From Leipzig to Lindenau there is a defile of two leagues, with from five to six bridges on the road. It was proposed to place 6000 men and 60 pieces of cannon in Leipzig, which is a walled town; to occupy that town as a tête de defile, to burn its vast suburbs in order to prevent the enemy from effecting a lodgment therein, and to give full scope for our artillery on the ramparts to play. However odious the treason of the Saxon army was, the Emperor could not resolve to destroy one of the finest cities in Germany; to deliver it up to the disorders of every kind inseparable from such a defence, and that too under the eyes of the King, who had been pleased to accompany the Emperor from Dresden, and who was so sensibly afflicted by the conduct of his army. The Emperor chose rather to expose himself to the loss of a few hundred waggons, than to adopt this barbarous measure. At break of day, all the parks, the baggage, the whole of the artillery, the cavalry, the guards, and two-thirds of the army, had already passed the defile. The Duke of Tarentum and Prince Poniatowski were charged to hold the suburbs, and to defend them long enough to allow the whole to debouche, and then to execute, themselves, the passage of the defile towards eleven o'clock. At six o'clock in the morning, the magistrates of Leipzig sent a deputation to the Prince of Schwartzenberg, to beg that he would not make the city the scene of an action that, would occasion its ruin. At nine o'clock the Emperor mounted his horse, entered Leipzig, and paid a visit to the King. He left this Prince at full liberty to do as he pleased, and not to quit his dominions, leaving them to be exposed to that seditious spirit which had been fomented amongst the soldiers. A Saxon battalion had been formed at Dresden, and joined the young guards. The Emperor caused it to be drawn up at Leipzig, in front of the King's Palace, to serve him as a guard, and protect him from the first movement of the enemy. Half an hour after, the Emperor repaired to Lindenau, there to await the evacuation of Leipzig, and to see the last troops pass the bridges before putting himself in march. Meanwhile the enemy was speedily apprised that the greater part of the army had evacuated Leipzig, and that there remained there only a strong rear-guard. They briskly attacked the Duke of Tarentum and Prince Poniatowski; they were repeatedly repulsed, and in the act

of defending the suburbs our rear-guard effected its retreat. But the Saxons that had remained in the city fired upon the troops from the ramparts, which obliged them to accelerate their retreat, and occasioned some disorder. The Emperor had ordered the engineers to form fougades under the grand bridge which is between Leipzig and Lindenau, in order to blow it up at the latest moment, and thus to retard the march of the enemy, and to give time for our baggage to file off. General Dulauloy had entrusted this operation to Colonel Montfort. This Colonel instead of remaining on the spot to direct it, and to give the signal, ordered a corporal and four sappers to blow up the bridge the instant the enemy should appear. The corporal, an ignorant fellow, and but ill comprehending the nature of the duty with which he was charged, upon hearing the first shot discharged from the ramparts of the city, set fire to the fougades and blew up the bridge. A part of the army was still on the other side with a park of eighty pieces of artillery, and some hundreds of waggons. The advance of this part of the army, who were approaching the bridge, seeing it blow up, conceived it was in the power of the enemy. A cry of dismay spread from rank to rank-'The enemy are close upon our rear, and the bridges are destroyed!' The unfortunate soldiers dispersed, and endeavoured to effect their escape as well as they could. The Duke of Tarentum swam across the river; Count Lauriston, less fortunate, was drowned; Prince Poniatowski, mounted on a spirited horse, darted into the water, and appeared no more. The Emperor was not informed of this disaster until it was too late to remedy it. In fact, no remedy would have been possible. Colonel Montfort, and the corporal of sappers, have been handed over to a Court Martial. It is impossible as yet to ascertain the losses occasioned by this unfortunate event, but they are estimated at 12,000 men, and several hundred wag-The disorder which it has occasioned in the army has changed the state of affairs. The French army, though victorious, is arriving at Erfurt, as a defeated army would have arrived there. It is impossible to describe the regret which the army feels for Prince Poniatowski, Count Lauriston, and all the brave men who perished in consequence of this fatal event. We have no accounts of general Regnier; it is not known whether he is taken or killed. The profound grief of the Emperor may be easily conceived, who sees from inattention to his wide dispositions, the results of so many fatigues and labours completely vanishing! On the 19th the Emperor slept at Markranstadt; the Duke of Reggio remained at Lindenau. On the 20th the Emperor passed the Saale at Weissenfels. On the 21st the army passed the Unstrut at Freyburg; General Bertrand took a position upon the heights of Coesen. On the 22d the Emperor slept at the village of Ollendorf. On the 23d he The enemy, who had been struck with consterarrived at Erfurt. nation by the battles of the 16th and 18th, has, from the disaster of the 19th, resumed the courage and ascendancy of victory. The French army, after such brilliant successes, has lost its victorious attitude, We have found at Erfurt provisions, ammunition, clothing, and all that the army stood in need of. The staff will publish the reports of the different chiefs of the army, as to the officers who distinguished themselves in the grand battles of Wachau and Leipzig.

EIGHTERNTH BULLETIN.

BATTLE OF HANAU.—Paris, November 4, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts of the situation of the army on the 31st October:

The two regiments of cuirassiers of the king of Saxony, forming part of the 1st corps of cavalry, remained with the French army. When the

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Emperor quitted Leipzig, he caused the Duke of Vicenza to write them the subjoined letter, and sent them back to Leipzig to serve as the King's When the Bavarian defection was certain, there was still a Bavarian battalion with the army. His majesty caused the subjoined letter to be written to the commandant of the battalion by the Major-general. The Emperor left Erfurt on the 25th. Our army has operated in tranquillity its movement upon the Mein. Arrived at Gelnhausen, on the 29th, an enemy's corps of 5 or 6000 men, cavalry, and artillery, was perceived, which we learnt from the prisoners was the advanced guard of the Austrian and Bavarian army. This advanced guard was repulsed and compelled to retire. The bridge which the enemy had cut down was promptly re-established. We also learned from the prisoners, that the Austrian and Bavarian army, from 60 to 70,000 strong, coming from Brannau, had arrived at Hanau, and thought to block up the road of the French army. On the evening of the 29th, the tirailleurs of the enemy's advanced guard were pushed beyond the village of Langensbolde; and at seven in the evening the Emperor and his head-quarters were in that village, at the castle of Issenburg. On the 30th, the Emperor mounted his horse at nine in the morning; the Duke of Tarentum advanced with 5000 tirailleurs under the orders of general Charpentier. The cavalry of Sebastiani, general Friant's division of the guard, and the cavalry of the old guard followed: the rest of the army was a march behind. The enemy had placed six battalions at the village of Ruckingen, in order to intercept all the roads leading to the Rhine. Some cannon-shot and a charge of cavalry made these battalions retire with precipitation. Arrived at the skirt of a wood two leagues from Hanau, the tirailleurs soon engaged. The enemy was forced into the wood to the point of junction between the old and new road. Not being able to oppose the superiority of our infantry, he endeavoured to avail himself of his great numbers; he extended his fire on his right. A brigade of 2000 tirailleurs of the 2d corps, commanded by general Dubreton, was employed to check him; and general Sebastiani caused to be executed with success, in the open part of the wood, several charges on the enemy's tirailleurs. Our 5000 tirailleurs thus kept at bay the whole enemy's army, gaining time insensibly till three in the afternoon. The artillery having arrived, the emperor ordered general Curial to advance at the pas de charge upon the enemy with two battalions of chasseurs, and drive him beyond the defile; general Drouet to debouche on the plain with 50 pieces of cannon; Nansouty with all Sebastiani's corps and the cavalry of the old guard, to charge vigorously the enemy in the plain. All these dispositions were exactly executed.—Curial overthrew several battalions. At the mere sight of the old guard, the Austrians and Bavarians were terrified. From fifteen to fifty pieces of cannon were successively placed in battery, with the activity and coolness which distinguish Drouet. General Nansouty advanced on the right of these batteries, and caused 10,000 of the enemy's cavalry to be charged by general Leveque, Major of the old guard, by the St. Germain division of cuirassiers, and successively by the grenadiers and dragoons of the guards. All these charges had a fortunate result. The enemy's cavalry were overthrown and sabred; many squares of infantry were broken; the Austrian regiment Jordis, and the Hulans of Prince Schwartzenberg, were entirely destroyed. The enemy precipitately abandoned the road to Frankfort, which he blockaded, and all the ground occupied by his left. He retreated, and soon fell into complete rout. It was five o'clock; the enemy made an effort on his right to disengage his left, and give time to the latter to retire. General Friant sent two battalions of the old guard to a farm-house, situated on the old road of Hanau. The Vol. I. Supp. N. S.

enemy was driven from it, and his right compelled to retreat. Before six in the evening he had repassed in rout the little river Kintzig. victory was complete. The enemy, who pretended to block up the whole country, was obliged to evacuate the road of Hanau and Frankfort. We have made 6000 prisoners, and taken several colours and pieces of cannon. The enemy had six generals killed or wounded. His loss is about 10,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners; ours only from 4 to 500 killed or wounded. We had engaged only about 5000 tirailleurs, four battalions of the old guard, about eighty squadrons of cavalry, and about 120 pieces of cannon. At day-break of the 31st the enemy had retired upon Aschaffenburg. The Emperor continued his movement, and at three in the afternoon was at Frankfort. The colours taken in this battle, and those taken at Wachau and Leipzig, have been sent forward to Paris. The cuirassiers, the mounted grenadiers, the dragoons, made brilliant charges. Two squadrons of the gardes d' honneur of the 5th regiment, commanded by Major Salucis, particularly distinguished themselves, and give reason for presuming what may be expected from this corps next spring, when they will be perfectly organised and disciplined. The general of artillery of the army, Nourrit, and general Devaux, major of artillery of the guard, have merited to be distinguished : general Letort, major of dragoons in the guards, although wounded in the battle of Wachau, would charge at the head of his regiment, and had his horse killed. On the 31st, in the evening, the grand headquarters were at Frankfort. The Duke of Treviso, with two divisions of the young guard, and the first corps of cavalry, was at Gelnhausen. The Duke of Reggio had arrived at Frankfort. Count Bertrand and the Duke of Ragusa were at Hanau; general Sebastiani was upon the

Letter from the Duke of Vicenza to the Captain Commandant of the two Regiments of Saxon Cuirassiers employed in Count Latour Mau-

bourg's corps of Cavalry.

Markranstadt, Oct. 19, 1813.—I hasten to inform you, M. Le Commandant, that the Emperor authorises the two regiments of Saxon cuirassiers of the guard and of Zeschwitz, which are serving in his armies, to proceed to Leipzig; his Majesty thinking that it will be agreeable to your good King to have these troops of his guard near his person, under existing circumstances. General Latour Mauhourg, who is informed of this disposition, will afford you all the necessary facilities, that the return of these troops may suffer no difficulty. I have the honour to be &c. (Signed) CAULAINCOURT, Duke of Vicenza.

Letter from the Major-general, to the Lieutenant-colonel commanding the Bavarian troops.

Erfurt, Oct. 24, 1813—. The King, your master, forgetting what the Emperor has done for him, has declared war against France. Under such circumstances, the Bavarian troops which are with the army might be disarmed and made prisoners of war: but that would be contrary to the confidence which the troops under his orders should have in him. In consequence, Monsieur, his Majesty's intention is, that you should collect your battalion. You shall have magazines given you, and four day's provisions: and you shall set out from hence to proceed to Cobourg upon Bamberg, where you will take your orders from the minister of his Majesty the King of Bavaria. It would likewise be equally contrary to the sentiments of honour and loyalty, that you should bear arms against France. In consequence, it is the Emperor's wish, that you and your officers should give your word of honour, that neither you nor your

soldiers shall serve against France previous to the expiration of one year.

The Prince Vice Constable, Major-general.

(signed)

ALEXANDER.

NINETEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, Nov. 7, 1813 .- Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts of the situation of the army on the 3d of November: On the 30th of October, at the moment when the battle of Hanau was fought, general Lefevre, at the head of his division of cavalry, and of the 5th corps of cavalry, commanded by general Milhaud, flanked all the right of the army on the side of Bruckoebel and Nieder-Issingheim. He found himself in presence of a corps of Russian and Allied cavalry, of from 6 to 7000 men: the combat commenced; several charges, all to our advantage, took place, and that enemy's corps, formed by the junction of two or three partisans, was broken and briskly pursued. We took from it 150 mounted prisoners. Our loss consisted of about 60 men wounded. The day following the battle of Hanau, the enemy was in full retreat: the Emperor did not wish to pursue him, the army being fatigued, and his Majesty, far from attaching any importance, could only have seen with regret the destruction of 4 or 5000 Bavarians, which would have been the result of that pursuit. His Majesty, therefore, contented himself with causing the enemy's rear guard to be slightly pursued, and left general Bertrand on the Kintzig river. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy knowing that the army had filed off, retraced his steps hoping to obtain some advantage over The divisions Morand and Guillemet algeneral Bertrand's corps. lowed him to make his preparations for the passage of the Kintzig; and when he had passed it, marched upon him with fixed bayonets, and drove him into the river, where the greater part of his people were drowned. The enemy has lost 3000 men in this affair. The Bavarian general Wrede, commander-in-chief of that army, has been mortally wounded; and it is remarkable, that all the relations which he had in the army perished in the battle of Hanau; among others, his son-in-law, the Prince of Rettingen. A Bavarian and Austrian division entered Frankfort on the 30th at noon; but upon the approach of the scouts of the French army, it retired upon the left bank of the Mein, after having destroyed the bridge. On the 2d of November, the French rear guard evacuated Frankfort, and marched upon Nidda. The same day, at five o'clock in the morning, the Emperor entered Mayence. It is supposed among the people, that general Wrede has been the author and principal agent of the defection of Bavaria. That general had been loaded with favours by the Emperor.

TWENTIETH BULLETIN.

Paris, Nov. 9th, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the army on the 7th instant:—The Duke of Tarentum was at Cologne, where he was organizing an army for the defence of the Lower Rhine. The Duke of Ragusa was at Mentz; the Duke of Belluno was at Strasburg; the Duke of Valmy had gone to Mentz, to take the command of all the reserves. Count Bertrand, with the fourth corps, composed of four divisions of infantry and one of cayalry, in all 40,000 strong, occupied the right bank in front of Cassel: his head quarters were at Hockheim. For four days, an intrenched camp had been preparing on the heights, a league in advance of Cassel. Several works had been marked out, and were in considerable forwardness. All the rest of the army had passed the Rhine. On the 7th, his Majesty had signed the

reorganization of the army, and had nominated to all the vacant situations. The advanced guard, commanded by Count Bertrand, had not yet seen any of the enemy's infantry, but only some troops of light cavalry. All the strong places on the Rhine were arming, and being provisioned with the greatest activity. The newly-raised national guards were repairing in every direction to garrison the fortresses, thereby leaving the army disposable. General Dulauloy was re-organizing the 200 cannon of the guard. General Sorbier was employed in re-organizing 100 horse and foot batteries, and repairing the loss in horses which the artillery had suffered It was thought that his Majesty would not long delay his departure for Paris.

IMPERIAL NOTIFICATION.

Paris, Nov. 10, 1813.—The Emperor arrived at St. Cloud yesterday afternoon at five o'clock. His Majesty had left Mentz at one o'clock in the morning of the 8th.

End of the Campaign of 1813.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE NEGOCIATIONS FOR PEACE.

Note of Count de Metternich, in Answer to that of the Duke of Bassano, dated Dresden, August 18, 1813.

Prague, August 21, 1813.—The undersigned, minister of state and for foreign affairs received yesterday the official note which his Excellency the Duke of Bassano did him the honour to address to him on the 16th instant. It is not, now that war has broken out between Austria and France, that the Austrian Cabinet thinks itself cailed upon to reply to the gratuitous inculpations contained in the note of the Duke of Bassano. Supported by general opinion, Austria calculy awaits the judgment of Europe and that of posterity. The proposal of his Majesty the Emperor of the French still offering to the Emperor a glimmering of hope to attain a general pacification, his Majesty has thought it his duty to lay hold of it. In consequence, he has ordered the undersigned to acquaint the Russian and Prussian Cabinets with the desire for the opening of a congress, which should employ itself during the war, with the means of bringing about a general pacification. Their Majesties the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, animated by the same sentiments as their august ally, have authorized the undersigned to declare to the Duke of Bassano, that being unable to decide on a point in which all seem equally interested, without having previously conferred upon it with the other allies, the three Courts will, without delay, make them acquainted with the proposal of France. The undersigned is charged to transmit, with as little delay as possible, to the French Cabinet, the overtures of all the allied Courts in answer to the above proposal. He has the honour to offer to his Excellency the Duke of Bassano, the renewed assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) Count De METTERNICH.

Report of the Baron de St. Aignan.—On the 26th of October, having been for two days previous treated as a prisoner of war at Weimar, at which place were the head quarters of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, I received orders to depart the next day with a column of prisoners, who were to be sent to Bohemia. I had till then seen nobody, nor made any reclamation, thinking the title with which I was invested was sufficient reclamation of itself, and having protested beforehand against the treatment which I experienced. In these circumstances, however, I thought it my duty to write to Prince Schwartzenberg and Count de Metternich, representing to them the impropriety of this proceeding.

Prince Schwartzenberg immediately sent to me Count Parr, his own aidede-camp, to excuse the mistake that had been made respecting me, and to de1814.]

sire me to call either on him, or on Count de Metternich. I immediately repaired to the house of the latter. Prince Schwartzenberg having just absented himself, Count de Metternich received me with marked eagerness. He said but a few words on my situation, from which he took upon himself to relieve me, being happy, as he said, to do me this service, and at the same time to express the esteem which the Emperor of Austria had conceived for the Duke of Vicenza. Then he spoke to me of the congress, without my having said any thing that could lead to this conversation. "We were sincerely desirous of peace," said he: "we are so still, and we shall make it. Nothing more is required than to take up the question frankly and without evasions. The coalition will remain united. The indirect means which the Emperor Napoleon would employ to obtain peace, can no more succeed. Let the parties declare them-

selves frankly and peace will be made." After this conversation, Count de Metternich desired me to go to Toeplitz, where I should soon hear from him, and that he hoped to see me on my return. I set off for Toeplitz on the 27th of October; I arrived there on the 30th, and on the 2d of November, I received a letter from Count de Metternich, in consequence of which I quitted Toeplitz on the 3d of November, and repaired to the head quarters of the Emperor of Austria, at Frankfort, where I arrived on the 8th. I went the same day to Count de Metternich; he spoke to me immediately on the progress of the allied arms, of the revolution which was taking place in Germany, and of the necessity of making peace. He told me that the allies, long before the declaration of Austria, had saluted the Emperor Francis with the title of Emperor of Germany; that he did not accept this unmeaning title; and that Germany was more to him in this manner than before; that he desired that the Emperor Napoleon should be persuaded that the greatest calmness and the spirit of moderation presided in the councils of the allies; that they should not disunite themselves, because they wished to retain their activity and their strength; that they were so much the stronger as they were moderate; that nothing was intended by any body against the dynasty of the Emperor Napoleon; that England was much more moderate than was thought; that there had never been a more favourable moment for treating with her; that if the Emperor Napoleon really desired to make a solid peace, he would spare humanity many misfortunes, and France many dangers, by not delaying the negociations for peace; that they were near coming to an understanding; that the ideas conceived of peace ought to give just limits to the power of England, and to France all the maritime liberty which she had a right to claim, as well

as the other powers of Europe.

That England was ready to restore to Holland as an independent state, what she would not restore to her as a French province; that what M. de Merfeldt had been charged to say from the Emperor Napoleon, might give room for the words which he requested me to convey; that he asked me only to deliver them exactly without making any alteration in them; that the Emperor Napoleon would not conceive the possibility of an equilibrium among the powers of Europe; that the balance was not only possible but necessary; that it had been proposed at Dresden, to take for indemnity countries which the Emperor no longer possessed, such as the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; that similar compen-

sations might be made on the present occasion.

On the 9th, Count de Metternich sent to me to come to him at 9 p. m. He was just come from the Emperor of Austria, and delivered me his Majesty's letter for the Empress. He told me that Count Nesselrode was coming to him, and that it would be in concert with him, that he would charge me with the words which I was to deliver to the Emperor. He begged me to tell the Duke of Vicenza that the same sentiments of esteem were still preserved towards

him, which his noble character had always inspired.

A few moments after, Count Nesselrode entered. He repeated to me, in a few words, what Count de Metternich had already said to me on the mission, which I was invited to take upon myself, and added, that Count flardenberg might be considered as being present, and approving all that was going to be said. Here M. de Metternich explained the intention of the allies, such as I was to report them to the Emperor. After having heard him, I answered, that as it was my part to listen and not to speak, I had nothing else to do than to report his words literally: and that, in order to be more sure of this, I desired



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to note them down for my own sole use, and to submit them to his perusal. Then Count Nesselrode having proposed that I should write this note on the spot, M. de Metternich led me alone into a closet, where I wrote the subjoined note.

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When I had written it, I returned into the room. M. de Mêtternich said, "Here is Lord Aberdeen, the English ambassador; our intentions are the same; we may, therefore; continue our discourse in his presence." He then asked me to read what I had written. When I came to the article relating to England, Lord Aberdeen seemed not to have well understood it. I read it a second time; then he observed that the expressions, "Freedom of commerce and rights of navigation" were very vague. I answered, I had written what M. de Metternich had commissioned me to say. M. de Metternich replied that, in fact, these expressions might confuse the question, and that it would be better to substitute others for them. He took the pen, and wrote, that England would make the greatest sacrifices for peace, founded on these bases, (those before laid down.) I observed, these expressions were just as vague as those for which they had been substituted. Lord Aberdeen assented, and said, that it would be just as well to restore what I had written: that he reiterated the assurance that England was ready to make the greatest sacrifices: that she possessed much; that she would restore with lavish hands.

The rest of the note having been found conformable to what I had heard, the conversation turned on indifferent subjects. Prince Schwartzenberg came in, and all that had passed was repeated to him. Count Nesselrode, who had absented himself for a moment during this conversation, returned, and commissioned me, from the Emperor Alexander, to tell the Duke of Vicenza that he would never change the opinion he had of his good faith and of his character, and that matters would soon be settled if he was charged with a negociation.

I was to set off the next day, November 10th, in the morning; but Prince Schwartzenberg sent to beg me to wait till the evening, not having had time to write to the Prince of Neufchatel. In the night he sent Count Vagna, one of his aides-de-camp, who delivered me the letters, and conducted me to the advanced posts.

(Signed)

Saint Aignan.

Note written from Frankfort, November 9th, by Baron St. Aignan.

Count de Metternich has toid me, that the circumstance which has brought me to the head quarters of the Emperor of Austria, might render it suitable to charge me to carry to his Majesty the Emperor the answer to the proposals which he caused to be made by Count Merfeldt. In consequence, Count de Metternich and Count Nesselrode have desired me to report to his Majesty:—

That the allied powers were engaged by indissoluble ties, which constituted their strength, and from which they would never deviate. That the mutual engagements which they had contracted, had made them take resolution to make no other than a general peace. That at the time of the congress at Prague, a continental peace might be thought of, because the circumstances would not have given time to come to an understanding to treat otherwise: but that, since then, the intentions of all the powers, and those of England, were known; that, therefore, it was useless to think, either of an armistice, or of a negociation, which had not for its first principle a general peace. That the allied Sovereigns were agreed unanimously respecting the power and the preponderance which France ought to retain in her integrity, and confining herself to her natural limits, which are the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrennees.

That the principle of the independence of Germany was a condition, sine quantum; that France must therefore renounce, not the influence which every great state necessarily exercises over a state of inferior strength, but every kind of sovereignty over Germany: that besides, it was a principle which his Majesty himself had laid down, that it was proper that great States should be separated by weaker ones. That on the side of the Pyrennees, the independence of Spain and the restoration of the ancient dynasty, were also a condition, sine quantum.

That in Italy, Austria ought to have a frontier, which would be an object of negociation; that Piedmont offered several lines, which might be discussed, as well as the state of Italy, provided nevertheless, that like Germany it should be governed in a manner independent of France, or any other preponderating power. That in the same manner the state of Holland would be a subject of

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negociation, always proceeding on the principle that it must be independent. That England was ready to make the greatest sacrifices for a peace founded on those bases, and to negociate the freedom of commerce and navigation, to which France has a right to pretend. That if these principles of a general pacification were approved by his Majesty, a place on the right bank of the Rhine, which might be judged proper, might be made neutral, whither the Plenipotentiaries of all the belligerent powers should immediately repair, without the negociations suspending the course of military events.

Frankfort, Nov. 9, 1813. (Signed) St. Aignan.

Letter from the Duke of Bassano to Count de Metternich.

Paris, Nov. 16, 1813 .- Sir, Baron St. Aignan arrived here on Monday (yesterday), and has reported to us, according to the communications which have been made to him by your Excellency, that England has assented to the proposal for the opening of a congress for a general peace, and that the Powers are inclined to neutralize a town on the right bank of the Rhine, where the plenipotentiaries may meet. His Majesty wishes that this town may be Manheim. The Duke of Vicenza, whom he has chosen for his plenipotentiary, will repair thither as soon as your Excellency shall have informed me of the day which the allies have fixed for the opening of the congress. It seems to us proper, Sir, and besides conformable to custom, that there should be no troops at Manheim, but that the duty should be done by the burghers; at the same time that the police should be confided to a bailiff appointed by the Grand Duke of Baden. If it were judged proper to have picquets of cavalry, then their force must be equal on both sides. As for the communications of the English plenipotentiary with his Government, they might be made over France by the way of Calais.

A peace founded on the independence of all nations, as well in a continental as maritime point of view, has been the constant object of the wishes and of the policy of the Emperor. His Majesty augurs well from the report made by

M. Saint Aignan, of what was said by the minister from England.

I have the honour to offer your Excellency the asurance of my high consideration. (Signed) The Duke of Bassano.

Answer of Prince de Metternich to the Duke of Bassano.

Sir, The courier which your Excellency dispatched from Paris on the 16th November, arrived here yesterday. I hastened to shew their Imperial Majesties and the King of Prussia the letter which you have done me the honour to write to me. Their Majesties have seen with pleasure that the confidential communication with M. de St. Aignan has been considered by his Majesty the Emperor of the French as a proof of the pacific intentions of the high allied powers: animated by the same spirit, invariable in their point of view, and indissoluble in their alliance, they are ready to enter upon a negociation as soon as they shall be certain that his Majesty the Emperor of the French admits the general and summary bases which I have pointed out in my conversation with M. de St. Aignan.

In your Excellency's letter, however, there is no mention of these bases. You confine yourselves to expressing a principle common to all the Governments of Europe, and which all of them place among the first of their wishes. This principle, however considering its want of precision, cannot supply the place of these bases. Their Majesties desire that the Emperor Napoleon would explain himself relatively to the latter, as the only means to prevent insurmountable obstacles from obstructing the negociations at their very

beginning.

The choice of the city of Manheim appears to the Allies to offer no obstacle: its neutralization, and the regulations of the police, which your Excellency proposes, can in no case occasion any.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) Prince DE METTERNICH.

Frankfort on the Maine, Nov. 25, 1813.

Letter from the Duke of Vicenza to Prince de Metternich.

Paris, Dec. 2, 1813.—Prince, I have shewn to his Majesty the letter which your Excellency addressed to the Duke of Bassano the 25th of November last.

In admitting without restriction the independence of all nations as the basis of peace, as well in a territorial as maritime light, France has admitted in principle what, the allies seem to wish. His Majesty has by this admitted all the consequences of this principle, the final result of which must be a peace, founded on the balance of Europe, on the recognition of the integrity of all nations in their natural limits, and on the recognition of the absolute independence of all States, so that no one can arrogate to itself over another any kind of sovereignty or supremacy, under whatever form, either by sea or land.

It is, however, with lively satisfaction that I announce to your Excellency, that I am authorized by the Emperor, my august master, to declare, that his Majesty adheres to the general and summary bases, which have been communicated by M. de St. Aignan. They will bring with them great sacrifices on the part of France; but his Majesty will make them without regret, if, by such sacrifices, England gives the means of attaining a general peace, honourable for all, which your Excellency affirms to be the wish, not only of the Powers of the Continent, but also of England. Accept, &c.

(Signed) Caulaincourt, Duke of Vicenza.

Answer of Prince Metternich to the Duke of Vicenza.

Sir,—The official letter which your Excellency did me the honour to send me on the 2d of December, has reached me from Cassel through our out-posts. I have lost no time in laying it before their Majesties. They have observed with pleasure that his Majesty the Emperor of the French had adopted bases essential to the re-establishment of a state of equilibrium, and to the future tranquillity of Europe.

They have resolved that this paper should, without delay, be communicated to their allies. Their Majesties do not doubt but that the negociations may be

opened as soon as the answer shall have been received.

We shall hasten to inform your Excellency of it, and to then concert with you on the arrangements which shall seem best calculated to attain the end we have in view. I beg you to accept, &c.

(Signed) Prince DE METTERNICH.

(Signed) Frankfort on the Maine, Dec. 10, 1813.

Letter from the Duke of Vicenza to Prince de Metternich. Luneville, Jan. 6, 1814.—Prince, I have received the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to write to me on the 10th of last month. The Emperor will not form a precipitate judgment on the motives which have required that his full and entire assent to the bases which your Excellency has proposed, in common with the ministers of England and Russia, should be communicated to the allies before the opening of the congress. It is difficult to suppose that Lord Aberdeen can have had powers to propose bases, and not to negociate. His Majesty will not affront the allies. They have been undeceived, and they still deliberate. They know well, that every conditional offer becomes an absolute engagement for him who has made it, as soon as the annexed condition is fulfilled. In every case we had reason to expect before the 6th of January the answer which your Excellency announced on the 10th of December. Your correspondence, and the reiterated declaration of the allied powers, did not let us foresee any difficulties; and the accounts of M. Talleyrand, on his return from Switzerland, confirm that their intentions are still the same. Whence, then, can these delays proceed? His Majesty having nothing more at heart than the speedy re-establishment of a general peace, has thought he could not give a stronger proof of the sincerity of his sentiments in this respect, than by sending to the allied Sovereigns his minister for foreign affairs, provided with full powers. I hasten, therefore, Prince, to acquaint you, that I shall wait at the out-posts of our army for the necessary passports to pass through those of the allied armies, and to repair to your Excellency. Accept, &c. (Signed) CAULAINCOURT.

Answer from Prince de Metternich.

Freyburg, in the Brisgau, Jan. 8, 1814.—Sir, I have received to-day the letter your Excellency did me the honour to write me from Luneville the 6th inst. The delay of the communication which the French Government expected, in

consequence of my official letter of the 10th of December, results from the manner of proceeding which the allied Powers must observe among themselves. The confidential conversations with Baron St. Aignan having led to official overtures on the part of France, their Imperial and Royal Majesties have judged, that your Excellency's answer of the 2d of December was of a nature that required its being communicated to the allies. The supposition of your Excellency, that it was Lord Aberdeen who proposed the bases, and that he was furnished with powers for that purpose, is wholly unfounded. The Court of London has just sent to the Continent the secretary of state for the foreign department. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias being for a short time absent from this place, and Lord Castlereagh being hourly expected, my august Master, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, charge me to inform your Excellency, that you will receive as soon as possible the answer to your proposal, to repair to the head quarters of the allied Sovereigns. I beg your Excellency, &c. Prince DE METTERNICH.

CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE, 1814.

IMPERIAL NOTIFICATION.

Paris, Jan. 25, 1814.—This morning, at seven o'clock, his Majesty the Emperor and King set out to put himself at the head of his armies.

FIRST BULLETIN.

Paris, Feb. 5, 1814.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following advices of the situation of the armies on the

3d of February:

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The Emperor arrived at Vitry on the 26th of January. General Blucher, with the army of Silesia had passed the Marne, and was marching upon Troyes. On the 27th the enemy entered Brienne, and continued his march; but he had to lose some time in re-establishing the bridge of Lesmont on the Aube. On the 27th, the Emperor caused St. Dizier to be attacked. The Duke of Belluno presented himself before that town. General Duhesme overthrew the enemy's rear-guard, which was still there, and took some hundreds of prisoners. At eight in the morning the Emperor arrived at Dizier: it is difficult to describe the intoxication and joy of the inhabitants at this moment. The excesses of all kinds committed by the enemy, and especially by the Cossacks, are beyond all description. On the 28th, the Emperor advanced upon Montiarender. On the 29th, at eight in the morning, General Grouchy, who commands the cavalry, gave information, that General Milhaud, with the 5th corps of cavalry, was between Maizieres and Brienne, in presence of the enemy's army, commanded by General Blucher, and which was estimated at 40,000 Russians and Prussians; the Russiaus commanded by General Sachen. At four o'clock the small town of Brienne was attacked. General Lefevre Desnouettes, commanding a division of the cavalry of the guard, and Generals Grouchy and Milhaud, executed several fine charges on the right of the road, and made themselves masters of the heights of Perthe. The Prince of Moskwa put himself at the head of the battalions in close columns, and advanced upon the town by the road of Maizieres. General Chateau, Chief of the Duke of Belluno's staff, at the head of two hattalions, turned to the right, and entered the castle of Brienne by the park. At this moment the Emperor directed a column on the road to Bar-sur-Aube, which appeared to be the enemy's point of retreat; the attack was vigorous, and the resistance obstinate. The enemy did not expect so severe an attack, and had only time to recal his parks from the bridge. of Lesmont, where he reckoned upon passing the Aube, in order to murch forward. This countermerch had greatly embarrassed him.

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. Night put an end to the combat. The division Decoux of the young guard, and a brigade of the division Meusinier, were engaged : the great number of the enemy's forces, and the fine situation of Brienne, af-forded him many advantages; but the capture of the castle, which he had neglected to guard in force, occasioned him the loss of them. Towards eight o'clock, seeing that he could not maintain his position, he set fire to the town, and the flames spread with rapidity, all the houses being of wood. Availing himself of this event, he endeavoured to retake the castle, which the brave chief of battalion of the 56th, defended with intrepidity. He covered with dead all the approaches to the castle, and particularly the staircases on the side of the park. This last check decided the enemy's retreat, which was favoured by the conflagration of the town. On the 30th, at eleven in the morning, General Grouchy and the Duke of Belluno pursued him beyond the village of La Rothiere, where he had taken a position. The 31st was employed by us in repairing the bridge of Lesmont-sur-Aube, the Emperor wishing to advance upon Troyes, in order to operate upon the columns, which were directing their march upon Sens, by Bar-sur-Aube, and the route of Auxerre. The bridge of Lesmont could not be re-established till the 1st of February, in the morning; a part of our troops were instantly made to file across it. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy having been reinforced by his whole army, debouched upon La Rothiere and Dienville, which we still occupied. Our rear-guard kept in good order. General Duhesme distinguished himself in preserving La Rothiere; and General Girard in preserving Dienville. The Austrian corps of general Giulay, which endeavoured to pass from the left bank to the right, and to force the bridge, had several of its buttalions destroyed. The Duke of Belluno continued the whole day at the hamlet of La Giberie, in spite of the enormous disproportion of his forces to those of the enemy by which he was attacked. This day, in which our rear-guard supported itself in a vast plain, against the enemy's whole army, and five times its own force, is one of the finest achievements of the French army. In the midst of the obscurity of night, a battery of artillery of the guard, following the movements of a column of cavalry which rushed forward to repel a charge of the enemy, mistook its way and was taken. When the cannoneers perceived the ambuscade into which they had fallen, and saw that they had not time to form themselves in battery, they immediately formed themselves in squadron, attacked the enemy, and saved their horses and harness. They have lost fifteen men killed or made prisoners. At ten o'clock at night, the Prince of Neufchatel visiting the posts, found the two armies so near each other, that he frequently mistook the posts of the enemy for our own. One of his aides-de-camp, finding himself within ten paces of a vidette, was made prisoner. The same accident has happened to many Russian officers, who were carrying orders, and who fell into our posts, thinking they had reached their own. There are few prisoners made on either side: we have taken 250. On the 2d of February, at day-break, all the rear-guard of the army was in battalion before Brienne. It took successively different positions, in order to accomplish the passage of the bridge of Lesmont, and to join the rest of the army. The Duke of Ragusa, who had taken up a position upon the bridge of Rosnay, was attacked by an Austrian corps, which had passed behind the woods. He repulsed it, made 300 prisoners, and charged the enemy beyond the little river of Voire. On the 3d, at noon, the Emperor entered Troyes. We have lost in the battle of Brienne the brave general Baste. General Lefevre Desnouettes has been wounded by a thrust of the bayonet. General Forestier has been severely wounded. Our loss in these two engagements may amount to between 2 or 3000

men, killed or wounded; that of the enemy is at least double. A division detached from the corps of the enemy's army, which observes Metz, Thionville, and Luxemberg, and amounting to ten battalions, has advanced upon Vitry. The enemy intended to have entered that town, which general Montmorie and the inhabitants defended. It was in vain that they threw shells, in order to intimidate the inhabitants; they were received by cannon shot, and driven back a league and a half. The Duke of Tarentum arrived at Chalons, and marched upon that division. On the morning of the 4th, the Count de Stadion, Count Rasumouski, Lord Castlereagh, and the Baron de Humboldt, reached Chatillon-sur-Seine, where the Duke of Vicenza had already arrived. The first visits were made on both sides, and on the evening of the same day the first conferences of the plenipotentiaries were to take place.

SECOND BULLETIN.

Paris, February 11, 1814.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has to-day received the following intelligence from the army:—The Emperor, yesterday (the 10th), attacked, at Champaubert, the enemy, consisting of twelve regiments, and having forty pieces of cannon. The General-in-chief, Ousouwieff, has been taken, with all his generals, all his colonels, officers, caissons, and baggage. We have made 6,000 prisoners; the remainder were driven into a morass (étang), or killed upon the field of battle. The Emperor was briskly pursuing general Sachen, who is separated from general Blucher. Our loss has been extremely light; we have not 200 men to regret.

THIRD BULLETIN.

Paris, Feb. 12, 1814.—M. Alfred de Montesquieu, aide-de-camp to the Prince of Neufchatel, dispatched by his Majesty the Emperor, has

brought to her Majesty the Empress the following news :

On the 11th of February, at day-break, the Emperor having left Champaubert, after the day of the 10th, pushed a corps towards Chalons, to keep in check the enemy's columns, who had thrown themselves on this side. With the rest of his army he took the road to Montmirail. A league beyond he met the corps of General Blucher, and after an action of two hours, the whole of the enemy's army was overthrown. Never did our troops display more ardour. The enemy, every where broken, is completely routed; infantry, artillery, ammunition, all is in our power, or overthrown. The results will be immense. The Russian army is destroyed. The Emperor is extremely well, and we have lost no person of rank.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

Paris, February 13, 1814.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts of the situation of the

armies :-

On the 12th of February his Majesty followed up his successes. Blucher endeavoured to gain Chateau-Thierry: his troops were driven from position to position. A whole corps, which had remained united, and which protected his retreat, was cut off. This rear-guard was composed of four Russian battalions, three Prussian battalions, and three pieces of cannon. The general who commanded it was also taken. Our troops entered Chateau-Thierry pell mell with the enemy, and are pursuing, on the road to Soissons, the weeks of this army, which is in dreadful confusion. The results of to-day, the 12th, are 30 pieces

of cannon, and an innumerable quantity of baggage waggons. The number of prisoners was already three thousand; more are brought in every instant. We have still two hours daylight. Among the prisoners are five or six generals, who are sent to Paris. It is believed that the General-in-chief, Sachen, has been killed.

FIFTH BULLETIN.

Paris, February 15, 1814.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following account of the situation of the armies on the 7th of February:—

On the 3d, two hours after his arrival at Troyes, the Emperor made the Duke of Treviso depart to Maisonblanches. An Austrian division, commanded by Prince Maurice Lichtenstein, had advanced to this point, which is two leagues from the town: it was vigorously repulsed and driven two leagues beyond. On the 4th, in the evening, the head quarters of the emperor of Russia were at Lusigny, near Vandoeuvre, two leagues from Troyes, where the Russian guard was, and the enemy's army. The enemy intended to enter Troyes that evening. He marched on the bridge of La Guillotiere, where he found a warm resistance. His first attack was repulsed: some cavalry, who were made prisoners, told him that the Emperor was at Troyes: then he thought it necessary to take other measures. At the same moment the Duke of Treviso caused an attack to be made on the bridge of Clercy, which was occupied by the division of General Bianchi. The enemy was driven away. The General of division, Briche, made a charge, in which he took 160 men, and killed 100. On the fifth the Emperor was preparing to pass the bridge of La Guillotiere and attack the enemy, when his Majesty learned that he had sounded a retreat and retrogaded one march towards Vandoeuvre. On the 6th, arrangements were made to menace Bar-sur-Seine. Some attacks took place on that road : we took from the enemy 30 men, one piece of cannon, and a caisson. During this time the army put itself in march for Nogent, in order to fall on the enemy's columns which have occupied Chalons and Vitry, and which threatened Paris from Ferte-sous-Jouarre and Meaux. On the 7th, in the morning, the Duke of Tarentum had his head-quarters near Chaville, between Epernay and Chalons. The divisions of the national guard d'elite from Montereau, Normandy, and Picardy, put themselves in motion, under the command of General Pajol. The division of the army of Spain, under General Laval, is arrived at Provins: the others follow: they are composed of soldiers who made the campaigns in Austria and Poland. They are replaced in the army of Spain by five divisions of reserve. To-day, the 7th, at noon, the Emperor is arrived at Nogent. All in motion to manœuvre. The inhabitants are exasperated to the highest degree; the army every where commits the most horrible excesses: all measures are taken for surrounding him on all sides as soon as he retrogrades one step. Millions of arms wait only for the moment to raise themselves. The sacred territory which the enemy has violated will become a land of fire which will devour him.

SIXTH BULLETIN.

BATTLE OF MONTMIRAIL.—Paris, February 15, 1814.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following news of the situation of the armies to the 12th of February:—

On the 10th the Emperor had his head-quarters at Sezanne. The Duke of Tarentum was at Meaux, having caused the bridges of La Ferte and Treport to be cut down. General Sachen and general York were

at La Ferte; general Blucher at Vertus, and General Alsuffiew at The army of Silesia was only three marches from Paris. This army, commanded in chief by general Blucher, was composed of the corps of Sachen and Langeron, forming sixty regiments of Russian infantry, and of the flower of the Prussian army. On the 10th, at day-break, the Emperor advanced to the heights of St. Prix, to cut the army of general Blucher in two. At ten the Duke of Ragusa passed the marshes (étangs) of St. Gond, and attacked the village of Baye. The 9th Russian corps, under general Alsuffiew, of twelve regiments, deployed, and presented a battery of twenty-four pieces of cannon. The divisions Lagrange and Ricart, with the cavalry of the first corps, turned the enemy's position by his right: At one o'clock we were masters of the village of Baye, at two o'clock the imperial guard deployed in the fine plains between Baye and Champ-Aubert. The enemy began his retreat: the Emperor ordered General Girardin, with two squadrons of the guard de service, to put himself at the head of the first corps of cavalry, and to turn the enemy, in order to cut him off from the road to Chalons. The enemy, who perceived this movement, fell into disorder. The Duke of Ragusa caused the village of Champ-Aubert to be carried. At the same instant the cuirassiers charged on the right, and pressed the Russians against a wood and a lake, between the road to Epernay and that to Chalons. The enemy had but little cavalry. Seeing himself without retreat, his masses became confused; artillery, cavalry, infantry, all fled pell-mell into the wood; 2000 men were drowned in the lake; thirty pieces of cannon and 200 carriages were taken. The General-in-Chief, the Generals, the Colonels, more than 100 officers, and 4000 men were made prisoners. This corps of two divisions and twelve regiments, ought to have consisted of 18,000, but sickness, long marches, and battles, had reduced it to 8,000; scarcely 1,500 escaped by means of the woods and the darkness. General Blucher remained at his head-quarters at Vertus, where he witnessed the disasters of this part of his army, without being able to remedy them. Not a man of the guard was engaged, except two of the four squadrons de service, who behaved valiantly. The cuirassiers of the 1st corps of cavalry have displayed the rarest intrepidity. At eight o'clock, general Nansouty having debouched on the causeway, advanced upon Montmirail with the division of the cavalry of the guard of generals Colbert and La Ferriere, took the town, and 600 Cossacks who were in it.

The 11th, at five in the morning, the division of cavalry of general Guyot also advanced upon Montmirail. Several divisions of infantry were delayed by being obliged to wait for their artillery. The roads from Sezanne to Champ-Aubert are execrable; our artillery would not have passed them, but for the diligence of the cannoneers, and by the assistance furnished by the inhabitants, who brought their horses. action at Champ-Aubert, where a part of the Russian army was destroyed, did not cost us above 200 men, killed and wounded. The general of division, Lagrange, is among the latter, having a slight wound in the The Emperor arrived on the 11th, at ten in the morning, half a league in advance of Montmirail. General Nansouty was in his position, with the cavalry of the guard, and kept in check the army of Sachen, which began to shew itself. Informed of the disasters of a part of the Russian army, this general had quitted Ferte-sous-Jonaire on the 10th, at nine in the evening, and marched the whole night. General York had also quitted Chateau-Thierry. At eleven in the morning of the 11th, he began to form, and all foreboded the battle of Montmirail, the issue of which was of such vast importance. The Duke of Ragusa, with his corps, and the first corps of cavalry, had placed his head-quarters at

Etoges, on the road to Chalous. The division Ricart and the old guard arrived at ten in the morning. The Emperor ordered the Prince of Moskwa to line with troops the village of Marchais, by which it seemed the enemy's intention to debouche. This village was defended by the brave division of General Ricart with rare firmness; it was taken and retaken several times during the course of the day. At noon the Emperor ordered General Nansouty to advance to the right, cutting the road of Chateau-Thierry, and formed the sixteen battalions of the old guard, under the command of General Friant, in a single column along the road, the battalion columns being 100 paces from each other. During this time our batteries of artillery successively arrived. At three o'clock the duke of Treviso, with the sixteen battalions of the 2d division of the old guard which had left Sezanne in the morning debouched on Montmirail. The Emperor would have wished to wait for the coming up of the other divisions, but night was approaching. He ordered general Friant to march with four battalions of the old guard, two of the 2d regiment of gendarmerie, and two of the second regiment of chasseurs, upon the farm of Epine-aux-Bois, which was the key of the position, and to carry it. The duke of Treviso, with six battalions of the 2d division of the old guard advanced to the right of general Friant's attack. The success of the day depended on the position of the farm of Epine-aux-Bois. The enemy was sensible of this; he had placed there forty pieces of cannon, had lined the hedges with a triple row of tirailleurs, and formed behind masses of infantry. Meantime, to render this attack more easy, the Emperor ordered general Nansouty to extend his line to the right, which made the enemy apprehensive of being cut off, and forced to uncover a part of his centre to cover his right. At the same time he ordered general Piscart to yield a part of the village of Marchais, which also induced the enemy to uncover his centre to reinforce this attack, on the success of which he supposed the gaining of the battle depended. As soon as general Friant had begun his movement, and the enemy had weakened his centre, to take advantage of his apparent success, which he believed real, general Friant attacked the farm of Hante Epine, with the four battalions of the old guard. They came up to the enemy running, and produced on him the effect of the head of. Medusa. The Prince of Moskwa marched the first, and shewed them the road to honour. The tirailleurs retired in affright upon the masses of infantry which were attacked. The artillery could no longer play; the firing of small arms became dreadful, and success was balanced: but at the same moment general Guyot, at the head of the first regiment of lancers, of the old dragoons, and old grenadiers of the imperial guard, which filed along the high road in full trot, and with cries of Vive P Empereur, passed to the right of Haute Epine. They fell on the rear of the masses of infantry, broke them, threw them into disorder, and killed all that were not taken prisoners. The duke of Treviso, with six battalions of the division of General Michel, seconded there the attack of the old guard, reached the wood, carried the village of Fontenelle, and took a whole park of artillery. The division of the guard of honour filed off after the old guard on the high road, and being arrived at the height of Epine-aux-Bois, turned to the left to carry what had advanced on the village of Marchais. General Bertrand, grand marshal of the palace, and the duke of Dantzig, at the head of two battalions of the old guard, marched upon the village, and placed it between two fires. All that were in it were killed or taken. In less than a quarter of an hour a profound silence succeeded to the noise of the cannon and a dreadful fire of musketry. The enemy no longer sought safety but in flight. Generals, officers, soldiers, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, all

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fled, pell-mell. At eight p. m. the night being obscure, it was requisite: to take a position. The Emperor placed his head-quarters at the farm of Epine-aux-Bois. General Michel of the guard has been wounded, by a ball in the arm. Our loss amounts to more than 1000 killed or wounded. That of the enemy is at least 8000 killed or prisoners. We have taken many cannon, and six stand of colours from him. This memorable day, which confounds the pride and boasting of the enemy, has annihilated the elite of the Russian army. The fourth of our army has not been engaged. The next day, the 12th, at nine in the morning, the duke of Treviso followed the enemy upon the road of Chateau-Thierry. The Emperor, with two divisions of the cavalry of the guard, and some battalions, went to Vieux-Maisons, and from thence took the road which goes right to Chateau-Thierry. The enemy covered his retreat with eight battalions, which arrived late the preceding evening, and had not been engaged. He supported them with some squadrons, and three pieces of cannon. Arrived at the small village of Cocquerets, he appeared determined to defend the position which is behind the rivulet, and to cover the road of Chateau-Thierry. A company of the old guard marched upon La Petite Noue, overthrew the enemy's tirailleurs, who were pursued to his last position. Six battalions of the old guard, at proper distances for deploying, occupied the plain on both sides of the road. General Nansouty, with the divisions of cavalry of generals Lefernere and Defrane, had orders to make a movement to the right, and march between Chateau-Thierry and the enemy's rear guard. This movement was executed with equal skill and intrepidity. enemy's cavalry marched from all points upon his left to oppose the French cavalry. It was overthrown, and obliged to quit the field of battle. The brave general Letort, with the dragoons of the 2d division of the guard, after having repulsed the enemy's cavalry, moved upon the flanks and rears of eight masses of infantry which formed the enemy's rear guard. This division burning with desire to equal what the light horse, the dragoons, and the mounted grenadiers of general Guyot had done the preceding evening, surrounded on all sides these masses, and made an horrible carnage among them. The three pieces of cannon, the Russian general Feudeurich, who commanded this rear-guard, were taken; all which composed its battalions have been killed or made prisoners. The number of prisoners made in this brilliant affair amounts to more than 2000. Colonel Curley of the 10th hussars distinguished himself. We then arrived upon the heights of Chateau-Thierry, from whence we saw the remainder of that army flying in the greatest disorder, and gaining, with all haste its bridges. The great road was cut off from them; they sought their salvation upon the right bank of the Marne, Prince William of Prussia, who had remained at Chateau-Thierry, with a reserve of 2000 men, advanced to the head of the suburbs, to protect the flight of this disorganised mass. Two battalions of the guard at this time arrived, running. At the sight of them, the suburbs and left bank were cleared; the enemy burnt his bridges, and unmasked upon the right bank, a battery of twelve pieces of cannon; 500 men of the reserve of Prince William were taken. On the 12th in the evening, the Emperor had his head-quarters in the small castle of Nisle. On the 13th, from break of day, we were occupied in repairing the bridges of Chateau-Thierry. The enemy not being able to retire, either upon the road of Eparnay, from which he was cut off, or by that which passes through the town of Soissons, which we occupy, has taken the cross road, in the direction of Rheims. The inhabitants assert, that of all the army, 10,000 men have not passed through Chateau-Thierry, and they in the greatest disorder. A few days before they had seen it flourishing, and



full of boasting. General York said that ten howitzers would be sufficient to render him master of Paris. In going, these troops only talked of Paris; on returning, it was peace which they invoked. One cannot form an idea of the excesses to which the cossacks give themselves up; there are no vexations, cruelties, crimes, which those hordes of barbarians have not committed. The peasantry pursue them, track them in the woods, like ferocious beasts, seize them, and bring them wherever there are any French troops. Yesterday they conducted more than 300 of them to Veux-Maisons. All those who hid themselves in the woods, to escape the conquerors, fell into their bands; and every instant augments the number of prisoners.

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, Feb. 16, 1814 .- Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following advices from the army, to the morning of the 15th: On the 13th, at three in the afternoon, the bridge of Chateau-Thierry was re-established. The Duke of Treviso passed the Marne, and put himself in pursuit of the enemy, who, in frightful disorder, appeared to have retired upon Soissons and Rheims, by the cross road of Lafere, in Tardenois. General Blucher, commanding in chief the whole army of Silesia, had constantly remained at Vertus during the three days which have annihilated his army. He collected 1,200 men of the remains of general Alsuffiew's corps, beaten at Champ-Aubert, which he united to a Russian division of the corps of Langeron, arrived from Mentz, and commanded by general Ouroussoff. He was too weak to attempt any thing; but on the 13th he was joined by a Prussian corps of general Kleist, composed of four brigades: he then put himself at the head of these 20,000 men, and marched against the duke of Ragusa, who constantly occupied Etoges. In the night of the 13th and 14th, not deeming his forces sufficient to meet the enemy, the Duke of Ragusa put himself in retreat, and supported himself upon Montmirail, where he was in person on the 14th, at seven in the morning. The Emperor set out the same day from Chateau-Thierry, at four in the morning, and at eight arrived at Montmirail. He immediately caused the enemy to be attacked, who had just taken up a position with the body of his troops at the village of Vauchamp. The Duke of Ragusa attacked that village at the head of the cavalry, turned the enemy's right by the villages and the woods, and advanced a league beyond the enemy's position; while the village of Vauchamp was vigorously attacked, and as vigorously defended, taken and retaken several times. General Grouchy arrived in the rear of the enemy, surrounded and sabred three squares, and drove the rest into the woods. At the same moment the Emperor caused a charge to be made by our right, by his four squadrons de service, commanded by the chief of squadrons of the guard, La Bisse. This charge was as brilliant as fortunate. A square of 2000 men was pierced and taken. All the cavalry of the gnard then arrived at a sharp trot, and the enemy was pushed, sword in hand. At two o'clock we were at the village of Fromentieres; the enemy had lost six thousand men made prisoners, ten colours, and three pieces of cannon. The Emperor ordered General Grouchy to advance upon Champ-Aubert, a league in rear of the enemy. In effect, the enemy continuing his retreat, arrived on that point at night. He was surrounded on all sides, and all would have been taken, had the bad state of the mads permitted twelve pieces of light artillery to follow the cavalry of General Grouchy. Nevertheless, though the night was dark, three squares of their infantry were broken, killed, or taken, and the others were briskly pursued as far as Etoges; the cavalry also took three pieces of cannon. The Russian division formed the rear-guard; 1814.

it was attacked by the first regiment of the marine of the Duke of Ragusa, charged with the bayonet, broken, and lost a thousand prisoners, with Lieut. General Ouroussoff, who commanded it, and several colonels. The results of this brilliant day are 10,000 prisoners, ten pieces of cannon, ten colours, and a great number of the enemy killed. Our loss does not exceed 3 or 400 men, killed or wounded; which is owing to the readiness with which our troops attacked the enemy, and the superiority of our cavalry; which determined him, as soon as he perceived it, to put his artillery in retreat; so that he marched constantly exposed to the fire of sixty pieces of cannon, while, of the sixty cannon which he had, he opposed to us only two or three. The Prince of Neufchatel, the grand master of the palace, Count Bertrand, the Duke of Dantzig, and the Prince of Moskwa, were constantly at the head of the troops. General Grouchy bestows the highest praise on the divisions of cavalry St. Germain and Doumere. The cavalry of the guard covered itself with glory; nothing could equal its intrepidity. General Lion, of the guard, was slightly wounded. The Duke of Ragusa makes particular mention of the 1st regiment of marine; the rest of the infantry, both of the guard and the line, did not fire a shot. Thus this army of Silesia, composed of the Russian corps of Sachen and Langeron, the Prussian corps of D'Yorck and Kleist, and about 80,000 strong, has been in four days, beaten, dispersed, annihilated, without a general action, and without occasioning any loss proportioned to such great results.

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Paris, Feb. 18, 1814.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following news from the army, to the 17th in the morning:

The Emperor, in setting out from Nogent on the 9th to manœuvre upon the enemy's corps, which was advancing by the Ferté and Meaux upon Paris, left the corps of the Duke Belluno and of General Gerard before Nogent, the 7th corps of the Duke of Reggio at Provins, charged with the defence of the bridges of Bray and Montereau, and General Pajol near Montereau and Melun. The Duke of Belluno having received information that several divisions of the Austrian army had marched from Troyes on the day of the 10th, to advance upon Nogent, made his corps d'armée repass the Seine, leaving General Bourmont, with 1,200 men at Nogent, for the defence of the town. The enemy presented himself on the 11th to enter Nogent. He renewed his attacks all the day, and always in vain; he was briskly repulsed with the loss of 1,500 men, killed or wounded. General Bourmont had barricadoed the streets, indeuted (crénelé) the houses, and taken every measure for a vigorous defence. This general, who is an officer of distinction, was wounded in the knee; Colonel Raviere replaced him. The enemy renewed the attack on the 12th, but still to no purpose. Our young troops covered themselves with glory. These two days have cost the enemy more than 2000 men. The Duke of Belluno having learned that the enemy had passed the Bray, judged proper to cause the bridge of Nogent to be destroyed, and marched upon Nangis. The Duke of Reggio ordered the bridges of Montereau and Melun to be blown up, and retired upon the river Yeres. On the 16th, the Emperor arrived upon the Yeres, and marched his head-quarters to Guignes. The evening of the battle of Vauchamp, the (the 14th) Duke of Ragusa caused the enemy to be attacked at eight o'clock at Etoges; he took from him nine pieces of cannon, and he has finished the destruction of the Russian division; there were counted upon this point alone of the field of buttle 1,300 dead. The success obtained at the battle of Vauchamp has been VOL. I. SUPP. N. S.

much more considerable than was announced. The exasperation of the inhabitants of this country is at its height. The attrocities committed by the Cocsacks surpass all that can be imagined. In their ferocious intoxication they have carried their attempts to women of sixty years, and young girls of twelve: they have plundered and destroyed the habitations. The peasants, breathing but vengeance, conducted by old retired military men, and armed with muskets of the enemy, collected upon the field of battle, beat the woods, and lay hands upon all that they meet; they estimate already those which they have taken at more than 2000; they have killed several hundreds of them. The Russians frightened, surrender to our columns, to find an asylum in them. The same causes will produce the same effects throughout all the empire; and those armies which entered, they said, upon our country to carry peace, happiness, the sciences, and the arts thither, shall find on it their annihilation.

NINTH BULLETIN.

Paris, Feb. 20, 1814.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following news of the situation of the armies to the 19th inst. The Dake of Ragusa was marching upon Chalons, where he learned that a column of the imperial Russian guard, composed of two divisions of grenadiers, was marching upon Montmirail: he faced about, marched upon the enemy, took 300 men, repulsed him upon Sezanne, from whence the movements of the Emperor have forced this corps to proceed by forced murches towards Troyes. Count Grouchy, with the division of infantry of General Leval, and the three divisions of the first corps of cavalry, passed to La Ferte-sous-Jouarre. The advanced posts of the Duke of Treviso had entered Soissons. On the 17th, at daybreak, the Emperor marched from Guignes upon Nangis: the battle of Nangis has been one of the most brilliant. The Russian general-inchief Witgenstein was at Nangis with three divisions, which formed the corps d'armée. General Pahlen commanding the 13th and 14th Russian divisions, and much cavalry was at Mormant. The general of division Girard, an officer of the highest promise, debouched at the village of Mormant upon the enemy. A battalion of the 32d regiment of infantry, always worthy of its ancient reputation, which caused it to be distinguished twenty years ago by the Emperor in the battles of Castiglione. entered the village at the pas de charge. Count Valmy, at the head of the dragoons of general Treilhard, coming from Spain, and which arrived at the army, turned the village by its left. Count Milhaud, with the 5th corps of cavalry, turned it on the right. Count Drouett advanced with numerous batteries. In a moment all was decided; the squares formed by the Russian infantry were broken; all was taken, generals and officers: 6000 prisoners, 10,000 muskets, sixteen pieces of cannon, and forty caissons, fell into our hands. General Witgenstein escaped; he, in great haste, saved himself in the direction of Nogent : he had announced to Sieur Billy, with whom he lodged at Provins, that he would be at Paris on the 18th. On returning he stopped but a quarter of an hour, and had the frankness to say to his host, I have been well beaten; two of my divisions are taken, and in two hours you will see the French. Count Valmy, with the Duke of Reggio, marched upon Provins; the Duke of Tarentum upon Donnemarie, the Duke of Belluno marched upon Villeneuve-le-Comte, general Wrede, with his two Bavarian divisions, was in a position there. General Girard attacked them, and put them to route: the 8 or 10,000 men who composed the Bavarian corps were lost, if general Sterrber, who commanded a division of dragoons, had charged as he ought to have done; but this general, who has on so many occasions distinguished himself, allowed this one which offered itself to escape him: the Emperor has caused his disapprobation to be

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conveyed to him. He has not been brought before a council of enquiry, certain, that as at Hoff in Prussia, and at Znaim in Moravia, where he commanded the 10th regiment of cuirassiers, he will merit eulogiums, and repair his fault. His Majesty has expressed his satisfaction to Count Valmy; to general Treilhard and his division; to general Girard and his corps d'armée. The Emperor passed the night between the 17th and 18th at the castle of Nangis. On the 18th, at day-break, general Chateau marched upon Montereau. The Duke of Belluno was to have arrived there on the evening of the 17th; he halted at Salins; it was a great fault. The occupation of the bridges of Montereau would have gained the Emperor a day, and enabled him to avail himself of a flagrant error of the Austrian army. General Chateau arrived before Montereau at ten, a. m. but at nine o'clock general Bianchi, commanding the first Austrian corps, had taken a position, with two Austrian divisions and the Wirtemberg division, upon the heights before Montereau, covering the bridges and the town, general Chateau attacked him: not being supported by the other divisions of the corps d'armée, he was repulsed. Sieur Lecontenl, who in the morning had been sent upon a reconnoissance, having had his horse killed, was taken: he is an intrepid young man. General Girard supported the battle during the whole morning. The Emperor proceeded there at full gallop. At two, p. m. he caused the rising ground (Plateau) to be attacked. General Pajol, who marched by the road of Melun, arrived whilst these affairs were going on, executed a brilliant charge, overthrew the enemy, and drove him into the Seine and the Yonne. The brave 7th chasseurs debouched upon the bridges, which the grape shot from more than sixty pieces of cannon prevented from being blown up, and we at the same time obtained the double advantage of being able to pass the bridges at the pas de charge, take 4000 men, four pair of colours, six pieces of cannon from the enemy, and kill 4 or 5000 men. The squadrons de service debouched in the plain. General Duhesme, an officer of rare intrepidity and long experience, debouched upon the road of Sens; the enemy was driven in every direction, and our army defiled upon the bridges. The old guard had only time to shew itself; the ardour of the troops of general Girard and general Pajol prevented it from participating in the affair. The inhabitants of Montereau did not remain idle; musket shots, fired from the windows, augmented the enemy's embarrassment. The Austrians and Wirtembergers threw away their arms. A Wirtemberg general has been killed, an Austrian general taken, as well as several colonels; among whom is the colonel of the regiment of Colloredo taken, with his etat-major and his colours. On the same day, generals Charpentier and Alix debouched from Melun, traversed the forest of Fontainbleau, and drove the Cossacks and an Austrian brigade from it. General Alix arrived at Moret. The Duke of Tarentum arrived before Bray. The Duke of Reggio is pursuing the enemy's parties from Provins towards Nogent. The general of brigade Montburn, who had been charged with 1800 men to defend Moret and the forest of Fontainbleau, abandoned 'them, and retired upon Essoune, notwithstanding the forest of Fontainbleau might be disputed foot by foot. The major-general has suspended general Montburn, and sent him before a council of enquiry. A loss which has sensibly affected the Emperor, is that of general Chateau. This young officer, who gave the utmost promise, was mortally wounded upon the bridge of Montereau, where he was with the tirailleurs. If he dies, and the report of the surgeons gives little reason for hope, he will at least die accompanied with the regret of the whole army; a death worthy of envy, and much preferable to existence to every military man, who cannot preserve it but by surviving his repu-

tation, and by stiffing the sentiments with which, in these great circumstances, the defence of the country, and the honour of the French name ought to inspire him. The palace of Fontainbleau has been preserved: the Austrian general Hardeck, who had entered the town, placed centinels to defend it against the excesses of the Cossacks, who, however, succeeded in pillaging some door-keepers, and carrying away the horsecloths from the stables. The inhabitants do not complain of the Austrians, but of these Tartars, monsters who dishonour the Sovereign who employs them, and the army which protects them. These brigands are covered with gold and jewels: there have been found from eight to ten watches upon those whom the soldiers and peasantry have killed; they are true highwaymen. The Emperor, on his march, met the national guards of Brest and Poitou. He reviewed them. 'Shew,' said he to them, ' of what the men of the West are capable; they were at all times the faithful defenders of their country, and the firmest support of the monarchy.' His Majesty passed the night of the 19th at the castle of Surville, situated upon the heights of Montereau. The inhabitants complain greatly of the vexations of the Prince royal of Wirtemberg. Thus the army of Schwartzenberg found itself touched (entamée) by the defeat of Kleist, this corps having always constituted part of it, by the defeat of Witgenstein, by that of the Bavarian corps, of the Wirtemberg division, and of general Bianchi's corps. The Emperor has granted to the three divisions of the old guard (mounted) 500 decorations of the legion of honour: he has granted a similar number to the old foot gnard; he has given 100 to the cavalry of general Treithaud, and a like number to the cavalry of general Milhaud. We have collected a great number of the decorations of St. George, St. Wladimer, St. Anne, taken from the men who covered the different fields of battle. Our loss in the battles of Nangis and Montereau does not exceed 400 men killed and wounded; which, although exceedingly improbable, is nevertheless the exact truth. The town of Epernay having been informed of the success of our army, sounded the tocsin, barricadoed its streets, refused a passage to 2000 men, and made some prisoners. Let this example be every where imitated, and it is presumed that very few men of the enemy's armies will repass the Rhine. The towns of Guise and St. Quintin have also shut their gates, and declared that they will not open them, unless a sufficient force of infantry presented itself. They have not acted like Rheims, which had the weakness to open its gates to 150 Cossacks, and which for eight days has complimented and well treated them. Our annals will preserve the recollection of the populations which have failed in what they owed to themselves and to honour: they, on the contrary, will exalt those which, like Lyons, Chalons-sur-Saone, Tournus, Sens, St. Jean de Losnes, Vitry, Chalons-sur-Marne, have paid their debt to the country, and have risen to that height, which the glory of the French name demanded. Franche-Comté, the Vosges, Alsace, will not forget the moment of the retrograde movement of the Allies. The Duke of Castiglione, who has collected an army of chosen troops at Lyons, is marching to block up the enemy's retreat.

TENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, Feb 26, 1814.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts of the situation of the armies on the

24th of February :-

The Emperor repaired on the 22d at two o'clock in the afternoon, to the little town of Mery-sur-Seine. General Boyer attacked at Mery the remains of the corps of generals Blucher, Sachen, and Yorck, which had passed the Aube, in order to rejoin the army of Prince Schwartzenberg 4814.

at Troyes. General Boyer attacked the enemy at the charge step. overthrew him, and made himself master of the town. The enemy, in his rage, set fire to it with so much rapidity, that it was impossible to pass through the flames in order to pursue him. From the 22d to the 23d, the Emperor had his head quarters at the little town of Chaires. On the 23d, Prince Wenzel Lichtenstein arrived at the head quarters. This new flag of truce was sent by Prince Schwartzenberg to propose an armistice. General Milhaud, commanding the cavalry of the 5th corps, has made prisoners 200 cavalry between Pavillon and Troyes. General Girard having set out from Sens, and marching by Villenenve, L'Archevêque, Villemont, and St. Liebaut, came up with the rear guard of Prince Maurice Lichtenstein, and took from him six pieces of cannon and 600 mounted men, who were surrounded by the brave division of cavalry of general Roussel. On the 23d our troops invested Troves on all sides. A Russian aide-de-camp came to the advanced posts to demand time to evacuate the city, otherwise it would be burnt. This consideration arrested the movements of the Emperor. The city was evacuated in the night, and we entered it this morning. It is impossible to give an idea of the vexations to which the inhabitants have been a prey during the seventeen days of its occupation by the enemy. It would be equally difficult to describe the enthusiasm and exultation of feeling which they displayed on the arrival of the Emperor. A mother, who sees her infants snatched from death-slaves, who behold their fetters broken after the most cruel captivity, do not experience a joy more lively than that which the inhabitants of Troyes manifested. Their conduct has been honourable, and worthy of praise. The theatre was open every evening, but neither man nor woman, even of the lowest classes, chose to appear there. The Sieur Gau, an old emigrant, and the Sieur Viderange, an old garde-du-corps, declared in favour of the enemy, and wore the cross of St. Louis: they have been brought before a commission of Provost-marshal, and condemned to death; the former has undergone his sentence, and the latter has been condemned for contumacy. The whole population demanded to march. 'You had good reason,' the inhabitants exclaimed, while surrounding the Emperor, 'to tell us to rise in mass. Death is preferable to the vexations, the bad treatment, the cruelties which we have experienced for these seventeen days.' In all the villages the inhabitants are in arms: they everywhere put to the sword the enemies whom they meet. The insulated men, the prisoners, voluntarily present themselves to the gens d'armes, whom they no longer regard as keepers, but as protectors. General Vincent writes from Chateau-Thierry on the 22d, that the enemy having wished to exact requisitions from the communes of Bazzi, Passy, and Vincelle, the national guards assembled and repelled the enemy, after taking from him and wounding several men. The same general writes on the same date, that a party of Russian and Prussian cavalry having approached Chateau-Thierry, he caused them to be attacked by a detachment of the 3d regiment of the guards of honour, commanded by the chief of squadron d'Andlaw, and supported by the national guards of Chateau-Thierry, and of the communes of Brienne and Crezensi. The enemy was chased and put to rout; twelve Cossacks and fourteen horses were taken. The national guards were in quest of the remainder of this troop, who saved themselves in the woods. His Majesty has granted three decorations of the legion of honour to the detachment of the 3d regiment of guards of honour, and an equal number to the national guards. Count Valmy marched this day, the 24th, upon Bar-sur-Seine, arrived at St. Paar, he found the rear guard of general Giulay, charged it, put to the rout, and took 1200 prisoners. It is propable that Count Valmy will be at Bar-sur-Seine. General Girard has set out from the bridge of La Guillotiere, supported by the Duke of Reggio; he has advanced upon Lusigny, and passed the Barse. General Duhesme has taken a position at Montieramcy, near Vandœuvre. Count Flahaut, aide-decamp of the Emperor Napoleon; Count Ducea, aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Rusria: Count Schouvaloff, aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia; and general Rauch, chief of engineer corps of the King of Prussia, have assembled at Lusigny, in order to treat of the conditions of a suspension of arms. Thus in the day of the 24th, the capital of Champagne has been delivered, and we have taken about 2000 prisoners, of whom a consideable number are officers. There have been also found in the hospitals of the city a thousand wounded officers and soldiers, abandoned by the enemy.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, February 28, 1814.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following account respecting the situation of the

armies to the 27th instant:-

On the 26th the head-quarters were at Troyes. The duke of Reggio was at Bar-sur-Aube with general Girard, and the second corps of cavalry, commanded by Count Valmy. The duke of Tarentum had his head-quarters at Massy-l'Eveque, and his advanced posts at Chatillon: he was marching upon the Aube and upon Clairvaux. The duke of Castiglione, who has under his command an army of 40,000 men, mostly chosen troops, was in motion. General Marchand was at Chamberry, general Desaix under the walls of Geneva, and general Musnier had entered Macon. Bourg and Nantua were also in our power. The Austrian general Bubna, who had threatened Lyons, was retreating on all sides. On the 20th his loss was already estimated at 1500 men, of whom 600 are prisoners. The Prince of Moskwa is at Arcis-sur-Aube; the duke of Belluno at Plancy; the duke of Padua at Nogent. Troops are marching in the rear of the remains of the corps of Blucher, Sachen, Yorck, and Kleist, who had received reinforcements from Soissons, and were manœuvring on the corps of the duke of Ragusa, who was at La Ferté-Gaucher. General Duhesme has taken Bar-sur-Aube at the point of the bayonet, and made some prisoners, among whom are several Bavarian officers.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

Paris, March 11, 1814.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the

armies to the 9th instant:-

The army of general Blucher, composed of the wrecks of the corps of general Sachen, Kleist, and Yorck, retired, after the battles of Montmirail and Vauchamp, by Rheims upon Chalons. It there received the two last divisions of the corps of general Langeron, which had remained before Mentz. The loss had been such, that it was obliged to reduce its cadres half, though several convoys of recruits from its reserves had arrived. The army, called the army of the north, composed of four divisions, under the orders of general Winzingerode and Woronroff, and one Prussian division, under the orders of General Bulow, replaced, at Chalons and Rheims, the army of Silesia. The latter passed the Aube at Arcis, whilst the Prince of Schwartzenberg lined the right of the Seine, and, in consequence of the action of Nangis and Montereau, evacuated all the country between the Seine and the Yonne. On the 22d of February General Blucher appeared before Mery; he had already passed the bridge, when the general of division, Boyer marched

against him with the bayonet, overthrew him, and drove him to the other side of the river; but the enemy set fire to the bridge and the little town of Mery, and the conflagration was so violent, that for forty-eight hours it was impossible to pass. On the 24th the duke of Reggio proceeded against Vandœuvres, and the duke of Tarentum upon Bar-sur-Seine. It appears that the army of Silesia had marched on the left of the Aube to join the Austrian army and fight a general battle; but the enemy having renounced this project, general Blucher repassed the Aube, and directed his course upon Sezanne. The duke of Ragusa watched this corps, checked its march, and retreated before it without any loss. He arrived on the 25th at Ferté Gaucher, and on the 26th effected, at Ferté Jouarre, his junction with the duke of Treviso, who observed the right of the Marne and the corps of the army called the army of the north, which were at Chalons and Rheims. On the 27th general Sachen moved upon Meaux, and appeared before the bridge placed at the further end of Meanx, upon the road to Nangis, which had been cut. He was received with grape-shot. Some of his stragglers advanced to the bridge of Lagny: however, the Emperor left Troyes on the 27th, slept the same night at the village of Herbesse; on the 28th at the castle of Esternay, and on the 1st of March at Jouarre. The army of Silesia was thus extremely exposed; it had no other part to take but to pass the Marne. It threw bridges over it, and moved upon the Ourcq. General Kleist passed the Ourcq, and proceeded upon Meaux by Varede. The duke of Treviso came up with him on the 28th, in position at the village of Gué à Treme, on the left bank of the Térouenné: he attacked him manfully; general Christiani, commanding a division of the old guard, covered himself with glory. The enemy was so closely pursued for several leagues; some hundreds were taken, and a great number remained on the field of battle. At the same time the enemy had passed the Ourcq at Lisy: the duke of Ragusa threw them on the other side. The retrogade movement of the army of Blacher was decided. All filed off upon Ferté-Milou and Soissons. The Emperor arrived early on the 4th at Fismes; prisoners were made, and several baggage waggons were taken. The city of Soissons had twenty pieces of cannon, and was in a condition to defend itself. The dukes of Ragusa and Treviso proceeded upon that city to pass the Aisne, whilst the Emperor marched upon Mery. The enemy's army was in the most dangerous position; but the general commanding at Soissons, by an unaccountable cowardice, abandoned the place at four in the afternoon of the 3d, by a capitulation. stiling itself honourable, because the enemy permitted him to leave the city with his troops and artillery, and to retire with his garrison and artillery to Villars Coterets. At the moment the enemy's army thought itself lost, it was informed that the bridge of Soissons was in its power, and had not been destroyed. The general who commanded in the city, and the members of the council of Defence, are ordered before a commission of enquiry. They appear so much the more culpable, because during the whole of the 2d and 3d, they had heard from the city the cannonading of our army, which was approaching Soissons, and because -a battalion of the Vistula, which was in the place, and which quitted it with tears in their eyes, had given the greatest proofs of intrepidity. General Corbineau, aide-de-camp of the Emperor, and the general of cavalry, Laferriere, had proceeded upon Rheims, which they entered at four in the morning of the fifth, by turning an enemy's corps of four battalions, which covered the town, and the troops of which were made prisoners. Every thing in Rheims was taken. On the 5th, the Emperor slept at Bery-au-Bac. General Nansouty forced a passage by the bridge of Bery, routed a division of cavalry which covered it, obtained possession



of two pieces of cannon, and took 300 cavalry, among whom was colonel Prince Gagarin, who commanded a brigade. The enemy's army was divided into two portions; the eight Russian divisions of Sachen and of Winzingerode, had taken a position on the heights of Craone, and the corps of Prussians on the heights of Laon. On the 6th the Emperor came to sleep at Corbani. The heights of Craone were attacked and carried by two battalions of the guards. The officer of ordnance, Caraman, a young officer of experience, turned the right at the head of a battalion. The Prince of Moskwa marched on the farm of Urtubre. The enemy retired and took a position on a height, which was reconnoitred on the 7th at day-break. This gave rise to the battle of Craone. The position was fine; the enemy having his right and left supported on ravines, and a third ravine in his front: he defended the only passage. 100 toises broad, which joined his position to the plateau of Craone. The duke of Belluno marched with two divisions of the young guards to the Abbey of Vaucler, to which the enemy had set fire. He drove them from it, and passed the defile which the enemy defended with sixty pieces of cannon. General Drouet passed it with several batteries. At the same moment the Prince of Moskwa passed the ravine on the left, and debouched on the enemy's right. The cannonade was very left, and debouched on the enemy's right. heavy during an hour. General Grouchy debouched with his cavalry. General Nansouty passed the ravine on the enemy's right, with two divisions of cavalry. The defile being passed, and the enemy forced in his position he was pursued four leagues, and cannonaded by 80 pieces of cannon with grape-shot, which caused him to sustain a great loss. The plateau by which he had retreated having also ravines on the right and left, the cavalry could not get up to attack him, The Emperor moved his head-quarters to Bray. On the next day, the 8th, we pursued the enemy to the defile of Urcel, and on the same day entered Soissons, The battle of Craone is exwhere they had left a bridge equipage. tremely glorious to our arms; the enemy lost six generals, and estimate their loss at from 5 to 6,000 men: our's has been 800 killed or wounded. The duke of Belluno was wounded by a ball; general Grouchy, and general Laferriere, a cavalry officer of great distinction, were also wounded, in debouching at the head of their troops. General Belliard has taken the command of the cavalry. The result of all these operations, is a loss to the enemy of from 10 to 12,000 men, and 30 pieces of cannon, The intention of the Emperor is to manœuvre with the army upon the Aisue.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, March 14, 1814.—The Empress Queen and Regent has received the following news of the situation of the armies on the 12th instant:—

The day after the battle of Graone (the 8th) the enemy was pursued by the Prince of Moskwa to the village of Etonville. General Woronzoff, with 7 or 8,000 men guarded this position, which was very difficult to be got at, because the road which leads to it runs for a league between two impracticable marshes. Baron Gourgault, an officer of distinguished merit, set off at eleven at night from Chaviguon, with two battalions of the old guard, turned the position, and proceeded by Challevois upon Chivi. He reached the enemy, whom he attacked with the bayonet, at one in the morning. The Russians were awakened with the cries of Vive l'Empereur, and pursued to Laon. The Prince of Moskwa debouched by the defile. On the 9th, at day-break, we reconnoitred the enemy, who had joined the Prussian corps: the position was such as te be deemed unattackable. We took a position. The Duke of Ra-

gusa, who had slept on the 8th at Corbonne, appeared at two in the afternoon at Veslud, overthrew the enemy's advanced guard, attacked the villages of Althius, which he carried, and was successful during the whole day. At half past six he took up a position; at seven the enemy made a dash of cavalry, one league in the rear, where the Duke of Keggio had a park of reserve. The Duke of Ragusa proceeded there quickly, but the enemy had time to carry off fifteen pieces of cannon. A great part of the personnel was saved. On the same day General Charpentier, with his division of the young guard, carried the village of Clacy. On the next day the enemy attacked this village seven times, and were seven times repulsed. General Charpentier lost 400 prisoners. The enemy left the avenues covered with his dead: the Emperor's head quarters were on the 9th and 10th at Chavignon. His Majesty, judging that it was impossible to attack the heights of Laon, fixed his head-quarters, on the 11th, at Soissons. The Duke of Ragusa occupied, on the same day, Berry-au-Bac. General Corbineau praises the good dispositions of the inhabitants of Rheims. On the 7th, at eleven in the morning, General St. Priest, commanding a Russian division, appeared before Rheims, and summoned it to surrender. General Corbineau replied with cannon. General Defrance then arrived with his division of guards of honour; he made a fine charge and drove off the enemy. General St. Priest set fire to two great manufactories, and to fifty houses which were on the outside of the town; a conduct worthy of a turucoat. In all times turncoats have been the most cruel enemies of their country. Soissons has suffered much: the inhabitants have conducted themselves in the most honourable manner. There are no praises too great for the regiment of the Vistula, which formed the garrison; there are no praises which the regiment of the Vistula deems too great for the inhabitants. His Majesty has granted this brave corps thirty decorations of the legion of honour. The plan of the enemy's campaign appears to have been a kind of general houra—dash upon Paris. Neglecting all the strong places of Flanders, and only observing Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp with troops inferior by half in number to the garrisons of those towns, the enemy penetrated upon Avesnes. Neglecting the places of the Ardennes, Meziare, Rocroi, Phillippeville, Givet, Charlemont, Montmedy, Maestrecth, Vanloo, and Juliers, they passed by impracticable roads to arrive upon Avesnes and Rethel. These places communicate, are not observed, and the garrisons alarm the rear of the enemy considerably. Whilst General St. Priest burned Rheims, his brother was arrested by the inhabitants, and sent off prisoner to Charlemont. Neglecting all the places of the Meuse, the enemy advanced by Bar and St. Dizier. The garrison of Verdun is come quite to St. Mihiel. Near Bar, a Russian general, who remained some moments with fifteen men, after the departure of his troops, was killed with his escort by the peasants, in revenge for the atrocities he had ordered. Mentz pushes its sorties to Nancy; Strasburg, and the other places of Alsace, being observed but by small parties, there is free ingress and egress, and provisions arrive in abundance. The troops of the garrison of Mentz go as far as Spires. The departments having hastened to complete the corps of battalions which are in all those places, where they are armed, equipped, and exercised, we may say that there are several armies in the rear of the enemy. His position cannot but become more dangerous daily. We see by the reports that have been intercepted, that the regiments of Cossacks, whose force was 250 men, have lost upwards of 120, without having been in action, but only by the hostilities of the peasants. The Duke of Castiglioue manœuvres on the Rhone, in the department of the Aisne, and in the Franche-Comtê. Generals Dessai and Marchand Vol. I. Supp. N. S.

have driven the enemy from Savoy. Fifteen thousand men are passing the Alps, to reinforce the Duke of Castiglione. The Viceroy has obtained great successes, at Borghetto, and has driven the enemy upon the Adige. General Grenier, who set out from Placentia on the 2d of March, beat the enemy at Parma, and chased him beyond the Taro. The French troops that occupied Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Tuscany, are entering Piedmont to pass the Alus. The exasperation of the population increases daily, in proportion to the atrocities which are committed by these hordes, more barbarous still than their climate, who dishonour the human race, and whose military existence has for its object pillage and crime, instead of honour and renown. The conferences of Lusigny for an armistice have failed. We could not agree upon the line of demarcation. We were agreed upon the points of occupation to the north and east; but the enemy wished not only to extend his line upon the Saone and the Rhone, but to enclose Savoy in it. We replied to this unjust pre-tension, by proposing to adopt on this line the status quo, and to leave the Duke of Castiglione and Count Bubna to settle it upon the line of their advanced posts. This was rejected. It was then necessary to renounce the idea of an armistice for a fortnight, which was attended with more inconveniences than advantages. The Emperor, besides, did not think he had a right to place a numerous population under the iron yoke from which they had been delivered. He would not consent to abandon our communications with Italy, which the enemy had so often vainly attempted to intercept, when our troops were not yet united. The weather has been constantly very cold; the bivouacs are very distressing during this season; but each party has been exposed to the same sufferings. It appears even that sickness makes great havock in the enemy's army, whilst ours has but few sick.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, March 16, 1814.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies to the 14th:—

General St. Priest, commanding in chief the eight Russian corps, had been for several days in position at Chalons-sur-Marne, having an advanced guard at Sillery. This corps, composed of three divisions, which ought to have formed eighteen regiments and thirty-six battalions, had actually only eight regiments or sixteen battalions, making about 5 or 6000 men. General Jagow, commanding the last column of the Prussian reserve, and having under his orders four regiments of the Landwehr of Prussian Pomerania and the Marks, forming sixteen battalions, or 7000 men, who had been employed in the sieges of Torgau and Wittenberg, joined the corps of general St. Priest, whose force must therefore have been about 15 or 16,000 men, cavalry and artillery included. General St. Priest resolved to surprise Rheims, in which was stationed general Corbineau, at the head of the national guards, and three battalions of the levy en masse, with 100 cavalry and eight pieces of cannon. General Corbineau had placed general Defrance's division of cavalry at Chalonssur-Vesle, two leagues from the town. On the 12th, at five in the morning, general St. Priest presented himself at the different gates: he made his principal attack on the gate of Laon, which the superiority of his numbers enabled him to force. General Corbineau operated his retreat with three battalions of the levy en masse and his 700 cavalry, and fell back upon Chalous-sur-Vesle. The national guard and the inhabitants behaved very well in these circumstances. On the 13th, at four o'clock in the evening the Emperor was on the heights of the windmill, a league from Rheims. The Duke of Ragusa formed the advanced guard; the

general of division, Merlin, attacked, surrounded, and took several battalions of Prussian Landwehr. General Sebastiani, communding two divisions of cavalry, advanced upon the town. One hundred pieces of cannon were engaged on the one side and on the other. The enemy crowned the heights in front of Rheims. While the attack was making, the bridges of St. Brice were repaired, in order to turn the town. General Defrance made a superb charge with his guards of honour, who covered themselves with glory, particularly general Count Segur, commanding the 3d regiment, who charged between the town and the enemy, whom they drove into the suburbs, and from whom they took 1000 cavalry and his artillery. Meanwhile general Count Krusinski, having intercepted the communication from Rheims to Bery-au-Bac, the enemy abandoned the town, flying in disorder on all sides. The results of this day, which did not cost us 100 men, are twenty-two pieces of cannon, 5000 prisoners, 100 artillery and baggage waggons. The same battery of light artillery which killed general Moreau, before Dresden, mortally wounded general St. Priest, who had come at the head of the Tartars of the desert to ravage our beautiful country. The Emperor entered Rheims at one in the morning, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants of that great city, and has established his head quarters there. The enemy is retreating, partly on Chalons, partly on Rethel, and partly on Laon: he is pursued in all directions. The 10th regiment of hussars, as well as the 3d regiment of guards of honour, particularly distinguished itself. General Count Segur has been severely wounded, but his life is not in danger.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, March 22, 1814.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies to the 20th instant:—

The Russian General Witgenstein, with his corps of the army, was at Villenoxe. He had thrown bridges at Pont, where he had passed the Seine, and he marched upon Provins. The Duke of Tarentum had united his troops at that town. On the 16th, the enemy manœuvered to outflank his left. The Duke of Reggio engaged his artillery, and the whole day passed in cannonade. The movement of the enemy appeared to be upon Provins and Nangis. On the other side, the Prince of Schwartzenberg, the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia, were at Arcissur-Aube. The corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg had moved upon Villars aux Cornielles. General Platow, with his 3000 barbarians, had thrown himself upoh Fere Champenoise and Sezanne. The Emperor of Austria had just arrived from Chaumont at Troyes. The Prince of the Moskwa entered Chalons-sur-Marne on the 16th. The Emperor slept on the 17th, at Epernay; on the 18th, at Fere Champenoise; and on the 19th, at Plancy. General Sebastiani, at the head of his cavalry, came up with General Platow at Fere Champenoise, overthrew him, and pursued him to the Aube, taking some prisoners from him. 19th, in the afternoon, the Emperor passed the Aube, at Plancy. At five in the afternoon he passed the Seine at a ford, and turned Mery, which was occupied. At seven o'clock at night General Letort, with the chasseurs of the guard, arrived at the village of Chatres, cutting off the road from Nogent to Troyes, but the enemy was already in retreat; yet General Letort came up with his park of pontoons, which had served for the bridge at Pont-sur-Seine, took them all, and 100 baggage waggons; he made some prisoners. On the 17th, General Wrede retrograded rapidly upon Arcis-sur-Aube. In the night of the 17th, the Emperor of Russia retired upon Troyes. On the 18th, the Allied Sovereigns evacuated Troyes, and proceeded in all haste upon Bar-sur-Aube. His Majesty the Emperor arrived at Arcis-sur-Aube on the 20th, in the morning.

LAST BULLETIN OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

The following was posted up at Rennes on the 5th April, 1814.

The Bulletin composed at Troyes could not appear in the Paris Journals, the enemy's army having marched upon that city. The Emperor directed forced marches from Troyes on Paris. On the 31st, his Majesty was at Fontainblequ: there he learned that the enemy, having arrived at Paris twenty-four hours before him, occupied Paris, after having encountered a strong resistance, in which he suffered great loss. The occupation of the capital by the enemy is a misfortune which deeply afflicts the heart of his Majesty, from which, however, there is nothing to apprehend. The presence of the Emperor and his army at the gates of Paris will prevent the enemy from committing his usual excesses in so populous a city, which it is impossible to retain without rendering his position extremely dangerous. Besides, it prevents him from detaching any thing but light troops for infesting the neighbouring departments. The corps of the Dukes of Treviso and Ragusa, and that of General Compans, which had joined for the defence of the capital, were united between Essone and Paris, where his Majesty had taken a position with the whole army arrived from Troyes.

Rennes, 5th April, 1814.

FINIS.

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